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ALAMEDA COUNTY

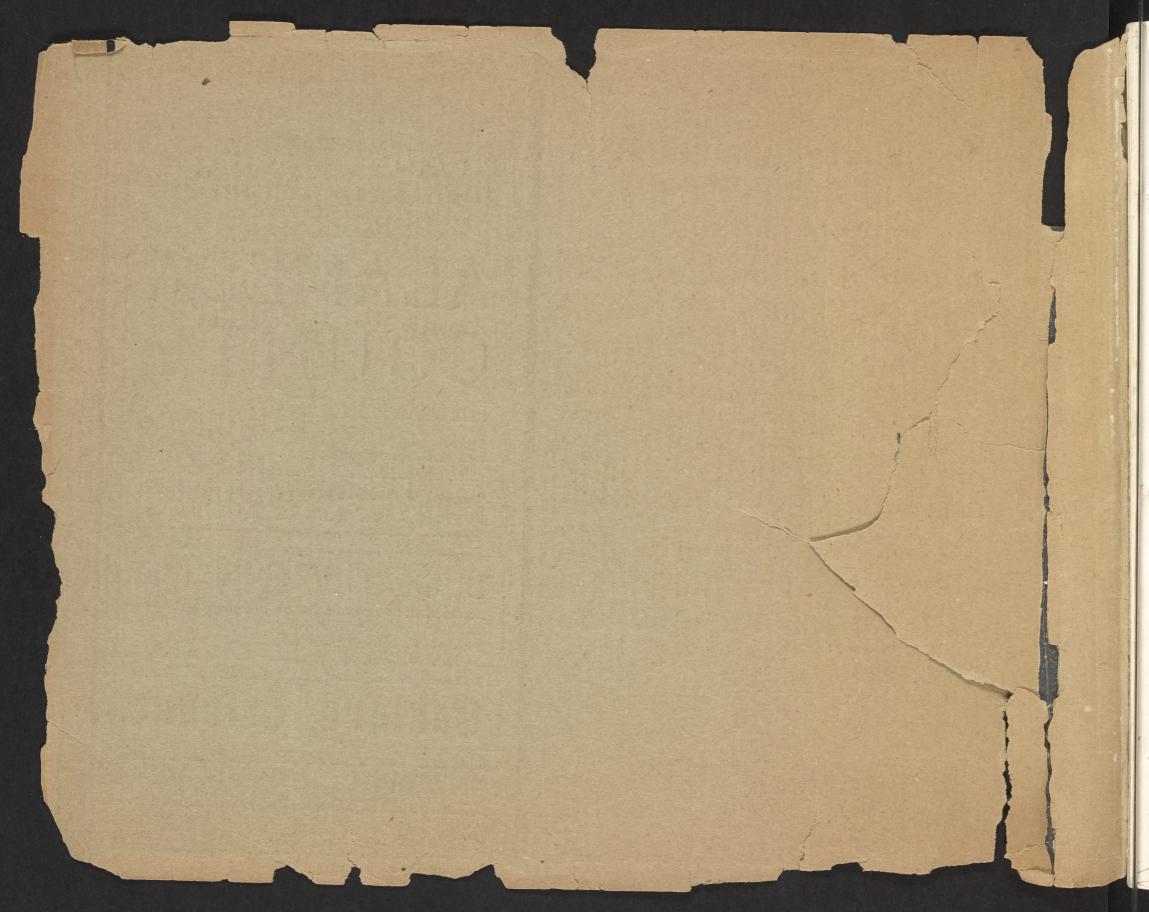
ILLUSTRATED

A history of Alameda County from its Formation to the Present. Its Resources and Chriving Industries

SOUVENIR

SHOWING ITS ADVANTAGES AS A RESIDENCE SECTION AND MANUFACTURING CENTER. CITIZENS WHO HAVE AIDED THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

Oakland Cribune



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ALAMEDA COUNTY...

The Eden of the Pacific; the Flower Garden of California

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A history of Alameda County from its Formation to the Present. Its Resources and Many Chriving Industries &



Souvenir Showing its Superior Advantages as a Residence Section and a Manufacturing Center. & Citizens who have Hided the March of Progress



The Oakland Tribune &

J.C. Shinn Ranch Niles Cal.

1898

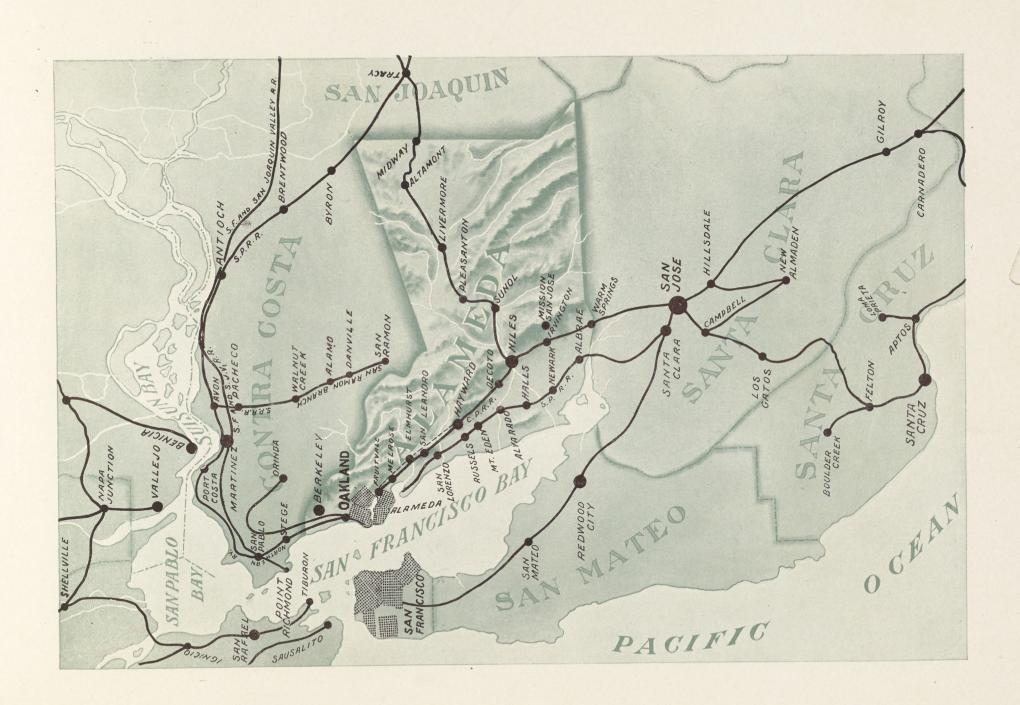


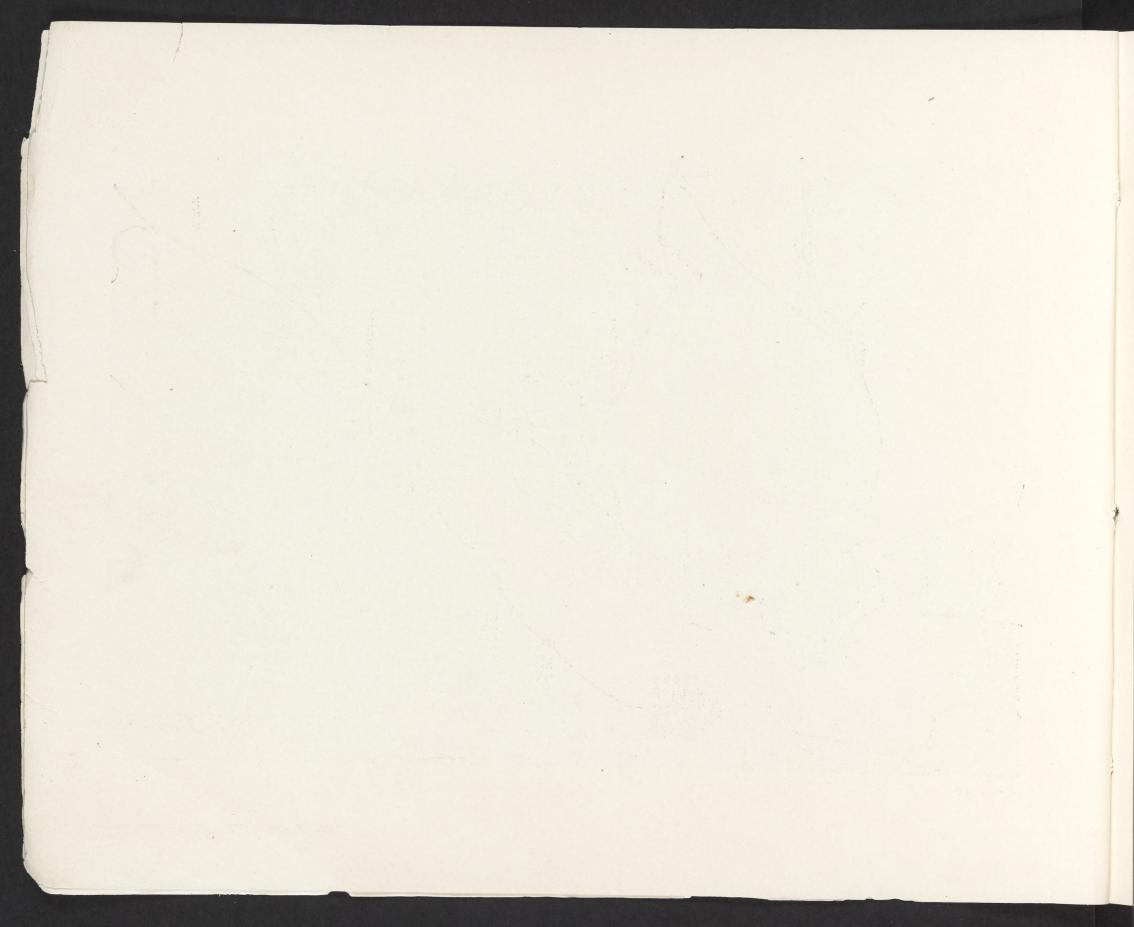
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Tribune Publishing Company.



From the Press of Che Oakland Cribune,

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.





By Way of Introduction = = =

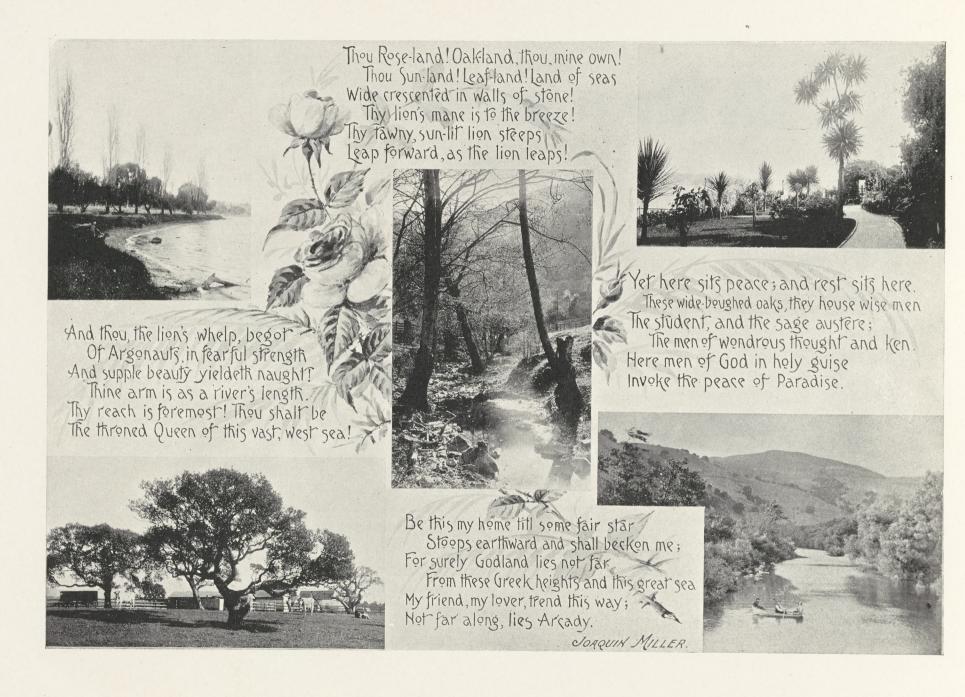


E PRESENT to the public this work upon the History and Resources of Alameda County, conscious of the fact that the subject is so massive a one that it is scarcely possible to do it justice in a volume necessarily restricted as to size. There is so much that might be said, and so many points that could be dwelt upon with both interest and satisfaction to the reader and justice to the subject, that it is a matter of sheer impossibility, within such

narrow limits, to show Alameda County as it should be depicted. Yet we have no apologies to offer. We have endeavored to present a complete record, both historically and as regards the present condition of the County itself and the people that dwell therein, and no source has been unvisited from which any information of value could be obtained. The pictorial representations form as thorough a collection of views of the County as could be photographed, the object being to show the variety of resource, the fertility of the soil, the many bits of picturesque scenery, the enterprise and handsome homes of the inhabitants, the representative men of the community, and, in fact, all the requirements of a Souvenir, one of the chief merits of which is its thoroughness.

To those who desire to show to their friends and relations in other parts of the world what a magnificent empire, complete in itself, Alameda County presents, this work will be invaluable, while as a souvenir of the conditions as they exist today it will, in years to come, be regarded as a faithful exponent of the times and surroundings depicted. We have prepared it with the object and hope that it will be a means of making Alameda County better and more truly known, and that its pages will attract attention from far and wide to the garden spot of the Pacific Coast.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.



IN THE DAYS OF THE PIONEERS.

The Story of the Settlement of Alameda County, Showing how the Broad Domain was First Brought into the Fold of Civilization.

LAMEDA COUNTY, the fairest and most productive of all the counties of California, is located in about the center of the State, reckoning from north to south, with its entire western front laved by the waters of the magnificent, world-famed Bay of San Francisco. Its area is 800 square miles, in round numbers, or 500,000 square acres; and though ranked with the smaller of the 57 counties of the State, it is more than two-thirds as large as the State of Rhode Island, and so far as the production of the soil is concerned it is capable of sustaining double the population of that State.

The first settlement made by white men north of San Francisco Bay was within the boundary lines of what is now Alameda County, one hundred and one years ago, at Mission San Jose, by the Mission Fathers, while Diego de Borica was Governor of the Territory; and as an evidence of the richness of the lands of Alameda County, though the mission was established from twenty to thirty years later than most of the missions of California, in a few years, comparatively speaking, it outstripped them all in wealth.

SUPERB STRETCHES The contour of the county is such as to place it among the first for varied and scenic beauty. Two ranges of mountains, the Contra Costa hills, a spur of the Coast range, and the Monte Diablo range, with its foot-hills, pass through the county, converging at Mount Hamilton in Santa Clara County on the south. These ranges and foot-hills are divided up by beautiful and fertile valleys of greater or less dimensions, the most important being the Livermore, Sunol, Castro, Amador, Moraga, Cull, Eden, Crow, Palomares, Alamo, Tassajara, and the great, fertile, Alameda plain, extending on an average of 15 to 25 miles in width from the shores of the Bay of San Francisco to the foot-hills of the Contra Costa range, and 39 miles in length.

These valleys are watered by numerous pure and living streams, meandering through the many valleys and across the Alameda valley, mingling their waters with those of the Bay. A century ago these beautiful valleys of the county swarmed with aboriginal tribes—but all, save a small remnant, have departed to the happy hunting grounds of the Great Father.

There is an historical legend, that in 1579, in the days of good Queen Bess, Sir Francis Drake sailed into the Bay of San Francisco and took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, calling it New Albion. In partial substantiation of the claim there was an ancient legend of the Indians of the Contra Costa shore of the bay, of the entrance to this harbor of a wonderful vessel with white wings, and with it came beings of fair complexion, whom the Indians worshiped as envoys of the Great Spirit, and brought to them presents; and that Drake held divine service before them,

with all the ancient pomp and ceremonies, ending the service by firing a cannon from his vessel, which the Indians believed to be a thunderbolt of heaven, and prostrated themselves before these immortals in humble reverence and submission.

WHEN GOOD The general opinion of historians is, however, that neither Drake nor Viscaiño ever entered the bay, and that the honor belongs to the Governor Portala Company, with which was Father Juniperra Serra, who followed up the coast from San Diego in October, 1769, and from the heights above the Golden Gate discovered the magnificent bay, which, in honor of his patron saint, Father Juniperra named San Francisco. No mission was established on the shores of the bay at this time, and not until seven years thereafter, when the Mission Dolores was established at what was then called Yerba Buena, now San Francisco.

Six years before the establishment of the first settlement, or mission, in what is now Alameda County, a party coming up by land from Monterey to the Mission Dolores followed the valley instead of the coast, and upon arriving in the Alameda Valley, on the east side of the Bay of San Francisco, came suddenly upon what was supposed to be a band of wild cattle, but which was discovered, by killing one of the herd, to be a band of elk, and so large and with antlers so long that their tips were eight feet apart. This was near the location of Mission San Jose six years later, and the valley was named "The Place Alameda." The party went as far as San Pablo, then crossed to the Alameda Canyon, following which they discovered a magnificent valley, now known as Livermore Valley, Murray township, in this county. Following up the valley they crossed through the Diablo range of foot-hills by what is now known as the Livermore pass—the very route selected three-quarters of a century afterward for the construction of the present railroad from Oakland to Sacramento.

OUR FIRST a mission in "The Place Alameda," so called, which quaint mission. resulted in the selection of that loveliest spot in all this western world, Mission San Jose, Washington township, where the mission was established June 18, 1797—the pioneer settlement of Alameda County, 101 years ago.

The writer of this has conned the old faded parchment tomes—in five volumes—the history of the mission from its foundation to its secularization. The volumes are still in possession of the Mission Church, carefully guarded.

In ten counties missions were established prior to the Mission San Jose in Alameda County, viz.: San Diego, 1769; Monterey, 1770; Los Angeles, 1771; San Luis Obispo, 1771; San Francisco, 1776; Santa Clara, 1777; Santa Cruz, 1777; San Buena Ventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1787; Alameda, 1797—this last proving the richest and most prosperous of all, in a few years taking the front rank, and the last to succumb to the civil invader. Its prosperity was due to the richness of the soil and its unparalleled semitropical climate. This was the cradle of the future magnificent county, which ranks first, not only alphabetically but also first in natural wealth and perfectness of climate. The mission was in possession of the Fathers at the time of the American Conquest, and its lands were not sold until 1846.

STORIES OF THE OLD SPANISH GRANTS. The several Mexican grants of lands embraced in Alameda County were as follows: To Don Luis Peralta, known as the San Antonio Rancho, on which the city of Oakland and neighboring towns have been built; and the Los Tularcitos Rancho, part of which was embraced in Alameda and part in Contra Costa County, granted to Jose Higuera; both were made in 1820. These were followed by twenty-seven grants made between 1820 and 1846, to lands in what is now Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Among the Americans who obtained valuable tracts of lands were William Welsh, Joseph Livermore, Julian Wilson, Dr. John Marsh, Elam Brown, Robert Livermore and others.

From 1833 to 1850 may be denominated the Golden Age of the native Californians. Not till then did the settlement of the ranchos become general. The missions were breaking up, the presidios deserted, the population dispersed, and land could be had for the asking. The country was lovely, the climate delightful; the valleys were filled with horses and cattle, wants were few, there was meat in the pot and wine for the cup, and wild game in abundance. No one was in a hurry. Bills payable or the state of stocks troubled no one, and Arcadia had made this her seat and abiding place. Gambling in those dolce farniente days, as in the present, was a passion, and love-making was betokened in the tender glances of the dark-eved senoritas. Cattle raising was the main business; and what farming was done was of a very rude description before the advent of the indomitable Yankee. Grain was cut with a short, stumpy, smooth-edged sickle, threshed by the tramping of horses, and cleaned by throwing in the air with wooden shovels. The young men found means to gratify their tastes for highly-wrought and ornamental saddles and bridles, and the women had their fill of finery, furnished by Yankee vessels that visited the Bay of San Francisco yearly for trade.

LIKE A DREAM OF There was a strict code of laws for maintaining order, and violators were speedily punished. Chastity was guarded. Women unfaithful to their vows were confined in convents, and men guilty of adultery were sent to the presidio to serve as soldiers. Murder was very rare, and suicide wholly unknown. Wine was plentiful, but no drunkenness until the whisky and rum of the foreigner made its appearance. Milk, cheese, beef mutton, the

choicest of vegetables and fruit, bread, tortillas, beans and pinole were plentiful, and constituted the daily diet. Wild strawberries were plentiful, and wild bees furnished honey for all. Hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco were grown in abundance, and wheat and barley for export, together with hides, tallow, leather and wool. Among the manufacturers was Jose Maria Amador, and his adobe manufactory is still extant on the old rancho, in Amador valley, Murray township, but used for different purposes.

Of such were the halcyon earlier pioneer days of Alameda County and other sections of California as well.

THE WAR When the war broke out in 1846, there were BROUGHT A CHANGE about 15,000 people in Upper California, of OF FORTUNES. which 2,000 were Americans and with war came a revolution of affairs in California. This war succeeded by the discovery of gold in 1848, bringing a still greater revolution, and what is now Alameda County commenced to fill up with Americans. Thousands crossed the Bay from San Francisco, taking the Livermore Pass route for the mines, and found a welcome and excellent accommodations at the ranchos on the route. San Antonio embarcadero-now East Oaklandwas the general point of landing, but others went further down the Bay, to the numerous landings in what is now Eden and Washington townships. Others, finding the country rich in choice lands, wonderfully productive in grains, fruits and vegetables of every variety and description, made Alameda County their resting place and future homes, demominating it the very "Garden of Eden."

THE ACT In 1853, Alameda County was created by an Act CREATING ALAMEDA of the Legislature, taking a portion each from the COUNTY. Counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa, and bestowing the old name "Alameda," given to it by the party of explorers, before noted in 1791. Those who had the principal shaping of affairs of the new county were H. C. Smith, Judge A. M. Crane, A. M. Church, G. B. Lingley, H. W. Carpentier, James B. Laine, J. S. Watkins, Michael Murray, J. S. Marston, Gustavus Harper, E. L. Beard and J. M. Horner.

ELECTION OF The first election for officers of the new county took THE FIRST LOCAL place in May, 1853, resulting in the choice of A. OFFICIALS. M. Crane, County Judge; A. M. Broder, Sheriff: W. H. Combs, District Attorney; J. S. Marston, Treasurer; J. S. Watkins, Public Administrator; W. H. Chamberlain, Coroner; H. A. Higley, Surveyor; G. W. Goucher, Assessor; W. W. Brier, Superintendent of Schools. The county seat was fixed at New Haven, now Alvarado. This same year, H. W. Carpentier was elected to the Legislature, polling, or claiming, 519 votes polled for him in Oakland, which was double the number of actual residents, men, women and children—so it was claimed by his contestant but nevertheless Carpentier maintained his seat, and passed a bill incorporating the town of Oakland, and the only wonder is, that he did not capture the county seat for Oakland. R. S. Farreley, then of Squatterville,



VIEWS OF THE EDSON A DAMS HOMESTEAD.

One of the pioneer places of Oakland, now occupied by John Charles Adams.

was his contestant for the Legislature. The population of the county was about 3,000, the larger portion being south of San Leandro Creek.

STATISTICS The statistical report for Alameda County was SHOWING OUR EARLY made by the Assessor in 1854. It is a very inter-WEALTH. esting report, and worthy of presentation. The area of the county is given at 800 square miles, nearly all arable land; overflowed and subject to overflow, 20,000 acres; land under cultivation, 61,000 acres; in barley, 24,000; in wheat, 20,000; in oats, 6,000; in potatoes, 5,000; in nurseries and trees, 1,000; in vegetables, 2,000; in canary beans, plants, etc., 3,000 acres. Yield per acre: wheat, 36 bushels; barley, 66 bushels; oats, 80 bushels. Total crops: barley, 1.584,000 bushels; wheat, 72,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels. Live stock: 110,000 cattle; 60,000 horses; 20,000 sheep; 13,000 hogs; 350 goats. The first report of the Superintendent of Schools showed 577 between the ages of 5 and 18, boys, 390; girls, 247—divided among the townships as follows: Alameda, 50; Eden, 92; Oakland, 204; Washington, 179. No reports from Brooklyn and Murray townships. County school fund, \$1,339.72; State, \$1,072.35. Assessed value of property for same year, \$4,383,179. Compare these figures with Alameda County of to-day and you will appreciate what progression means.

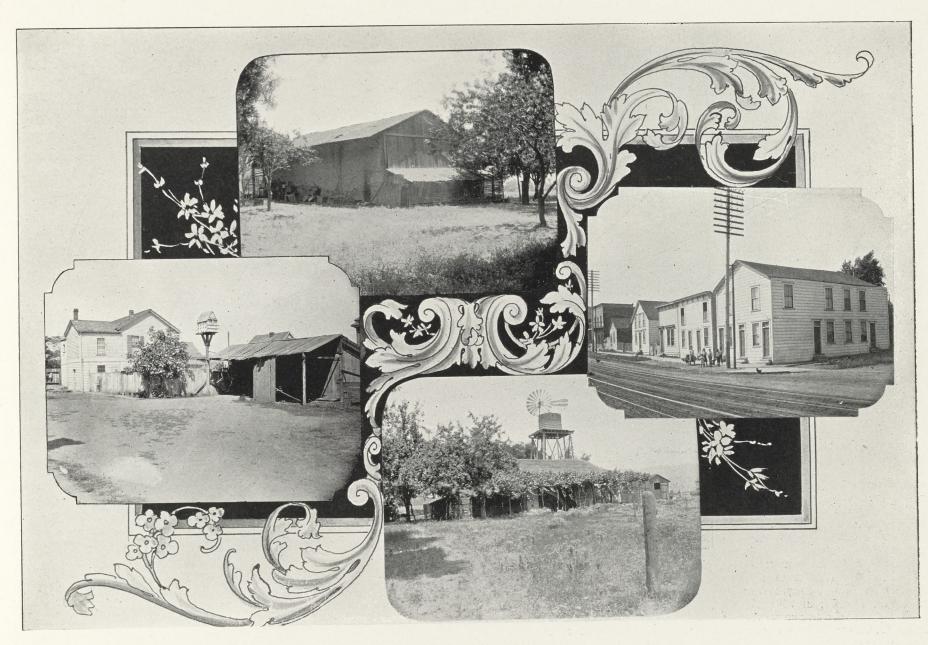
FAME AS Alameda County came to the front as a fruit pro-A FRUIT PRODUCING ducing section at a very early day—in fact it was SECTION. the pioneer section of the State in fruit production, and of the choicest kinds and variety. The first in that line was Mission San Jose, of a hundred years standing, the first Mission, in fact, to demonstrate the perfect adaptibility of the soil for the production of all the temperate and semi-tropical and even tropical fruits, not only of wondeful size, but unequalled lusciousness and flavor. The pioneer nurseryman of Alameda County, and in fact of this coast, was John Lewelling, who planted on the banks of San Lorenzo Creek an extensive nursery, from which the State of Oregon obtained its choice fruit trees, especially the apple, which is world renowned. It was here that Daniel L. Perkins raised the hundred and thirty varieties of vegetable seeds exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867, for which he was awarded first premium and which proved very profitable, as it brought him orders for supplies from the Atlantic States, France, England, Germany, Russia, China, Japan, and other countries. To illustrate the wonderful richness of the soil in this renowned section of Alameda County, a carrot was raised by R. S. Farrelly, in 1867, measuring 36 inches in length, and 32 inches in circumference, weighing 31 pounds; and a beet was raised by Mr. Lewelling weighing over 100 pounds. Cherries have been raised measuring 3 inches in circumference, and strawberries weighing 1½ to 1½ ounces, pears weighing 3½ pounds, and other fruits and vegetables in proportion. This is no Munchausen story developed from an imaginary brain, but facts which can be substantiated.

THE ORCHARDS
PLANTED AT THE planted orchards of such fruits as they were able to obtain from Mexico and Spain, including several varieties of apples, pears, figs, olives, grapes, the orange and almond. The grapes, mashed and fermented in large rawhide vats, yielded an amber juice celebrated for its sugary and fruity flavor.

The great valleys of the county, the Amador, Livermore, Castro, and the lesser valleys where roamed extensive herds of cattle in the primitive days, furnishing rich pasturage of wild oats and clover and nutricious grasses from valley to hill tops and even the mountain sides, are now immense grain fields, or covered with orchards and vineyards—a most wonderful transition in everything but climate—that remains the same as in the old halcyon days.

A WORD Much has been said of the boasting predilections of AS TO OUR Californians of its superb climate—but our eastern CLIMATE. friends who came here to investigate the grounds of our boasting, soon became boasters equal to the oldest pioneer. The climate of Alameda County is nearer that medium of perfection of any section of this wonderful State. It is free from either extreme heat or cold, a wonderful medium, with a salubrious as well as invigorating atmosphere, unsurpassed, if equalled by that of any portion of the habitable globe. This is owing to the trade winds of the summer months, charged with oxygen, and temperred by warmth of the summer solstice which tempers the atmosphere to a degree of invigorating healthfulness which eastern healthseekers have found superior to medicines, healthgiving to invalids, and a stimulant to the denizens of valley and hillside—neither summer nor winter, but an eternal flower-embowered springtide. With all the changes that have come since the pioneer days of yore, Alameda still retains that wonderful feature which attracted the pioneers—its unapproachable salubrity of climate—and which influenced them to erect their homes, and make it their abiding place.





RELICS OF EARLY OAKLAND.

PAGES OF PROSPERITY.

How Peerless Advantages, Unsurpassed Climate and the Energy and Enterprise of Sturdy Argonauts Caused the Building up of a Mighty Commonwealth.

F you would ken the future, study the past. Prosperity is, in a great degree, comparative. It is by comparing the present with the past, by illustration, that a comprehensive idea can be had of what prosperity means. It is not alone in the figures of the assessment roll that the advance on the road of prosperity is determined, but it is a very good guide, if one will

take into consideration the fact that the assessment roll represents, generally speaking, not 50 per cent of the actual wealth

of a community.

Nevertheless the figures of the assessment books are a great factor in determining whether a community, town, city or county at large is in a prosperous condition—bearing in mind the fact that assessment rolls always keep far in the rear of actual advance in wealth. Therefore, when an advance in values is made by the assessor on the property owner, it is positive evidence that there is an actual basis for the increase. Statisticians estimate that the assessment rolls of the whole United States, without regard to sections, do not represent more than 30 per cent of the wealth of the country. Be that as it may, in order to show the present prosperity of Alameda County, the first evidence introduced will be a comparison of the present assessed values with the past, in periods of five years.

In 1855, the assessment roll footed up \$3,618,984; in 1860,

\$4,381,580; in 1865, \$5,107,131; in 1870, \$11,992,413; in 1875, \$39,335,552; in 1880, \$49,286,464; in 1885, \$64,388,314; in 1890, \$76,269,176; in 1895, \$91,934,619; in 1897 (a two years increase), \$96,406,186. Financially, then, Alameda County must be considered in an advanced stage of prosperityand that prosperity has been continuous, without a single break in the chain.

THE As another certain evidence of prosperity is that of RAPID GROWTH IN increase in population. People do not, as a rule, POPULATION. seek homes in a non-progressive section of the country—but rather a prosperous country is sought after for homes and for business. Let us introduce this line of evidence in our chapter of prosperity.

Alameda County started out in 1853 with an estimated population of about 3000, To-day a very conservative estimate fixes the population at not less than 125,000—the City of Oakland increasing from less than 500 in 1853, to the greater Oakland of today, with a population conservatively estimated at 70,000.

Another evidence of prosperity and growth is the yearly school census, which, in fact, is more reliable than the United States census. The first census of school children taken for the county in 1854, showed the number between the years of 5 and 17 to be: boys, 370; girls, 247; total, 617. The census for 1896-7, gave the number between 5 and 17, boys, 14,877; girls, 14,785; total 29,662. The receipts into the school fund for the fiscal year of 1854, was \$4,765. The receipts into the school fund for the fiscal year of 1896-7, was \$543,369. This shows a remarkable instance of progressive prosperity, and further indicates that Alameda County attracts as permanent residents families, who came here

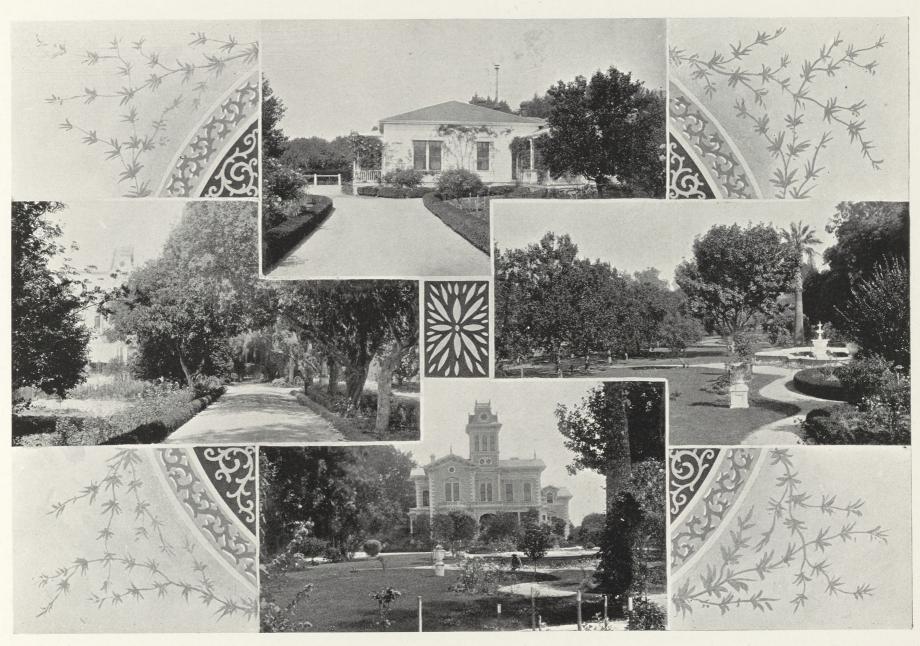


ON THE NORTHERN LINE, NEAR BERKELEY.

for life homes, not only for themselves, but for their children and children's children. It is in fact, a county of homes, so recognized and classed,

SCHOOLS ISHED QUICKLY.

From less than a dozen school houses in 1854, of FOUNDED and FLOUR- temporary character, the county now boasts of six High schools; 162 Grammar schools, and 259



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THE MEEK ESTATE, SAN LORENZO.

Primary schools, with fine architectural buildings unsurpassed by those of any State in the Union—employing 79 male teachers, 454 female teachers, ranking with the highest class in the land—besides numerous colleges, academies,

seminaries and private schools, not forgetting the State University with its magnificient buildings and hundreds of professors and teachers, and a roll of students numbering from 1000 to 1500.

HOW OAKLAND When the coun-CAME RAPIDLY TO ty was organized THE FRONT. Oakland was a mere hamlet of a few hundred people, located among the live oaks which thickly covered the town site. Today it is a city of 70,000 people, surrounded by adjoining cities and towns, populous and prosperous in all that goes to make up a modern city of business, learning and wealth, with churches whose spires are prominent landmarks of Christian civilization; with institutions of learning unsurpassed by older States of the Union; and as an evidence of prosperity, with an assessment roll of nearly \$50,000,000. Such has been the character of Alameda's capital city, Oakland, as an educational center of this coast that it has borne the name of the "Athens of the Pacific" for the past thirty years. Indeed, if educational facilities enters into the computation of what constitutes prosperity, Alameda County is abreast of the most advanced in the land.

Commercially, the advance of Alameda County has kept pace with the other lines of prosperity. Instead of half a dozen or more embarcaderos, the primitive and then only means of outlet and commercial intercourse, and that through schooners and small craft plying on the Bay of San Francisco and the numerous estuaries, four magnificent and palatial steamers make trips every fifteen minutes between Oakland and San Francisco, besides freight steamers leaving the Oakland wharves hourly, and two monster steam-

wharves hourly, and two monster steamers transporting loaded freight cars from the railroad terminus at Oakland to San Francisco. This is not all. The old mode of transportation by stage

and river has given place to the railroad. Oakland is the terminus of all trans-continental railways of the Coast. Four separate railway lines cross the county, and over two hundred different trains arrive and depart from this city

daily for the different points on this coast, for the east, and for local points in the county and connecting with steamers for San Francisco-and all this has come to pass within thirty short years. That is business, and business is prosperity. This is not all—ships from all points of the compass, load or discharge their cargo at our wharves. And yet Alameda County has but just entered upon her era of prosperity. More railroads are headed for this county, and the Oakland harbor is being improved by the Government, so that it will in the near future accomodate, in its land-locked harbor, the shipping of the Orient and the Occident.

CONDITIONS SHOWN 1863 there was BY THE BANKS. not a commercial or savings bank in Alameda County. Today there are fifteen banks in the county, eight of which are in the city of Oakland, and what is more, there has never been a bank failure, nor a run upon a bank in the history of the county. The people feel a pride in their solid commercial and savings institutions.

Alameda County has never been afflicted with what is termed "a boom." It is not a boom county; but rather a county of solid permanent growth and prosperity on the lines of real, not fictitious values. Its progress has been steady and sure, built upon a solid foundation. Its savings banks show that in the hardest times—and the only hard times California, and especially Alameda County has ever experienced has been during the past five years—but a small percentage of the deposits are withdrawn, and those are more than made good by new ones, showing that Alameda County is still

forging ahead. Of one thing Alameda County can boast, there is not a dollar of outstanding indebtedness against it—it is free from debt.



WATER FALL, BLAIR PARK CANYON.



ON THE SHORES OF LAKE MERRITT.

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ALAMEDA COUNTY TO-DAY.

A Pen Picture of the Most Favored Section of California, Showing how the Natural Advantages Have Been Woven Into an Epoch of Progress and Prosperity.

LAMEDA COUNTY has nearly 500,000 acres of arable land within its borders. If this were divided up into homesteads averaging twenty acres each, it would support comfortably, if not in luxury, 25,000 families; which, allowing five persons to each family, would support a population of agriculturalists numbering 125,000. Add to these

the cities and towns, with their merchants, bankers, mechanics, manufacturers, professional classes, and laborers, and the population would be increased to a million—Mother Earth furnishing the basis of subsistence and wealth.

WHAT A There are SMALL FARM WILL numerous in-PRODUCE. stances where a single acre of land has produced from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year in this county. Vegetables grow the year round—there is no month in the year that the markets are not supplied with fresh vegetables, not even excepting the most delicate varieties of this necessary, healthy and toothsome food. There are hardly two months in the year that fresh, ripe strawberries, grown in the open air, cannot be found in the markets—and generally during every month of the year. The dry, rich, warm soil of the valleys of Alameda is inexhaustible in fertility and productiveness.

A vineyard of ten acres of choice varieties of grapes will furnish a better living to the cultivator of the soil than will fifty acres in a ma-

jority of the Eastern States. With the same economy practiced here as is practiced in the Eastern States, not only could a good living be made from ten acres of ground, but money laid up in the savings banks each year. These are facts which can be demonstrated.

Grapes at the wineries bring from \$10 to \$25 per ton, according to

varieties, averaging from \$80 to \$200 per acre to the vinyardist. In Alameda County the phyloxera has never made its appearance; while the adaptation of soil to grape culture is perfect—especially in the great Livermore Valley. No country on the globe can excel this county in the production of choice wines, of every variety known to the taste. Its wines have a reputation on two

continents for their choice boquet, richness and fruitiness. The soils of the Livermore Valley, especially, correspond in every respect with the soils of the most noted vineyards of France-and produce wines not only equaling those of the best French vineyards, but taking first premiums at the Paris Exposition over the heads of the best French winemakers. In the Livermore Valley there are already planted to choice grapes about 5,000 acres of land. Good grape lands can be bought for from \$30 to \$125 per acre, according to location; and choice olive lands for \$10 per acre.

COUNTLESS: In Italy a EWEALTH IN OLIVE family will live from the products of a score of olive trees. Alameda County is the home of the olive; and the trees grow and flourish where no other fruit tree will thrive—on the hills and rocky mountain sides wherever there is sufficient soil to cover the roots. There are olive trees in the old Mission San Jose orchard which measure six feet in circumference and are nearly a hundred years old. The whole

of the Contra Costa range of hills, which wall in the valley from the county line on the north to the San Joaquin Valley will grow this hardy fruit tree; and in the course of the coming years the whole range bordering the City of Oakland will present a delightful evergreen background of olive orchards, not only adding to the scenery of this city, but picturesqueness to the whole



GLIMPSE OF FRITZ BOEHMER'S PLACE, NEAR LAUNDRY FARM.

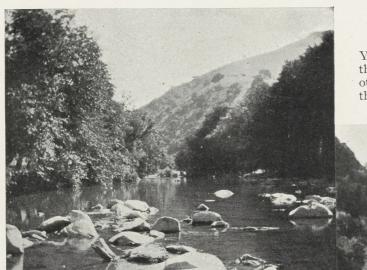
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Alameda ptation of alley. No ice wines, on on two ce boquet,
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TYPICAL LAKE MERRITT SCENES.



There is little doubt that at some period in the aeons of the past, Ala-ONCE meda County was a tropical clime, as there have been discovered in WE WERE IN THE Washington township several remains of the elephant species. Dr. TROPICS. Vates, a scientist of Centerville, in 1867 dug from the banks of Alameda Creek, 20 feet below the surface, a tusk measuring 25 inches in length and 233/4 inches in circumference. Several other discoveries of mammoth remains were made in the township by the doctor, showing that these animals of a tropical clime once wandered over the Alameda valley. No one can esti-

mate the ages that have been woven into the web of the past since the climate of this valley was changed from the tropical to that of the present mingling of the semi-tropical

and temperate.

Certain natural phenomena and topographical conditions contribute to make Alameda County the healthiest of all pf the counties in the State. The first and probably the most important consists of the trade winds, which during the afternoon come from the ocean through the Golden Gate, or sweep over the San Francisco hills, charged with exhilarating ozone.

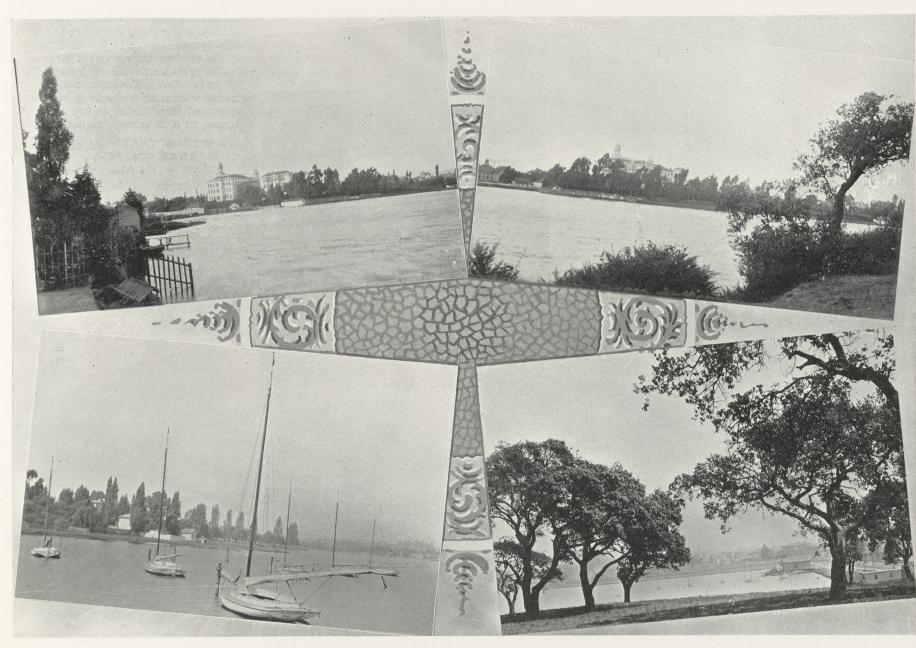
Alameda valley. Olives and olive oils have the whole world for a market, and the world's market is hard to glut; this industry will therefore bring untold wealth to the people of Alameda County when it shall become as extensive as it is destined to become in future years.

EXTREMES OF The average of tem-TEMPERATURE ARE perature of Alameda UNKNOWN.

County ranges about GLIMPSES OF NILES CANYON. 52 in winter, and 67 in summer; while in some

of the cozy valleys, the average is still more favorable. The county lies in about the same latitude as New York City, the average of which is 71 in summer, and 31 in winter. In the immediate vicinity of the Mission San Jose, in this county, embracing a territory two miles in width and twelve miles in length, the variation of the temperature is less than of any section of California, it is in every sense of the word a semi-tropical belt, where frosts are not known, and where even tropical fruits and plants grow and thrive.

The productions of Alameda County comprise everything that is produced in the temperate and semi-tropical zones, as well as many of the tropical plants; all of which grow to uncommon size, with an unexcelled richness and lusciousness.



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VIEWS AROUND LAKE MERRITT.

WHY WE OF ARE A HEALTHY OF COMMUNITY.

One great reason for the healthfulness of the people of Oakland and Alameda is, that they spend so much time out of doors, winter and summer. The ir dwellings is not burned up by furnaces running

oxygen of the air in their dwellings is not burned up by furnaces running night and day: Children as soon as they can toddle about are out of doors

breathing the pure health-giving breezes, summer and winter. This accounts for the healthy, rugged, larged-limbed boys and girls one sees on every hand, and which call forth expressions of admiration from Eastern visitors to our shores.

The people of Alameda County are an intelligent, reading people. Every town of any prominence has its public library. The City of Oakland has not only one of the choices public libraries in the State, but supports five reading rooms located at convenient points in the several sections of the city. The City of Alameda has, next to Oakland, the finest public library in the county. More newspapers and magazines are taken and read per capita in Alameda County than in any county of the United States.

Its humane and charitable institutions would do credit to older communities, many of them dating back to the early days of the history of the county. It is a conservative population, but its conservatism is founded upon stable principles of right, free from dogmatism, and governed by right and justice, the result of the general intelligence of the people. Its capital city has never been disgraced by mobs, or uprisings of the populace, and is noted for its freedom from anything bordering upon lawlessness or disorderly gatherings. In fact it is a city of elegant homes, of churches, of a high order of citizenship; and is rightly named the "Athens of the Pacific.

When the improvements of the Oakland harbor are fully completed on the lines of the government surveys, there

will open up a new era for this magnificent city, destined by nature as the great shipping and business point of the Pacific Coast; an empire as large as France, Germany and Great Britain combined, with all their varied productions represented, besides those peculiar to this coast alone.

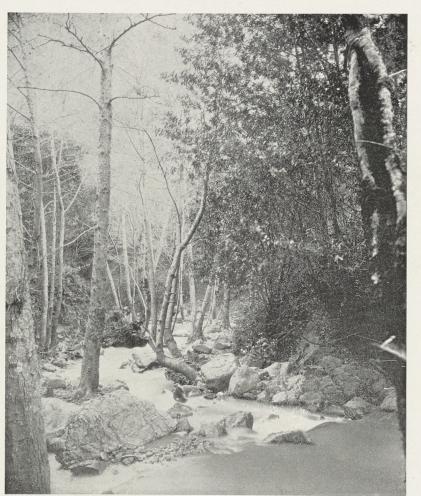
Oakland, the capital city of Alameda County, was the second city on the coast to introduce the electric street railway system; and the fourth city in the United States to introduce this wonderful modern improvement for transportation. It now has one of the most thorough electric railway systems in the

United States. The city is not only gridironed with electric car lines, but they are extended into the adjoining cities and towns, to a distance of eighteen miles.

WORKS THAT Alameda Coun-CHALLENGE COMPE-ty not only TITION WITH ALL. boasts of the credit of producing the finest wines of any county in the State, but it has the largest and most complete winery of any county in this wine producing State—the Galleagos Winery located in Washington township, near the Mission San Jose-while a score of lesser wineries are located in other sections of the county, principally in the great Livermore Valley. A wine connoisseur from France, who visited this State a few years ago to examine into the character of the wine productions, gave to Alameda County the credit of not only producing the finest of wines, equal to to the best of French productions, but also paid a high compliment to the wellconducted wineries, and acknowledged his surprise at the advancement and perfectness of the manufacture, and their improvements upon even the best system in France.

FORTUNES Another source
IN THE BEET SUGAR of prosperity for
INDUSTRY. Alameda County
is the beet sugar production. In this,
Alameda County was not only the pioneer in the manufucture of beet sugar in
California, but of the United States as
well. The complete success of the Alvarado Beet Sugar Manufactory, started in
1870, has induced others to enter the
field in this State, the result of which will

be the building up of a great industry, adding millions to the wealth of the State annually. To E. H. Dyer of this county is due the credit of starting this important industry, which is enriching the farmers. A branch line of railroad has been built connecting Alvarado with the railroad at Niles, so



A PICTURESQUE NOOK AT LAUNDRY FARM.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND, BERKELEY.

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that beets from the Livermore Valley are shipped by rail direct to the sugar mills.

The salt industry of Alameda County is also a great source of wealth. For fifteen miles, from San Leandro Creek to Centerville, are immense salt works, producing from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of salt per annum, of a superior quality, and employing a capital of over \$250,000.

THE COAL The coal fields FIELDS OF CORRAL of this county HOLLOW. located in the Diablo range of hills about twelve miles from Livermore, are now fully developed, and if they maintain their character, will be the means of building up immense manufacturing plants in this county. The great drawback to manufacturing industries in California has been the want of cheap fuel. These coal fields are said to be inexhaustible, and the quality of the coal improves as depth is obtained. Con-

servative engineers, who have made

measurements place the amount

already developed down to the depth attained, at from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons, and say that three times that amount can probably be mined from the present developments.

From \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 is annually sent out of the State for this

useful and indispensable article. If even half this amount can be saved to the State it is an item of the last importance. Two-thirds of the importations come from Australia, British Columbia and England, the duty on which is 35 cents per ton.

It is hoped that the Corral Hollow coal fields are all that is claimed for them, for the people of this State will reap the benefits to the amount of millions of dollars per annum, and will bring down the price of imported coal to a reasonable figure.

Another important development has been made in Corral Hollow, in the vicinity of the coal mine. It is material for the manufacture of cement, fire-brick and lime. If this development is what is claimed, it is as important as the coal development. German and English ships bring from 300,000 to 400,000 barrels of cement annually to this port. If this immense amount of cement can be produced

CHABOT OBSERVATORY, OAKLAND.

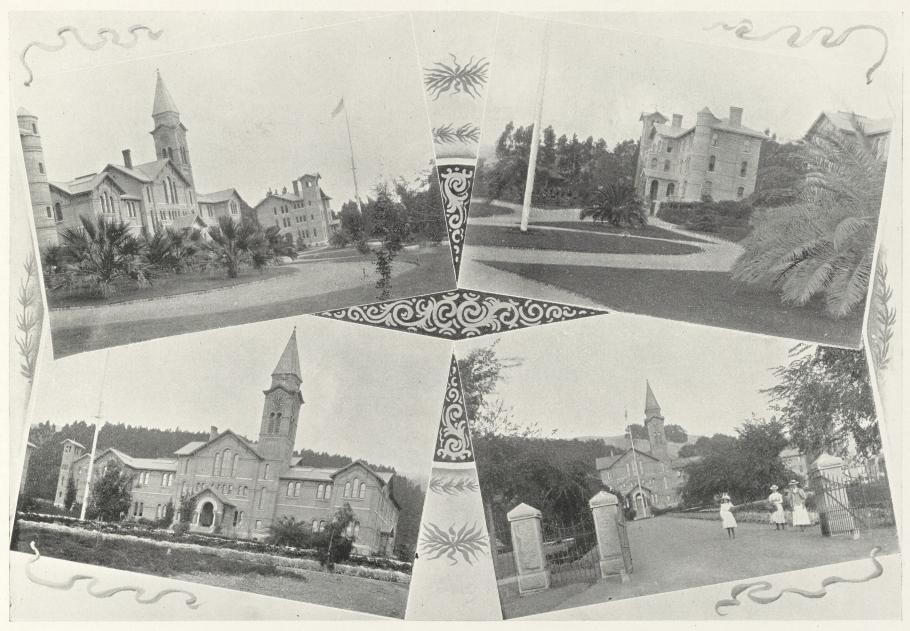
at home, so much more will be saved annually to this State, besides giving employment to hundreds of laborers.



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CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND, BERKELEY.

OUR INDUSTRIAL WEALTH.

Eight Million Dollars have been Invested in the Commercial Establishments of Alameda County, and the Annual Business is Approximated at Well Over Ten Millions.

HE theorist when observing smoke arising from a thousand throated chimneys is apt to begin a calculation of the number of B. T. U.'s that are wasting themselves on the desert air, and to commence an estimate of the innumerable H. P.'s that are thus wasted, and the

dollars and cents that would accrue to the manufacturer and consumer could all of the thus wasted products of combustion be more directly applied to the production of power; but to the practical mind the unconsumed carbon is directly an evidence of the employment of hundreds of busy hands, the direct evidence of the living of a thousand human beings, and the evident prosperity of the masses that go to make up a city; for with the consumption of fuel represented by the belching forth of smoke is meant the employment of forces that keeps active the

brawny hand and sweaty brow of toil, from which comes, as an antipode of idleness, the maintenance of homes, the creation of trade, and the consequent prosperity of the place where labor is *omnia* vincit

In the boasted climate of Alameda County, where days of cloudiness are the exception, we, the residents of the second Garden of Eden, could well afford to have cloudless days the exception, if such clouds were occasioned by the smoke of a thousand manufactories. The day may come when the harnessed power of the sylvan mountain stream may turn the wheel that runs the mill that grinds the corn of our prosperity; but in the present to-day smoke is symbollic of labor, and the representative of that toil which provides the sustenance for that army of men who are the bulwark of our nation.

THAT BRING ABOUT facturing cities of this or any other country, when success.

written, commences with a description of its situation, eligible to rail and boat, assuming a condition to make profitable manu-

facture, means must be at hand to provide a speedy and economical delivery of raw material to the manufacturer, and an equally speedy and economical distribution of the finished article from the point of manufacture. As an adjunct to that, power must be available at a minimum cost, and labor must be

obtainable at reasonable rates; and ergo, to make labor thus obtainable, provision must be made to take care of it at a price that will render it a stable article; for, mind you, there is nothing in the world so elusive as labor, whether it be that of the hand or head—it is a jealous, captious article, and needs as much careful wooing as does the shy and coy maiden. Labor above all knows its own worth, and while for a time it may be dominated, it by right of its sovereignty brooks no bonds that will circumscribe its rightful position as the factor which will determine the growth or decay of a community.

In all the world without a peer stands Alameda County, particularly and peculiarly fitted as a manufacturing center—designed and fashioned by nature to grasp and control that immeasurably necessary part in the welfare of this State, as the producer, not only for it

but for all the lands that surround it, and for the far-away nations that are standing with wide open doors for our procession of industries to pass through. Never looked down the sun upon a fairer vale than that of ours, never were hills sun-kissed into greater beauty, never came nearer cars and ships to take away our tonnage of merchandise and return galleons of gold.



PACIFIC COAST OIL CO.'S WORKS, ALAMEDA.

OF GREAT mountVALUE. ains lie a
thousand millions of tons of
black diamonds waiting to turn
the wheels of prosperity; the

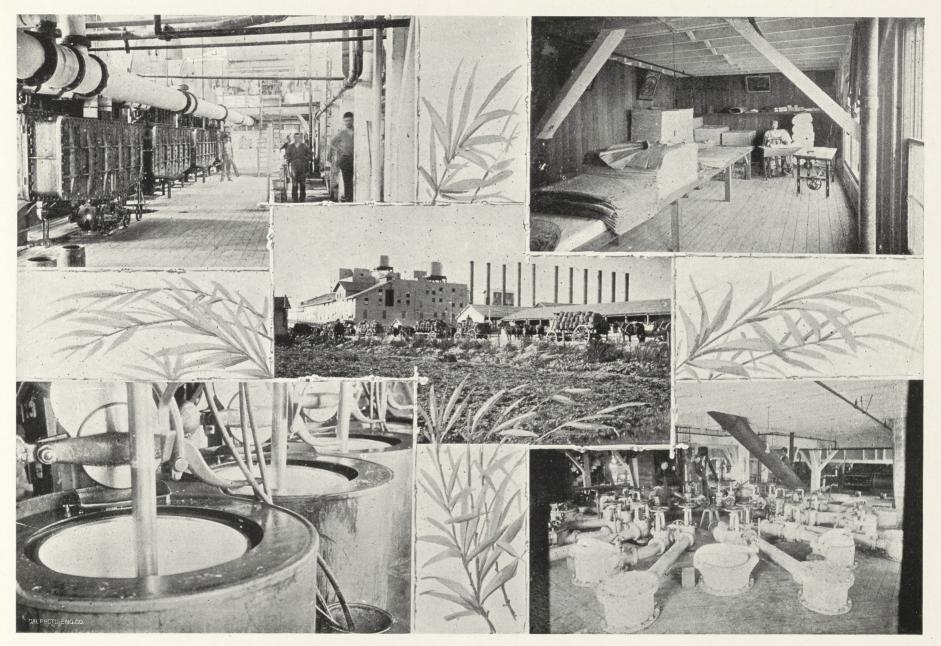
streams that dance in and out of verdant dells and sunny plains can be made to do countless days of labor; our valley can grow any sustenance needed for man or beast; our harbors are safe and secure havens for ships to be loaded with our grains, our wines, raisins, and the product of our mills and our nd the

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WHERE BEET SUGAR IS MADE.

foundries. There is no better place—none so good as ours—where the artisan can rear his family and provide them with all the necessaries of life, with schooling facilities from the primary grade to a graduation from the noblest university that graces this land of 70,000,000 people; where the products of the soil can be obtained at such reasonable prices and where the book of nature is so invitingly and so continuously held open.

There is no reason whatever, none certainly that can be sustained by argument, why Alameda County, of all the counties in the State, should not be

the banner county in the matter of manufacturing enterprises, nor why by reason it should not have a population second to none.

The main purpose of all articles of this nature should be not only to make claims but to advance reasons and arguments so that the attention of the capital seeking investments will be attracted. Nature having disposed her gifts lavishly, and man having paved the way to a commencement, the work that now remains to do is in the hands of the bodies politic that control the destines of the people.

RULES GOVERN- Manufactur-ING PROFITABLE ing interests INVESTMENT. are directly the result of demand and supply, and no investment will be made unless assured of a reasonable return. First, a failure to find a market. Second, excessive cost of fuel and labor. Third, scarcity of cheap building sites permitting of rapid shipments and economical handling of raw and finished products. Fourth, ruinous competion, and Fifth, high or burdensome taxation are all factors that prevent the estab-

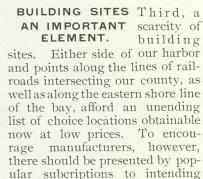
ishment of profitable factories. Analyzing these, let us consider how best, so far as our county is concerned, they may be set aside.

First, as to market. Alameda County by its geographical position, commands the entire coast, it is the western peopled line of the Pacific coast, from it goes and to it comes, directly and indirectly, all of the material wealth for miles around, it is a natural distributing center, where boat and cars meet. It is in a position to meet all markets and thereby to create.

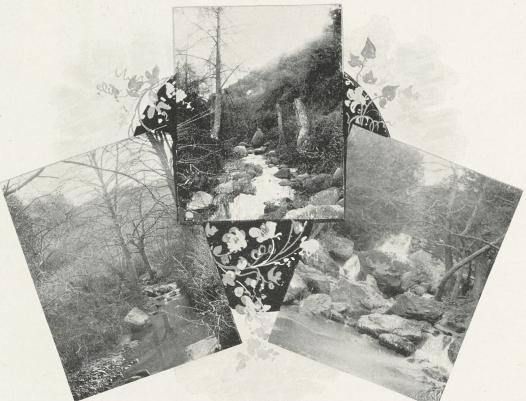
Ease of distribution is the greatest factor in making a market. The limitations of the population of our coast make a market necessarily limited, the more reason why Alameda County should, as it can, control the field. The market for manufactured articles is here, evidenced by the importations for home consumption of Eastern and foreign articles, and the exportation to foreign countries through our port of like character of goods.

Second, as to excessive cost of raw material, fuel and labor. None of these objections can be sustained. Alameda County has grown and can

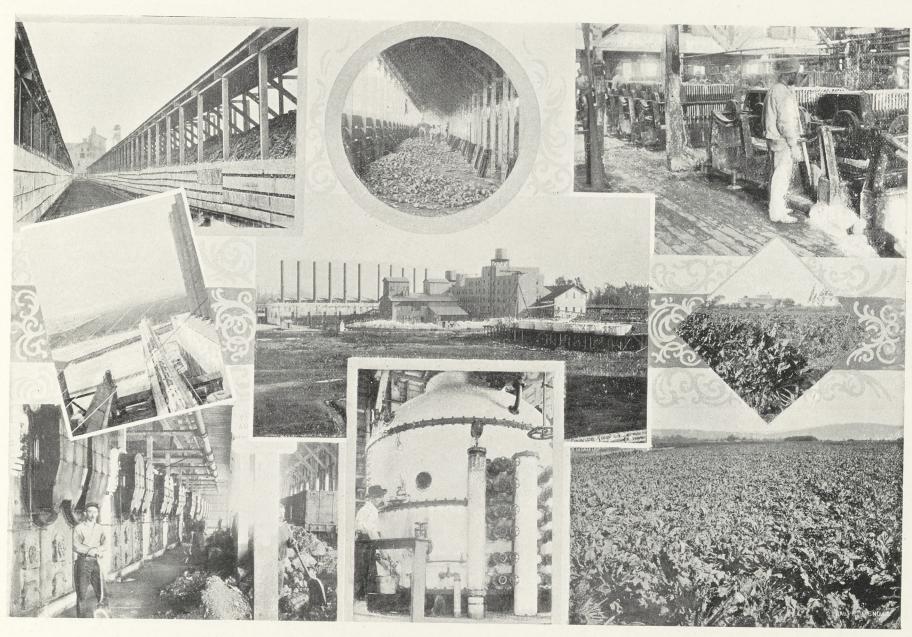
grow any product of the soil convertible; it has within its borders, coal mines and water power, oil and wood, to be bought. at prices defying competion anywhere within the State. The price of labor is always conditioned upon the cost of living of such labor. Here all the comforts and necessaries of life are procurable at a minimum of cost, and homes of workingmen are rentable at very low rates. The creation of manufactories create an immediate demand for dwellings, increase the trade of merchants to supply same, and by concentration, assure in greater demand, a larger supply and cheapened prices.



locators, through the medium of our Board of Trade and Merchant's Exchange, such land as might reasonably be required; such a bonus would be repaid ten thousand fold and do more to advertise the county than myriads of fulsome articles on climate—the location of a manufactory meaning employment of labor, adding to our population and inter-county trade, not possible in financial results to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. To property owners of available sites, a donation at nominal cost would



VIEWS IN DIMOND CANYON.



THE MAMMOTH SUGAR REFINERY AT ALVARADO.

sufficiently enhance their own holdings to repay such an investment, as a broad proposition, the enhancement of general property values available for

factory sites is nowhere equal to the interest and taxes cost.

Fourth, ruinous competion in the line of manufactured goods at this point is almost an impossibility. Raw materials obtainable at our doors, and the ships and rail contiguous for the immediate marketing of the manufactured article so lessen expense of handling that prices can be made that will prevent a competition ruinous. Extravagant profits beget competition more largely than any other cause. When money in California commanded and demanded the return of the principal in interest within twenty-four hours, and a business was established with that end in view, fictitious capitalization resulted, and when the railroad brought goods made where money

was cheaper, many enterprises located here, failing to meet such competition, collapsed and gradually the spirit of manufacturing failed. Today money is as plentiful in California as elsewhere, and ready and willing to accept the usual return, and no time is as ripe as the present for Alameda County to set forth its advantages for the invest-

ment of American gold.

Fifth, legislative bodies controlling the levying of taxes, should by local feeling, be apprised of the necessity of so helping and encouraging those desirous of engaging in manufacturing enterprises as to remove the dread that is uppermost in the minds of investors of suffering under a load of unjust and unequal taxation. It is none too soon to agitate such a question, make it an issue in all party conventions, and pledge all candidates to office to such an administration as will afford a solution of such a question.

IN THE HILLS ABOVE BLAIR PARK.

To those who read this article, the wonder will be, MANUFACTURES why has not more been said of our present manu-THAT TELL THEIR OWN TALE. factories, and why this dissertation on the future and not of the present. The manufactories of Alameda County need no extended mention from any hands, they are all living examples of the sentiments which I have feebly expressed, they run the gamut of industries and are prosperous: in the labor roll they represent the solid element that we are always glad to have as neighbors, and in the agitation of the question of the establishment of additional factories the present ones will be consulted and as they will have but one answer, it will be sufficient to call attention to our resources and awaken inquiry.

A brief review however, and a compilation of the industries of this county may not be uninteresting from statistics received. Among the prominent firms and corporations that employ large numbers of men and disburse large sums of money in purchase of supplies may be mentioned: The Judson Manufacturing Co., Oakland Iron Works, Remillard Brick Co., Alvarado Sugar Co., N. Clark & Sons Pottery, at Alameda, Westphal Mills, Fuse Works at Melrose, California Cotton Mills, Best Manufacturing Co., Eagle Box and Manufacturing Co., Burnham, Standeforde & Co., M. J. Keller & Co., and many others to list which would be in effect the copying of the Directory list of manufacturers. From information obtain-

able the following can be relied upon as nearly correct, and with slight variance will represent the present status of Alameda County in the

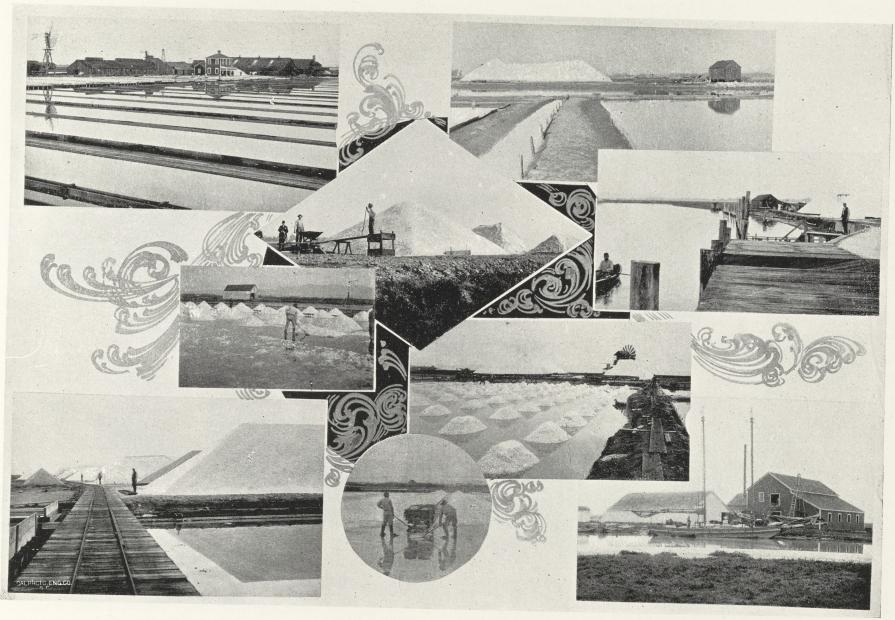
manufacturing world.

A SUMMARY These fig-OF OUR INDUSTRIAL ures repre-WEALTH. sent solely concerns converting raw materials into a manufactured product, either for home consumption or exportation and are in every way con-

servative. Invested in Alameda County.....\$8,000,000 Average number of men employed5,000 Average Daily wages per man\$2.60 Approximate Annual Business\$10,500,000 Approximate Annual Sale in California......\$2,500,000 Approximate Purchase Supplies in Alameda County.....\$500,000

There is one particular item which is correlative in the matter of

manufacturing industries that concerns our county, and that is the immediate completion of the government work on the estuary, so that wharves and piers may be built to which commerce will come and from which commerce will go. In the industrial future of Alameda County, everything else can be well subordinated, and the energies of public spirited men centrally and specifically directed in that channel; the now vacant marshes on the borders of our harbor should be crowded with busy hands and busy brains of men and women, and forests of masts should welcome the eyesight of all; then will Alameda County attain the place that by right of sovereignity is her's.



Union Pacific Salt Co.

THE SALT WORKS AT ALVARADO.

Mrs. Mary Cox.

Oakland Salt Co. H C. Coward, Prop'r. H. L. Peterman.

L. N. Whisby.

Union Pacific Salt Co.

Oakland Salt Co., H. C. Coward, Prop'r.

Oliver Bros.

Union Pacific Salt Co.

FIFTY MILES IN WATER FRONT.

A Superb Stretch of Tide Lands, Offering Commercial Opportunities Second to None in the World, and Bounding One of the Finest Natural Harbors on the Globe.

O county in California has a water frontage as fine and extensive as Alameda County has, when considered from the standpoint of availability for commerce. It stretches from Point Ysabel on the Contra Costa county line on the north, along the east shore of San Francisco Bay, to the southern shore line of the bay, thus aggregating, without counting the indentations of the bay shore and the estuaries and navigable sloughs penetrating inland, a continuous line over fifty miles in

length. Much of this is available for commercial uses in its natural state. Almost, if not quite, every foot of the remainder may be made suitable to the uses of commerce without much artificial improvement. No other county in California, except San Francisco, approaches in its possession such a large extent of water frontage, and the available frontage in San Francisco does not equal one-half that possessed by Alameda County.

Comparatively little of this vast commercial water frontage has, as yet, been utilized. Practically none of it has been utilized as it may be. Excluding what is known as Oakland Harbor from consideration, the uses to which it has so far been devoted consist of a few temporary wharves and a couple of railroad moles or causeways extending to the edge of the ship channel or natural deep waterway in the bay. With the exception of the terminals of

the railroad moles, all of these temporary wharves on the bay frontage of the county are devoted exclusively to bay and coast trade, in which the smaller type of vessels is employed. At the railroad terminals facilities have been provided for the accommodation of deep-sea craft of the largest tonnage, and an immense amount of deep-sea tonnage is loaded and discharged there annually, the commodities handled being chiefly lumber, grain, coal and railroad materials, such as railroad ties and rails.

DREDGING PRESENTS NO OBSTACLES.

It is true that all along this bay frontage, deep water lies some distance from the line of the upland, varying from one to two miles in distance; but the ground between the line of ordinary low tide and deep channel is of such a nature that the work of deepening it so as to make it available for the uses of commerce is a matter of comparatively small moment and trifling expense. The day will undoubtedly come when much, if not all, of it will be made

tributary to the demands of commerce by dredging suitable docks for the accommodation of shipping up to the low-water line.

The entire western line of the county, bordering on San Francisco Bay, has been peculiarly fitted by nature for commercial purposes. The land is low and level from the water's edge for miles inland. The entire frontage is comparatively free from the influence and effects of damaging winds. It is not as much exposed to those points of the compass whence storms issue, namely the north and the southeast, as is the San Francisco side of the bay, hence shipping moored to the Alameda shore has always escaped disaster from the storm quarters. The westerly winds, on the other hand, which are the prevailing winds of the summer season, no matter how strong they may blow expend their force long before reaching the Alameda shore and vessels of the



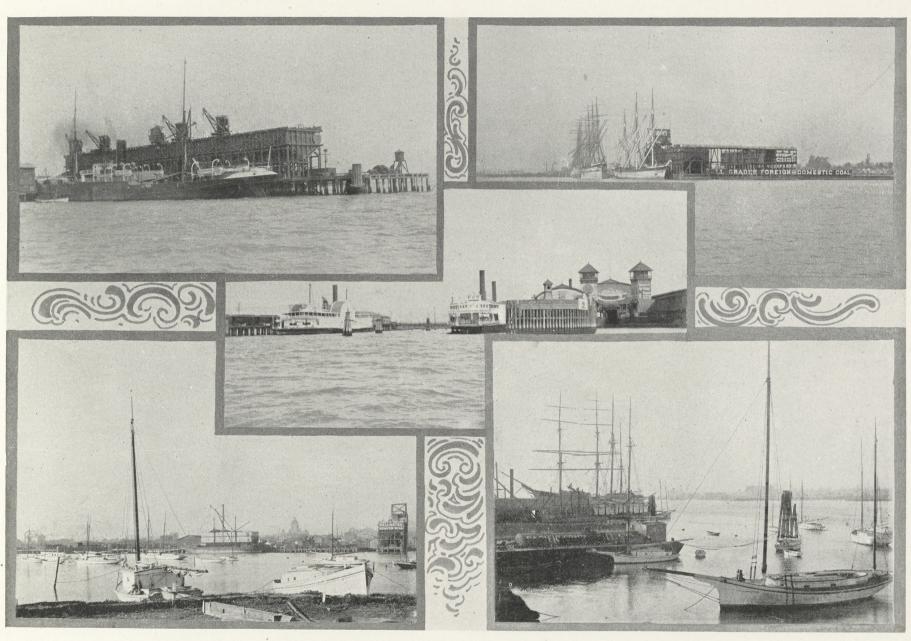
A DOWN-TOWN PARK, EIGHTH AND MADISON STREETS, OAKLAND.

smallest tonnage always enjoy, therefore, perfect immunity from disaster.

CONDITION OF OAKLAND HARBOR.

At the present time the greatest interest in the Alameda water frontage centers, naturally enough of course, in that part of it represented in San Antonio

Estuary, or, as it is now better known, Oakland Harbor. This estuary represents an extension of the bay inland some six miles or so, counting from



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OAKLAND'S WATERWAYS.

the bay terminal of the training walls which the United States Government has built for its improvement. The importance of this section of the Alameda County water front is due, of course, to the fact that in its immediate vicinity the major part of the population of the county has congregated. On its shores the cities of Oakland and Alameda and their suburbs, representing a joint population of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, have been established. Prior to the early seventies, this estuary was navigable to only vessels of the lightest draft; and the passage of the bar to them even was not

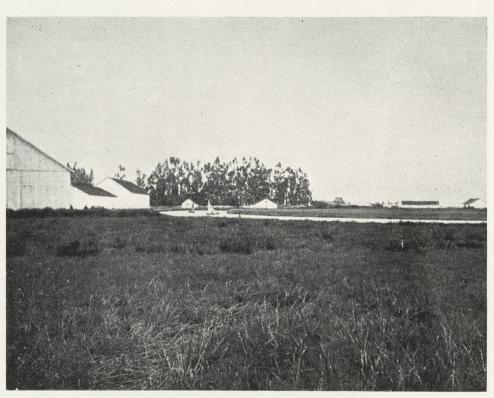
possible except at full tide. Its improvement, to enable these light draft craft to pass in and out at any stage of the tide was begun by the City of Oakland expending the sum of \$15,000 in deepening the channel bar. In 1873, the United States Government assumed the responsibility and expense of its improvement on a broader scale and with the view of making it a permanent harbor for the accomodation of seagoing ships of the largest class and for their entry and departure at any stage of the tide.

WHAT UNCLE The Govern-SAM HAS DONE ment works SO FAR. consists of the construction of two parallel rip-rap training walls, extending one on either side of the harbor channel, from the line of ship channel in the bay to the edge of the upland, a distance of two and a half miles. These parallel training walls have been laid 800 feet apart. In the center of this broad waterway a channel 300 feet in width has been dredged to a uniform depth of twenty feet at ordinary high tide, which channel has been extended to the inner basin of the estuary which has also been partly deepened. It

is designed by the Government Engineers to deepen the channel still further so that there shall be at ordinary high tide twenty-six feet of water, which will enable ships of the largest class to enter and depart.

As part of the original plan of this harbor improvement, the United States Engineers propose to join San Leandro Bay, the broad but shallow sheet of water lying south of the Alameda Encinal, with Brooklyn basin and San Antonio Creek, to utilize its tidal waters for the scouring of the

ship channel in the latter waterway and thus preserve the commercial high way which the rip-rap training walls and dredging operations had created. This branch of harbor improvement has progressed to the extent of the partial construction of a tidal canal across the narrow neck of land at the head of the Encinal, separating the two bays. The completion of the work has, for a time at least, been suspended, its value in the general scheme of harbor improvement having been questioned by the present Engineer in charge. The canal may, therefore, never be completed.



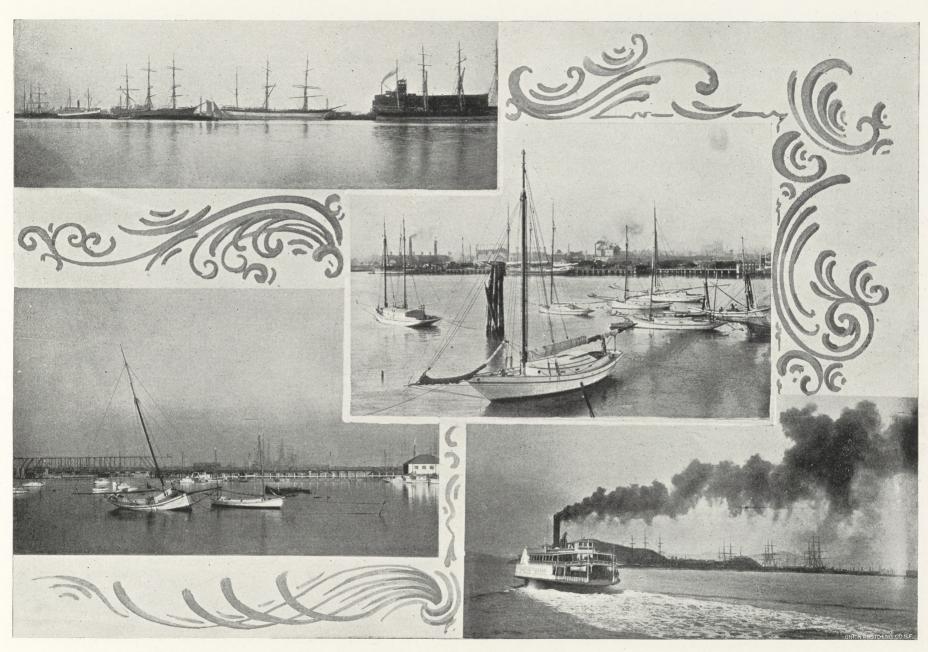
JARVIS'S LANDING, NEWARK

\$2,000,000 ALREADY this may be, SPENT. the United States Government has expended up to date on the improvement of Oakland Harbor in round numbers something like \$2,000,000, and it may need the expenditure of another \$1,000,000, to bring it to that state of commercial efficiency originally contemplated.

The great value of this improvement on the water-frontage of Alameda County is already manifest. Every successive year in its history shows a marked gain in the commerce utilizing it, and a decided change in the character and type of shipping employed in the service of this commerce. Every foot added to the depth of water in the channel through the dredging operations of the government has increased the tonnage and enlarged the draft of the shipping engaged in the commerce of Oakland, until at the present time deep-water ships of the larger type are able to enter the harbor and discharge their cargoes at the wharves.

The increasing commerce of the harbor has, as a matter of course,

stimulated the development of facilities for the accommodation of commerce. At least one mile of wharfage has been constructed, mostly by private parties, along the northern frontage of Oakland Harbor. There is no finer wharves on the Pacific Coast than those which have been erected in the harbor by the California Improvement Company. These extend along the frontage 1500 feet and vessels of the largest draft can lie afloat alongside at all stages of the tide.



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SCENES IN OAKLAND HARBOR.

NATURE PERFECT.

The harbor is perfectly landlocked. Ships moored MADE THE DESIGN at its wharves lie in still water. It offers a frontage for wharf construction of over twelve miles in

length. Its shores are so formed that dock construction is easily and cheaply accomplished. It is a matter of interesting secret history that some years ago the shores of Oakland Harbor were inspected by eastern dock-owners with the view of constructing large docks—dry and wet—in them for the

accommodation of shipping. The proposed enterprise miscarried because the water frontage was in litigation and a clear title could not then be given to the land desired.

Perhaps the value of Oakland Harbor for commercial purposes can be better understood by a comparison with the port of Glasgow, Scotland, which in many respects it strongly resembles. The harbor facilities of Glasgow, like those of Oakland, have been artificially created. A century ago the river Clyde was in almost a state of nature and was fordable twelve miles below the city of Glasgow. At the present western boundary of the harbor of Glasgow there were from fifteen to eighteen inches of water at low tide, and three feet three inches to three feet eight inches at high tide. The first improvement consisted of dredging a 300-foot channel to a depth of six feet. Now, vessels drawing twenty-two feet leaving Glasgow can get to sea on one tide. To bring its harbor up to its present state of efficiency Glasgow

has been required to spend upwards of \$50,000,000, and the amount of dredging and blasting that has been required to deepen the 300-foot channel is something enormous. In one period of thirty years it is estimated that at least 20,000,000 tons of material were removed from the bed of the river. Originally the wharves for the accommodation of shipping were constructed along the narrow river frontage. Later a system of docks has been developed. But the area covered by these docks is very small when compared with the great natural dock now represented in Brooklyn Basin, lying at the head of Oakland Harbor. Glasgow is, nevertheless, one of the great ports of the world.

CAN HOLD THE COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

The entrance which the government engineers have constructed for Oakland Harbor is 500 feet wider than the river Clyde, and the channel which has already been dredged is as wide as the channel which carries a large part of the world's commerce to and from Glasgow. The commerce of the Pacific Ocean can easily be accommodated in Oakland Harbor when its facilities for

shipping shall have been fully developed. If its shore line only were utilized for the mooring of ships there is room enough to construct an unbroken line of wharves at least twelve miles long.

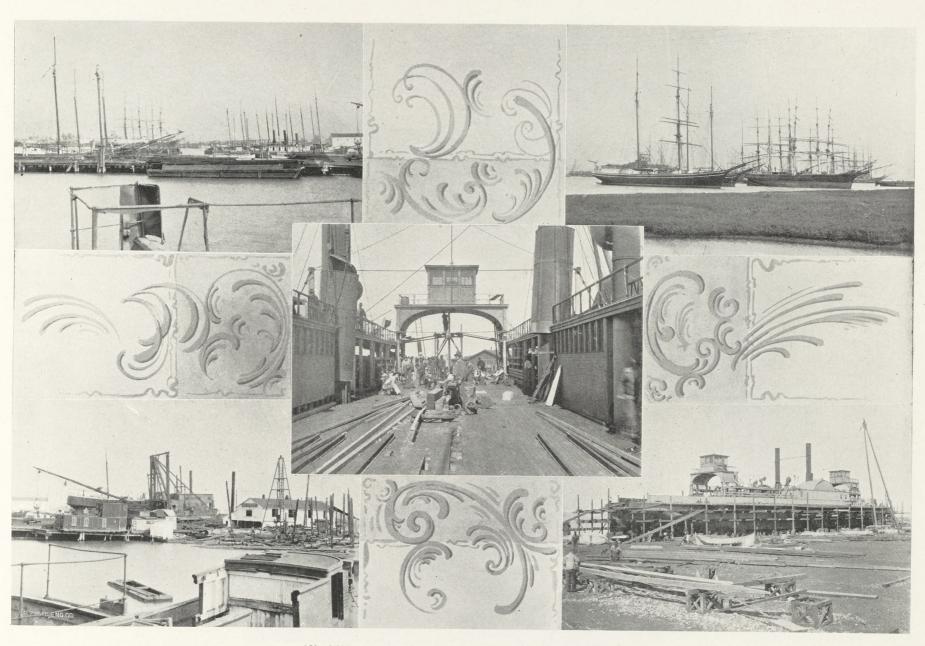
> Reference has been made in the foregoing to litigation affecting the water front of Oakland Harbor. That has heretofore been one of the greatest drawbacks to the development of the commercial capabilities of the harbor, clouding the titles of land for shipping purposes and thus deterring its improvement. This litigation grows out of the action taken by the State over forty years ago, when it transferred the land along the city's water front lying outside of high-water mark to the city of Oakland, in trust for commercial uses, and the subsequent transfer of the property to Horace W. Carpentier, whose succession to the rights he thus secured is now vested in the Oakland Water Front Co. For over forty years, off and on, the rights thus disposed of have been contested by the city of Oakland, and various compromises have been made from time to time with the view of settling the controversy, only



IN THE HILLS BACK OF BERKELEY.

to be set aside at some later date and the conflict renewed again in the courts. At present there are suits pending in State and Federal courts which are designed to settle the question; then the perfect development of Oakland's harbor will begin in earnest. Ship yards and other manufacturing interests have been established for years on the county's water frontage, among them the shipyards and workshops of the Southern Pacific Co. at West Oakland Point, the workshops and car factories of the South Pacific Coast Co. at Newark, and large shipyards in private ownership at Alameda Point.

The perfect appreciation of Alameda County's magnificent water frontage is, however, something for future generations to enjoy.



IN AND ABOUT THE OAKLAND WATER FRONT.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Alameda County has Well Earned the Reputation of Being the Educational Center of the Pacific Coast. A Splendid System Pursued in All the Branches.

LAMEDA COUNTY stands third in the counties of the State of California in population. Its school-census children number almost 30,000, while the average daily attendance is over 17,000. Its teachers, including the High schools, number about 500.

To people seeking homes good schools are of the first importance, and in this respect the County of Alameda may justly claim preëminence.

It will be the aim in this brief summary to state in what the excellence of our public schools consists.

First, this excellence consists in what our schools share with all the other schools of the State - in being a part of one of the best State systems of public instruction to be found in the Nation.

This is not an idle boast. It is recognized and admitted by representative school men, such as Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. Winship, Col. Parker, and others, who have visited us and have studied our system of common schools. This excellence is the result, first, of wise legislation directed by such men as Swett, Bolander, Campbell, Anderson, and Black, State Superintendents, who had served their apprenticeship in the schoolroom, and learned from experience the needs of the schools.

BENEFITS Second, in hav-OF THE STATE ing the StateUni-UNIVERSITY. versity, which may be said to be the crowning glory of our public schools, situated in our very midst. This is an advantage to our lower schools that can hardly be overestimated. Not only are the High schools stimulated



A CORNER OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

to do their best work, that they may be accredited, but many of our Grammar and Primary teachers are members of special classes that are doing pedagogical work under the supervision of the professors of the University. Nor is this special work confined to teachers who live near the University. A number who teach in the outside districts are also taking advantage of this instruction.

In no part of the State are schools more eagerly sought for than in this county, and the reason oftenest given by teachers for seeking schools here is that they may be near the University in order to do work along special lines that they may be better prepared for school duty.

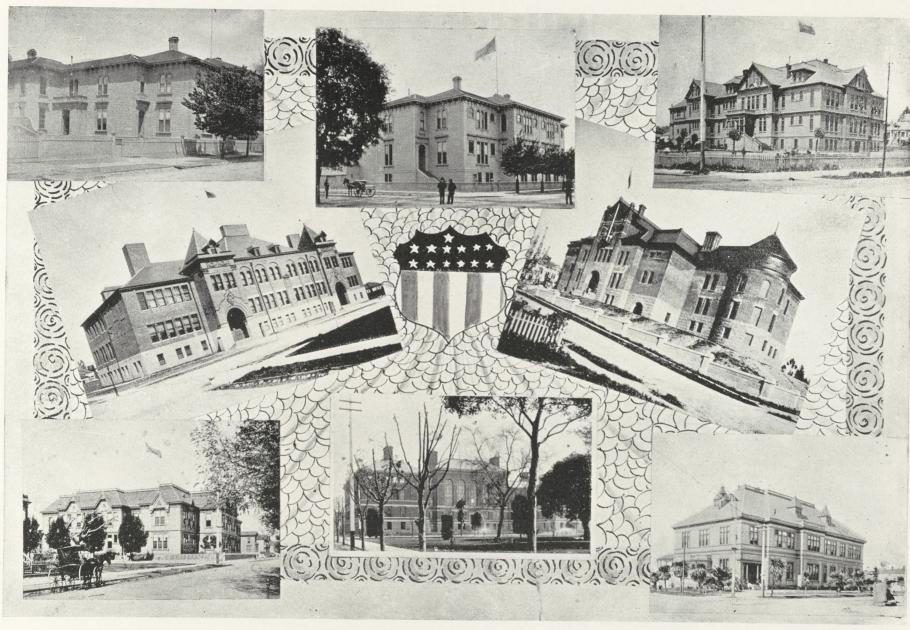
The influence of the University, especially since the establishment of the Department of Pedagogy, has been to greatly aid not only the High schools but also those of the Grammar and Primary grades, both as to the professional character and the scholarship of the teachers.

A HIGH GRADE In proof of this OF EXCELLENCE improvement in PROVED.

scholarship, it

may be stated that in 1876 only twentyeight per cent. of the teachers in this county held first-grade certificates. By the statistics of 1897 less than nine per cent of the teachers below the High school were holders of certificates of an inferior grade, more than ninety-one per cent. holding first-grade certificates.

In Alameda County we have six High schools, situated at Livermore, Haywards, Centerville, Alameda, Oakland and Berkeley, all well equipped and doing excellent work. These schools are accredited by the



Durant School.

Cole School.

SOME OF OAKLAND'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lafayette School.

High School.

Swett School.

Garfield School

Central School.

University. They have a daily attendance of over 1,800 pupils, and it is probable that within a year from this time two other High schools will be established in the county—one at Fruitvale, the other in the growing town of San Leandro. These High schools speak volumes for the enlightened enterprise and public spirit of our people.

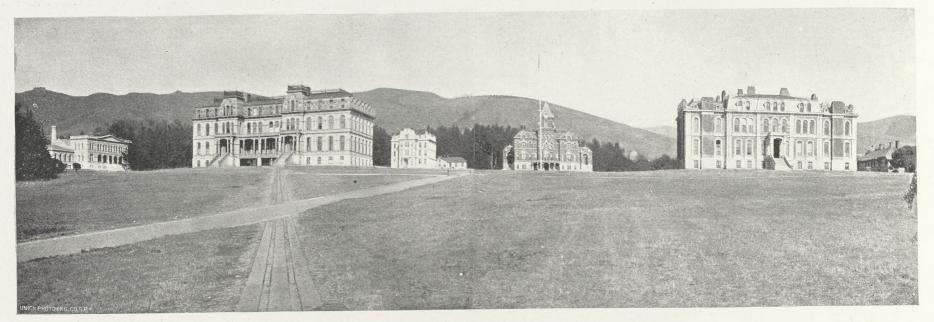
CONDITIONS In Oakland only graduates of the Normal schools IN THE OAKLAND or teachers having two years' experience, and holders of first-grade certificates, are eligible. This rule of the Oakland Board of Education has had a good effect, not only upon the Oakland schools, but also upon the teaching force of the whole county.

Franklin Warner, now living at the ripe age of more than four-score years, is the father of Oakstood at the head of the public schools of the State. He was the first male teacher, and to him is due the building up of Oakland's public schools.

The pioneer seminary, known all over the Pacific Coast as "Mrs. Blake's Seminary for Young Ladies," was one of the first of the county of Alameda, if not the first in this State.

Mills College, for young ladies, came later—but came with an established name and maintains its reputation, in this and adjoining States.

Hopkins Academy, founded by Moses Hopkins, an educational institu-



THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.

It has made teachers holding certificates below the first grade ambitious to get the best, which has benefited the schools very greatly.

These influences of the State University, of the High and Normal schools, are making themselves felt more and more among the teachers all over the county. Teachers' Round Tables are established — regular courses of reading and study are laid out — questions pertaining to education are discussed by teachers who have been appointed to make special preparation. These are some of the things that are making the schools of Alameda county grow in excellence, and that will cause them to become better and better in the future; and to people seeking for good neighborhood and the best opportunities for the education of their children, no county offers stronger inducements than does the county of Alameda.

tion founded upon Christian principles, is more of a preparatory institution for college and the ministry, though students are educated for business also.

St. Joseph's Academy, founded in 1880, is a flourishing and well-conducted institution, under the direction of the Order of Christian Brothers. The school stands among the first in its high grade of education.

WHERE THEOLOGIANS GATHER. The Theological Seminary, for preparation for the ministry, under direction of one of the most popular clergymen of Oakland, is among the very best.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart is a beautiful architectural structure at the head of Lake Merritt.

J. P. Garlick,

County Superintendent of Schools



CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, OAKLAND.

A FINE FINANCIAL SHOWING.

Our Real Estate Valued at Over \$52,000,000, and our Wealth Shows an Average of \$125 for Every Man, Woman and Child in Alameda County.

LAMEDA COUNTY'S financial standing is unquestionably second in the list of counties in the State, when considered as a whole. There may be in other counties, outside of San Francisco, men and women possessing larger individual fortunes than any represented

in the list of Alameda County's wealthy people, but considering community wealth from the standpoint of property values, whether represented in realty, improvements, bank deposits or bank capital, next to San Francisco, Alameda County leads all other parts of California.

This statement may perhaps be subject to a modification so far as one feature of these values is concerned, namely the total values of realty as shown in the report of the State Comptroller for the year 1897. According to that report the Assessors of Alameda and Los Angeles counties appraised the valuation of real estate in their respective bailiwicks at \$52,590,368 and \$58,-596,298 respectively, for purposes of taxation, and the State Board of Equalization reduced both appraisements ten per cent., thus officially declaring, inferentially, that the basis of assessment in each case was practically the same. How near the true values of realty these figures are in the

two counties, it might be impossible to determine. There has always been a lurking suspicion that the tendency in the southern part of the State is to overestimate property values, no matter for what purpose the estimate may be made, as one of the legacies and logical consequences of the boom which

swept over it some years ago, inflating all values of land and improvements under the baneful influence of the spirit of speculation. There is a well-known tendency. on the other hand, in almost all circles in Alameda County to depreciate the value of land, particularly in official reports.



LOOKING UP WASHINGTON STREET, OAKLAND.

SOLIDITY The de-AND NOT SHOW sire for our Motto. self-advertising has never taken very deep root in the community. Thus, however near to true values the assessed valuation of real estate in Los Angeles may be, the valuation for Alameda County real estate is unquestionably much less than its actual market value. Considering, therefore, the influences that have been active in the compilation of the assessment rolls of the two counties under consideration, it is not likely a violation of the truth or a straining of fact to assume that the true total value of real estate in Alameda County is second to no other county in California, excepting San Francisco, and in the case of the latter, notwithstanding the density of its population and occupancy of nearly all the land within its limits for residential purposes, the total value of real estate is only a little over three times that of Alameda County.

With all the florid descriptions and laudatory reports of costly residences and of the elegant grounds attached to them, emanating from Los Angeles County, the total valuation of improvements on real estate there falls nearly \$1,500,000 below the official valuation of such improvements in Alameda



Union National Bank, and Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank.

Oakland Bank of Savings.

BANKS OF OAKLAND.

California Bank.

Union Savings Bank.

First National Bank.

Central Bank.

County. The assessed valuation of such improvements, as determined last year by the Assessor of Los Angeles County, was \$21,511,211, whereas the returns of the Assessor of Alameda County places its figures at \$22,997,320.

WHAT THE The official returns of personal property in Alameda PERSONAL PROPERTY County may be regarded truthfully as misleading. The proximity of the principal cities in the county to San Francisco, coupled with the fact that a large proportion of their popu-

lation is engaged in active business in the latter city, naturally enough reduces the record of Alameda County's personal wealth. Although its

assessment roll shows a personal property valuation of \$7,333,920, as against \$9,359,176 for Los Angeles, the difference between the two of nearly \$2,000,000 is largely if not totally fictitious. The financial standing of Alameda County, as shown in that column of the assessment roll, must, therefore, be erroneously represented. This is not due to any error in official returns, but merely to the fact that a large proportion of the personal property of residents of Alameda County has been transferred for various reasons to San Francisco, and may be found there among the personal property valuations of that city.

It might be impossible to determine how much of the personal savings of Alameda County finds a lodgment in the savings banks of San Francisco, or how much Alameda County capital has been invested in business and in other departments of financial profit on the west side of San Francisco Bay, but it is safe to say that it repre-

sents much more than the apparent excess which Los Angeles possesses, according to the returns of the county assessors. On the other hand, it may be fairly presumed that Los Angeles has received credit in its personal property roll for all the personal property it possesses, because the facilities and inducements for banking and investing capital outside, for any purpose, are not present, and that county, with the rare enterprise to which it is entitled to credit, finds abundant employment within its own boundaries for all the money and other personal securities it can command. These comparisons are made not to disparage the status of any other section of California, nor for the purpose of inflating unreasonably the financial status of Alameda County, but to show some times, and in this case in particular, that a comparison of official returns fails to show the true state of affairs.

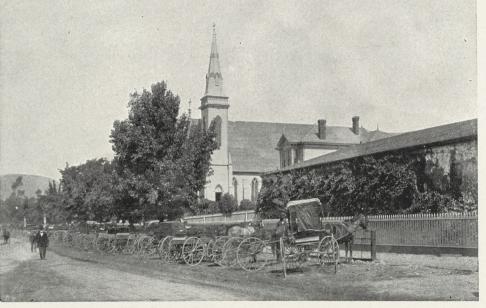
OUR LAND

Much of the personal property that remains permanently in Alameda County belongs to the rural communities in it. There is no section of the State

where the farmers are as well off financially as the farmers of Alameda County. There is nothing really strange in this statement when it is considered that the farming lands of Alameda County are incomparably richer and more reliable in the matter of the production of crops than the farming lands of any other part of California, and their proximity to the best market in the State, and the facilities for cheap and expeditious shipment, leaves the producer a larger margin of profit than farmers in other sections can possibly hope

to obtain. These lands are also devoted to diversified crops, and thus yield to their owners and cultivators a regular and permanent revenue.

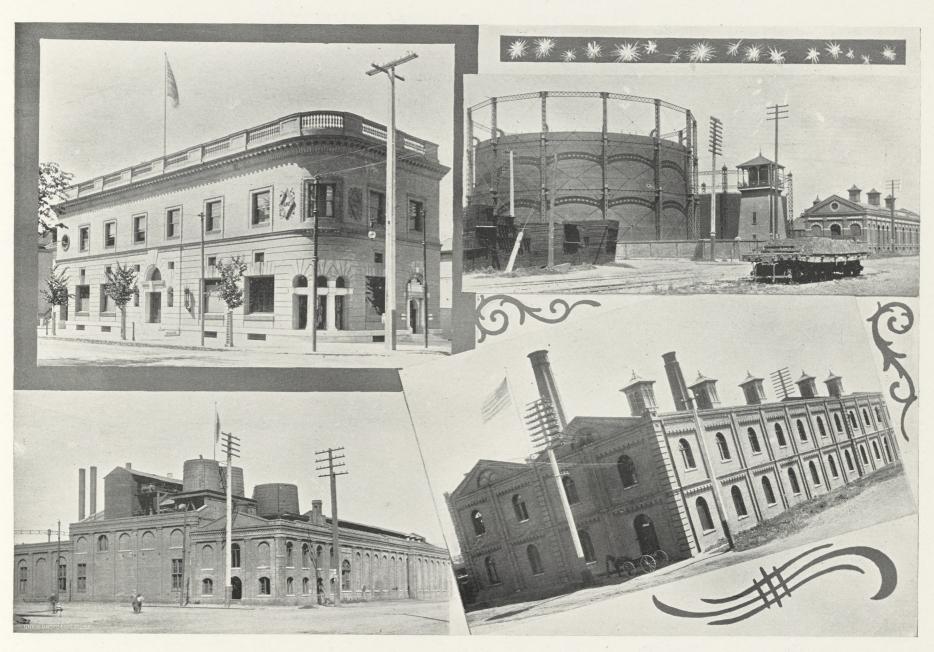
The financial status of Alameda County from an official standpoint is exceptionally good. It has no funded debt. It has only a trifling floating debt, amounting, according to the last official report, to the insignificant sum of \$8,585.69, and its treasury always contains a sufficient surplus to wipe it out any time it may become due. The rate of taxation is consequently light, as there is no principal or interest on a bonded indebtedness to provide for. The rate in 1897 was only \$1.13 on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of property for county purposes, or \$1.50 for State and county taxes. In this respect it stands fourth in the list of counties for low taxation, only Yolo, Santa Clara and Glenn Counties having a lower rate, all other counties showing a higher rate—the majority of them being much higher. Yet county improvements, which



MISSION SAN JOSE CHURCH.

are always an index of county wealth, are well in advance of the average.

The reports of the Bank Commissioners show that Alameda County contains seven savings and five commercial banks. In a late report it is shown that the aggregate amount of paid-up capital represented by these financial institutions was \$1,580,100, and the total amount of deposits \$11,129,623.28. In other words there was in the county at that time surplus cash on deposit and invested in these institutions, \$12,709,723.28, being the equivalent of over \$125 for each man, woman and child within its limits. Then there is no way of approximating the amount invested and deposited in San Francisco, but it is undoubtedly large and would, if it were possible to obtain it, largely increase the financial showing and establish the high financial status to which Alameda County is fairly entitled.



OFFICE AND WORKS OF THE OAKLAND GAS LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY.

A NOTABLE HEALTH CENTER.

Our Superb Sanitary Arrangements, and the Multitudinous Favors Extended to us by Nature, Result in Unexcelled Blessings as to Health and Longevity.

ATURE has been abundantly kind to Alameda County and has made it one of her chosen spots. If the great force was, indeed, a goddess of human form and thought as the ancients believed, she could look from one end of the valley to the other and well and truly say, "My work here is indeed good."

No country is truly prosperous that is not a home country, a place where

men may bring their wives and raise their children into a sturdy and healthy manhood and womanhood. A locality whose climate places a blight upon its youth, where man is stricken down through heat or coldness, is not one that contains the germs of a virile prosperity.

Alameda County can be truly called a county of homes. There is not a place in the entire county which can be termed unhealthy. Its equable temperature and natural sanitary advantages are a safeguard against disease.

The natural advantages of the county are well worth studying. In the west, the Pacific crowds through the narrow Golden Gate and inundates the shores of Alameda County, tempering the climate and making the view one of surpassing beauty. The narrow channel permits no cold sea breezes to chill the soft air, so while Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda have all the blessings of the sea, none of the disagreeable traits are noticeable.

Berkeley lies in the north and back of Berkeley are the lofty hills which are the barricades between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. These hills girdle the north like lofty sentinels, unmovable and unchanging. In the south is Santa Clara valley, a fitting companion of the beautiful Alameda lands, and in the east extends still further with agricultural lands.

NATURE HAS
REARED SANITARY
BARRIERS.

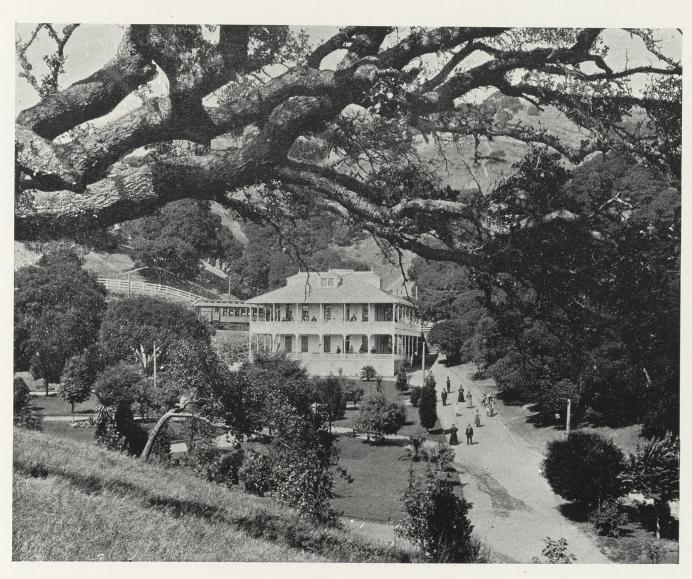
runs into the bay naturally and the breezes blow in from the bay, sweet, fresh and pure, untainted by miasma.

San Francisco business men come to Oakland to make their homes because it is healthier than their own city. Southerners come here because the climate is more bracing. Northerners come here because the climate is more equable, Easterners come here because this is the one spot where all the advantages of California can be found combined in one locality. The average Easterner finds it difficult to understand why Oakland has a climate that is so much healthier and pleasanter than that found in San Francisco, which is only eight miles distant, and vet that this difference does exist is disputed by no one who has ever lived in this locality. The facts are easily and scientifically proven.

The mountainous coast line extends up to the very channel of the Golden Gate. On the Oakland side

W. B. LUDLOW'S CONSERVATORY, OAKLAND.

of the bay, the land rises from the bay level and slopes gently back to the second coast range. Now these two rows of hills run on parallel lines on each side of the bay from the southeast to the northwest. Both are at right angles to the route of the summer trade winds coming in from the southwest off the Pacific Ocean, and prevailing annually from May to



LEONA HEIGHTS.

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klandsi ack to the l lines oth are September. The breezes are sucked inland by the greater warmth prevailing in the sun-heated interior lands. The hot air rises and the cool sea air rushes in.

Now the ocean breeze does not blow directly in upon Oakland. It rushes against the first coast line and is thrown by this natural defense upward and is sustained at this higher altitude by the second coast range which girdles Oakland in the rear. As the air laden with moisture sweeps on into the interior, it leaves Oakland in a valley of protection, far beneath the path of the trade wind.

NO FOGS TO Thus the MAR THE BRACING air of Oak-ATMOSPHERE. land is free from fog and has just enough motion, coolness and moisture to be stimulating and bracing and above all, exceedingly healthful. The fog is too far above the city's level to be damp or cold. On the contrary, it keeps the climate equable and balmy, never oppressively warm, never chillingly cold. May and December are alike, sunny and balmy, for there are no seasons here unless one calls a perpetual springtime a season. There is never a day so warm that an ocean zephyr does not bring refreshing coolness. While the days are warm, the nights are deliciously cool and the oppressive heat of the east is unknown in Alameda County where nature has no austerities or discomforts to force upon mankind.

These advantages have caused men of means to select Oakland for their homes. Men of wide experience and travel say that Oakland is like the Riviera, so mild is the

climate, so rich the vegetation, so beautiful are the views. It is the Eden spot of the earth, the one land nature has given all advantages and which man has improved and not despoiled.

While it is true that Oakland has a splendid system of natural drainage, it is not to be supposed that man has failed to excercise the proper sanitary precautions for this beautiful city. Oakland has been well watched and well cared for and its streets are kept in a perfect sanitary condition. The city has a complete sewer system; the sewerage being carried into the bay by natural drainage. During the dry summer months, the sewers are kept clean by constant flushings. In the wet season, nature attends to this.

There are no stagnant ponds or ill-smelling garbage heaps to offend the

nostrils and breed disease and contagion. These unsightly blotches are not to be found in Oakland where the city ordinances are very strict and are intended to combat the tendency of anyone to throw rubbish in filthy heaps. All the garbage is removed from the city daily and taken out to the suburbs and burned. Proper receptacles are ordered for the garbage and these are frequently and thoroughly inspected by the health officers who see that they are kept in good condition. To this excellent sanitary condition is undoubtedly due the fact that Oakland has never had an epidemic of typhoid, and few deaths are recorded from this dread disease.

> NO SANITARY Oakland PRECAUTIONS ARE enjoys a EVER OMITTED. relative immunity from many of the scourges of the eastern cities and this is due in a great measure to the climate as well as the sanitary precautions. This is still a very young city and there are no death breeding tenement houses here. These closets of disease are fortunately still unknown in Oakland as the vast majority of the poorer classes prefer to make homes for themselves in the country, where living expenses can be reduced to a miminum.

These advantages of Oakland are also shared by Berkelev and Alameda. The situation of Berkeley is in itself a guarantee of perfect healthfulness. The town is on the slope of the hill and the natural drainage is perfect. Its sewer system is under the control of the town officers and is kept in excellent condition. The water is supplied from mountain springs, and is exceptionally pure and free from

animal and vegetable life. The streets are kept clean and well swept and sprinkled and the town ranks with Oakland as a health resort.

Alameda is situated on a narrow penisula which extends out into the bay. The same facts that are true of Oakland are true of Alameda. It is considered one of the model towns of California and is noted for its fine homes, well swept streets, and general air of cleanliness. Its avenues are as attractive as many public parks and are lined with trees, many of them being of rare wood. The city is dotted with small parks which gives plenty of breathing space to a city which is still too young to be crowded for room. Like Oakland, Alameda has many groves of oak trees which are both picturesque and beautiful.



ON THE HILLS BACK OF MILLS SEMINARY.



THE RESIDENCE OF A. SCHILLING, OAKLAND.

WHAT THE SET FORTH.

Dr. J. P. Dann, the health officer of Oakland, in an OFFICIAL REPORTS exhaustive report on the city's sanitary condition,

says: "The health of this city has remained at the

usual high standard during the past year, the death rate being only 12.22. In comparison with the majority of the cities of the United States, this is extremely low, when that of New Orleans is 23.34 per 1,000 of population per year, that of New York, 21.52 per thousand, that of Sacramento, 15.60 per thousand, that of San Francisco, 17.08, while Oakland has the low rate of 12.22 per thousand. The very low death rate from zymotic diseases that was a marked feature in last year's report can, we are glad to say, be again recorded this year. We have special cause to congratulate ourselves upon our relative immunity from those scourges of Eastern and European cities, diphtheria and diarrhœal diseases.

"In New York, the first of these caused in 1896 one death per 1,000 of population, while in Oakland, it only caused one death in 60,000; the second caused in New York, one and and a hallf deaths per 1,000 of

population, and in Oakland less than one per 3,000 of population." Our climate posseses wonderful curative powers and many a physical wreck has been restored to health by the balmy and bracing breezes of this much-favored section.

A SUBURBAN VIEW NEAR BERKELEY.

COMPARISON OTHER CITIES.

The table prepared by the health officer giving the OF DEATH RATE TO comparison of the death rate between Oakland and other cities in the United States is as follows:

	Popula- tion.	Death
New Orleans, La	275,000	28.34
Mobile, Ala	37,817	23.00
Fall River, Mass	98,000	22.47
New York, N. Y	,934,077	21.52
Brooklyn, N. Y	,125,000	20.00
Manchester, N. H	64,000	18.77
New Haven, Conn	110,000	18.35
Lynn, Mass	64,000	17.65
St. Louis, Mo	570,000	17.60
Newport, R. I	21,500	17.10
San Francisco, Cal	360,000	17.10
Cincinnati, Ohio	350,000	16.90
Richmond, Va	100,000	16.58
Sacramento, Cal	30,000	15.60
Louisville, Ky	211,100	15.50
Milwaukee, Ky	260,000	15.00
Detroit, Mich	275,000	14.86
Chicago, Ill	1,60,000	14.83
Cleveland, Ohio	330,279	14.71
Rochester, N. Y	170,000	13.53
Oakland, Cal	60,000	12.22

These figures are in themselves proof of the oft-repeated assertion that Oakland is the healthiest city in the country. The fact that in the last thirty years it has grown from a small village into a bustling city of 60,ooo inhabitants is another proof

of its advantages as a home city. Easterners who have once lived in Oakland are never content to return to their native place for the spell of the land is upon them, and they are content to remain, finding in these western shores the earthly paradise that all are in search of.





Isaac L Requa. Edwin Goodall.

REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Wm H. Bailey.
Thomas Crellin.

THE CITY OF OAKLAND.

Its Early History and how it Progressed with Seven-Leagued Strides from a Cattle Pasture to its Present Position of Wealth and Ever-Increasing Prosperity.

T was only the want of a boat that brought about the selection of the sand dunes of Yerba Buena for the establishment of a Mission, instead of the beautiful site where now stands the queen city of the Pacific, fair Oakland. When Governor Portala and Father Junipera Serra, with their escort, stood upon the high hills which form the eastern rampart of the Golden Gate, on a bright October day in 1769, and looked down with swell-

ing hearts upon the beautiful inland sea which stretched away to the northward and southward as far as the eye could reach, and which Father Junipera named, in honor of his patron saint, San Francisco Bay; and as they looked across this beautiful body of water to the opposite shore, and beheld the sylvan shades, the wealth of foliage of the peninsula of Alameda and Temescal, with the purple Contra Costa range of hills in the backgroundthe highest portions covered with the giant redwoods - and the beautiful valley stretching southward into the ether blue; and as they stood there, enthused over the picturesque and entrancing scene, in imagination we hear the veteran Portala exclaim, "A kingdom for a boat!" and the prince of missionaries, Father Junipera Serra, respond, "Amen!"

After further feasting their eyes upon the enchanting scene, and going through the ceremonies of naming the bay and dedicating the whole to the Church and the King,

the party reluctantly turned their steps southward, resolved at some future day to return prepared to occupy the beautiful country they had looked down upon, on the eastern shore of the magnificent bay. But having viewed the promised land, as Moses of old viewed the Land of Canaan from the heights of Mount Nebo, whose rich borders he was never destined to enter, so with Portala and Junipera, who left the entrancing scene never to return.

It was not until seven years later that the Mission Dolores was established at Yerba Buena, now the City of San Francisco, by other parties, and under another leader. Had the Mission Dolores been established on the land side of the bay, as it should have been, on the site where the City of Oakland now stands would have been built the great commercial city of the western world—the metropolis of the Pacific.

sold nece Buse five wiss Lear the Pab norr Court Rar as r four a pri had dau gran divid amo Vir Ygr.

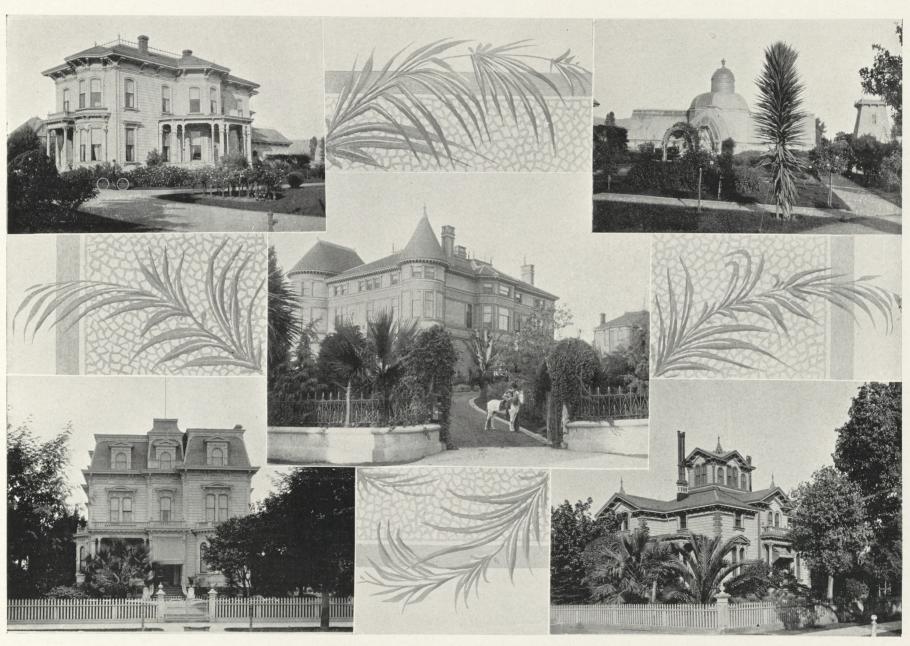
RESIDENCE OF D. EDWARD COLLINS, OAKLAND.

WHEN THE In 1820,
PROUD PERALTAS Luis Maria
CAME. Peralta, a
soldier for many years, and connected with the Presidio of Yerba
Buena, for meritorious services extended through a long series of years, was granted a tract of land

tended through a long series of years, was granted a tract of land five leagues in extent, which he had wisely chosen, extending from San Leandro Creek to a hill adjoining the sea beach—a knoll near the San Pablo road, which is the extreme northwestern point of Alameda County. It was known as the Rancho de San Antonio, and was as rich a body of land as could be found on the face of the globe, being a principality in size. Peralta pere had ten children—five sons and five daughters—and as he had another grant in Santa Clara Valley he divided up the San Antonio Rancho among his four sons, Jose Domingo, Vincente, Antonio Maria, and

To Jose Domingo he allotted the most northerly quarter, on which is located the State University and

town of Berkeley; to Vincente he gave the quarter next adjoining, which comprises the City of Oakland, including the annexed territory of Temescal, the most valuable estate ever bestowed by gift by a private citizen; the next quarter fell to the lot of Antonio Maria, embracing Alameda, Brooklyn (a portion of which is now embraced in the charter lines of the City of Oakland), Fruitvale and Melrose. The last quarter constituted the most southerly,



A. K. P. Harmon.

J. C. Adams.

REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Senator Geo. C. Perkins.

The Harmon Conservatory.

George C. Pardee.

taking in the territory to the San Leandro Creek. The brothers built their adobe houses, took wives, and reared families. Through Vincente and Domingo Peralta comes the title to every foot of land within the present limits of the City of Oakland and Berkeley—all descriptions referring back to the V. and D. Peralta title, settled by the decisions of the highest Courts.

Until the year 1849-'50, naught disturbed the silence of the delightful vistas, lovely slopes, groves of beautiful live oaks and pleasant hillsides of this attractive Eden, except the bellowing of the Spanish bull and the tramp of wild cattle and horses through the beauteous solitudes. Except these

four men, their families and numerous retainers, there were no other inhabitants from Berkeley to San Leandro Creek.

ARRIVAL The first Am-OF THE FIRST erican known AMERICAN. to have visited this section—save now and then the officers and crew of trading vesselswas Thos. Eager, long a resident of Brooklyn Township, now of San Francisco, who in 1846 explored the eastern shore of the bay from San Leandro to Antioch. The second was Mr. McPherson, who, in the character of a literary tramp, in 1848 visited and described nearly every portion of the State, including the Peralta, Estudillo and Castro Ranchos.

The next to visit Oakland, of whom history makes mention, was Col. Henry S. Fitch, who with four other persons started early in 1850 in a sail boat for Marin County, paying the owner and sailor of the craft an ounce of gold per day for his services. Instead of going to

Marin County they landed near nightfall at what is now the foot of Broadway, and made their craft fast to a stake driven into the sand beach. They landed, and camped for the night under one of the spreading oak trees. In the morning, the attractions of the beautiful landscape caused them to reconnoitre, and they were surprised to find such a fascinating plateau, covered with evergreen oaks. They discovered more—that the estuary up which they had sailed was navigable for vessels, and they reasoned that it was here where a city would be built up, instead of the hills of San Francisco.

They returned to San Francisco, Fitch with a scheme concocted to come back and buy the site and start a great city—his foresight beheld in the near future. In a few days he secured an interpreter, and hunted up

Peralta, made known the object of his visit, and obtained the privilege of buying 2,400 acres bounded on the east by San Antonio Creek, what is now known as Lake Merritt, and extending to the nearest tide land in a westerly direction; for which he was to pay \$8,000 within fifteen days.

FORTUNE WAS THROWN Col. Whitney in the enterprise. The parties sailed across the bay up the beautiful estuary, and on landing in the vicinity of the present Twelfth street bridge,

discovered a shanty occupied by a hunter, who upon inquiry stated he had constructed the cabin, did not know who owned the land and if it belonged to any rancher he would buy what ground he wanted if for sale. That hunter did the job; Col. Whitney was cautious, for he had heard of the trouble with the squatters on the Estudillo Rancho, and feared to buy a fight. Fitch argued, but could not persuade his fearful companion. Finally, stoping, and facing each other, Col. Fitch said to Col. Whitney, "I have no more argument to offer, and all I have to say is you will die tearing your hair for the mistake you have made to-day." The prophesy turned true; Col. Whitney died some years afterwards in an insane rage over the lost opportunity of securing immense wealth, thus fulfilling literally Col. Fitch's declaration. Had that trade been made in the early days of 1850, Oakland would have started out with a boom.



EAST BAY SANITARIUM, OAKLAND.

STORY
OF THE FIRST
SETTLERS.
SETTLERS.
Composed to Chase to join them.
The first actual settlement made on the site of the present City of Oakland was in that portion known as Clinton, in February, 1850, by the Patten Brothers—Robert, William and Edward—natives of the State of Maine. They came over from San Francisco in a whale-boat, landing in the vicinity of the present Twelfth street dam across the Estuary. The only man they could find was Moses Chase, whom they discovered sick in a hunting cabin; probably the same man who frightened away Col. Whitney. The Pattens proposed to Chase to join them. They found a Frenchman at the Embarcadero of San Antonio, who was running a dairy, through whom as interpreter they leased land from Peralta, fenced it in, and commenced farming.



A. A. Moore.

J. C. Martin.

REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Thomas Prather.

F. W. Henshaw.

Wm. G Henshaw.

They in turn were joined by a lawyer from San Francisco named Strode, and a company was formed, consisting of the Pattens, Chase and the law firm of Jones, Tompkins & Strode. The town of Clinton was then started.

During the summer of the same year, 1850, the noted firm of Mhoon, Carpentier & Adams appeared upon the scene in Oakland, at what is now the foot of Broadway; they squatted upon the land and built a small house. Other squatters followed from San Francisco, and in such numbers that Peralta obtained a writ of ejectment from the County Court at Martinez, and with a posse of officers, reinforced by a party of Peralta's Mexican retainers, rode down to where the squatters were located. But the oily-tongued Mhoon

was too much for the officers of the law, and the eviction ended in a lease being given by Peralta to Mhoon, Carpentier & Adams of a certain number of acres, upon which the town site of Oakland was laid out.

THE In 1852 BUDDING FORTH AS Oakland A TOWN. was incorporated as a town under an Act of the Legislature, engineered by Carpentier, who occupied the position of Enrolling Clerk of the Senate by the grace of David C. Broderick. The first Board of Trustees consisted of A. W. Burrell, Mhoon, Edson Adams, A. Marrier and H. W. Carpentier. The latter, however did not qualify, having a scheme concocted

town government was concerned. On the 12th of May the first meeting of the town trustees was held, and a temporary organization

to capture the whole water front of

the embryo city, which he after-

wards carried through, so far as the

effected, A. Marrier being elected temporary president, and A. W. Burrell, secretary. On the 17th a regular meeting was held when A. Marrier was elected permanent President and F. K. Shattuck, Town Clerk. At this meeting Carpentier put through his water front scheme, which has been a bone of contention and litigation for forty years, but which has at last been virtually settled by a decision of the Supreme Court which seems to be acquiesced in by all parties concerned—the people recovering the water front, save a strip of land between high and low tide. It only now remains to clean up the legal debris, in order for a decree to be issued forever settling the legal tangle in conformity with the decision, and thus putting an end to the contention which has for these many years impeded the growth of the city.

PREPARING COME.

In 1853 a survey of the city was made from Four-FOR WHAT WAS TO teenth street to the water front, by Julius Kellersberger, C. E., who divided the land into blocks and

streets, the blocks being 200x300 feet, and the streets 80 feet in width, except Broadway, which was made 110 feet wide. There were reserved six blocks of land for public squares—on two of which the present county buildings were erected in 1874, when the county seat was finally established at Oakland City.

The city at this early date had no resources to speak of, but the beauty of the scenery, salubrity of climate and future prospects as a seaport as well

> as a great and flourishing city, together with the richness of soil.

> combined to attract people not only from San Francisco, but also from all parts of the State, coast and the east as well, to make here their future homes. Educators saw here the site for the future great educational institutions of the State, and the seat of learning for the coast.

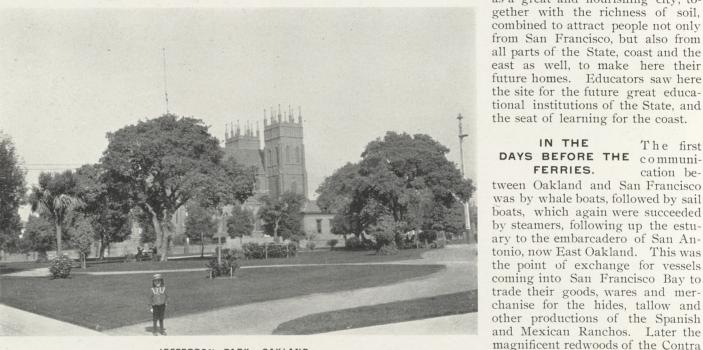
> > IN THE

The first DAYS BEFORE THE communi-FERRIES. cation between Oakland and San Francisco was by whale boats, followed by sail boats, which again were succeeded by steamers, following up the estuary to the embarcadero of San Antonio, now East Oakland. This was the point of exchange for vessels coming into San Francisco Bay to trade their goods, wares and merchanise for the hides, tallow and other productions of the Spanish

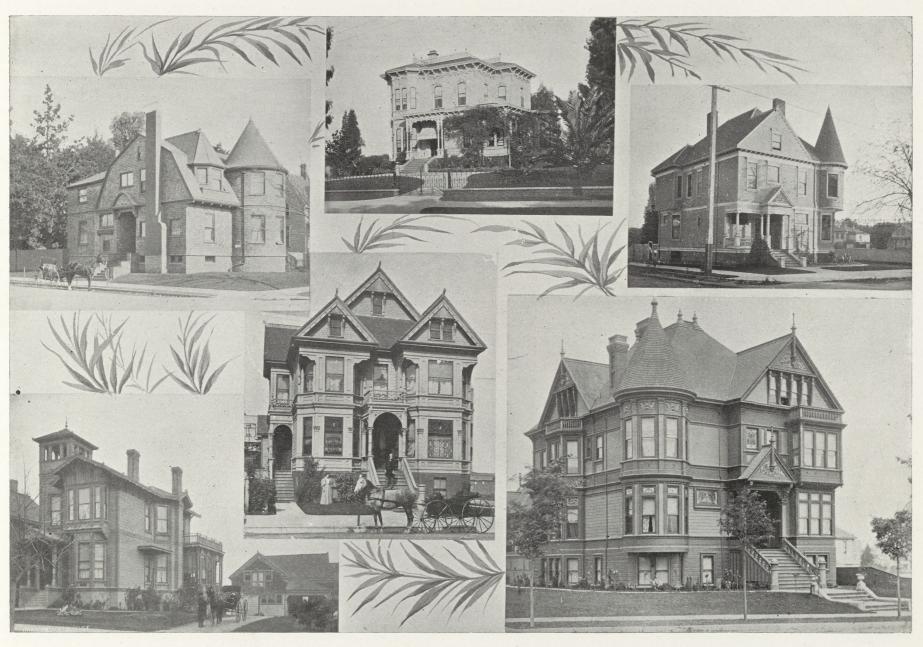
Costa range attracted the cupidity of lumbermen; the trees were cut down, whip-sawed into lumber, and transported across the bay from the embarcadero to build up the rival of Oakland on the opposite shore. In 1852, the estuary—called then San Antonio Creek—was declared a navigable stream by the Legislature. The Kangaroo, a lumber schooner, had been running between San Antonio and San Francisco from the early part of 1850. In 1851-'52 the Boston, Caleb Cope, Kate Hayes and Red Jacket plied between the same points.

A STEAMBOAT MINTURN.

Early in 1853 Charles Minturn, who had become STARTED BY CHAS. interested with Carpentier, Adams and Mhoon, put a steamboat on the estuary, making a landing



JEFFERSON PARK, OAKLAND



REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Josiah W. Stanford.

Dr. A S Larkey.

Dr. E. J. Boyes.

E-

Dr. L. R. Webster.

Dr. E. H Woolsey Mrs. Johanna M. Driscoll. at the foot of Broadway; and soon after the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company was organized, with steamers making trips each day from both San Antonio and Broadway wharf, at one dollar a passage. Compare those early days with the present—the small steamers of long ago giving place to the modern floating palaces, lighted by electricity, making trips every fifteen minutes, connecting with a magnificent railway system, taking passengers from the wharves to their homes, a total carriage by steamer and cars of over ten miles, for the small sum of five cents, on the commutation ticket basis. There is no line of transportation in the world giving such accommodations for the distance at so low a price. Even the single fares—ten cents per single trip—is incomparably low.

TOOK ON FULL CIVIC HONORS. In 1854 Oakland was incorporated as a city, H. W. Carpentier being elected its first Mayor. Three hundred and sixty-eight votes were cast at the election. About the same date of the incorporation a newspaper was started, named the "Alameda Express," the first newspaper published in Alameda County. Under the charter, the Public School Department of Oakland was organized, which from the start took a position among the very best in the State. In a few years it took the lead of all others, and has maintained it to the present day. To the public school department, together with the private schools, seminaries and colleges which have had a high reputation beyond the confines of this State, Oakland is indebted for its first start and renown as the "Athens of the Pacific."

Churches followed, or rather went hand in hand with the school houses, and population began to flow into this "New Athens," and from this beginning has grown the magnificent city of churches, schools, colleges, business, commerce and advanced civilization. The years of 1853-4 were the years of planting the seed—the harvest has come in later years. It was the time of the advent of the Rev. Dr. Henry Durant, who founded in this city the germ of the State University that now stands among the first in the land, and is the outgrowth of the little college school started in 1853, and chartered as a college in 1854. Although chartered by the State Legislature, the growth of this embryo State University was slow. The man at the head was indefatigable, and he had a way of convincing others and enthusing them with his own enthusiasm and bright hopes of success. He bought four blocks of land fronting on Twelfth street and extending to Fourteenth street. He erected buildings, associated in the enterprise Rev. S. B. Bell, the pioneer clergyman of Oakland, Rev. E. B. Wallsworth, T. Dwight Hunt, S. B. Willey, I. H. Brayton, and Prof. Martin Kellogg, the present President of the State University.

THE OLD
The "College of California" was a success at last,
and when the State University was established in
CALIFORNIA.

1869, Dr. Durant turned over to it an established
college and college buildings. He was elected the first President, to which
he was not only an honor, but of right entitled. He saw the University built
upon the site he had selected, and when all his hopes were realized he
resigned as president in 1872, and in 1873 the people of Oakland made him

their Mayor for two terms—the second year by a unanimous vote. The Master called him while in the Mayor's chair, and with an unfaltering trust in his Lord, he laid down his badge of office, peacefully obeyed the summons, while a great city mourned its loss as they laid away in the narrow tomb the casket from which the pure immortal spirit had departed.

In these days of advanced education, the character of a town or city is judged by its educational institutions, and especially is this so in regard to the character of its common school system. In this respect Oakland has maintained from the start an exalted character. Parents from all sections of the State and coast send their children to Oakland for the advantages of its superior public and private schools. The first block of land bought by the Board of Education and dedicated to public schools was that where now stands the magnificent High School structure, covering the whole block.

HOW THE SCHOOL SITES WERE OBTAINED.

With the amount has more than quadrupled in value since. At that time the bonds issued commanded 10 per cent. interest; but nothwithstanding the high rate of interest, within the next three years \$112,000 more was raised for the same purpose by issuing bonds. The wisdom of this action is apparent from the fact that school sites were obtained in appropriate locations before the growth of the city reached the localities. Additional sites have been purchased, from time to time, as the city grew in dimensions.

The policy of the educational departments of Oakland has always been to pay the best salaries, thereby securing the best of teachers. There is no city in the land that has such an efficient corps of teachers as a whole. The High School ranks, according to the opinion of experienced educators, as the best of its class in the United States. The graduates of the High School are thoroughly fitted for entrance, primarily, to the State University, and incidentally to any of the great colleges of the whole country.

For the benefit of those pupils who are at work during the ordinary school hours, a night school is maintained five nights each week at the High School. There is also a school of industrial education, and the samples of work exhibited are of the best class of workmanship.

ANTHONY CHABOT'S GIFT TO OAKLAND. There is one feature of the Oakland school department which is unique, and in which it stands quite alone, and that is the possession of a fully-equipped astronomical observatory—something which no other department of public schools possesses. The building and full equipment was a gift to the public schools of Oakland by Anthony Chabot, and will forever stand as a monument to the memory of the generous donor. The instruments are first-class, and the observatory is under the charge of Mr. Charles Burkhalter, who has already created a name for himself as an astronomer. The observatory is located in the center of Lafayette Square—the exact geographical latitude being: latitude, 37 deg., 38 min., 5 sec. north; longitude, 122 deg., 16 min., 34.4 sec. west, from Washington. The instruments are a Clark eight-inch equatorial, with eye-pieces of powers from 80 to 100; a fine position



C. L. Ingler.

Jas. Miller.

REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Dr. J. L. Milton. Dr. Sarah I. Shuey. Henry P. Dalton.

Eli S. Denison.

micrometer and spectroscope; a Fauth transit, the exact counterpart of the instrument in use at Mount Hamilton. The chronograph and mean-time clocks were made by Fauth, the sidereal clock by Howard, and the chronometers by Negus. Monday evenings are reserved for the schools, and Friday evenings for observatory work. The other evenings of the week, except Sunday, are given to the public.

"THEY RAN WITH THE OLD MACHINE."

In 1854 the Oakland Fire Department was organized, with Col. John Scott, a New York fire laddie and a thorough fireman, as Chief. Most of the fire-

men of those early days have crossed over to the farther shore, but the department remains, and has kept up the credit for efficiency established from the very beginning. It is rated as second to none in this or any other State, which is one reason for the low rates of insurance on Oakland property. To the efficiency of the fire department and plenty of water is due the unprecedented fact that there has never been a destructive conflagration in this city. In nearly every instance the fire has been confined to a single building, and has generally been subdued before it had gained much headway.

Oakland has never had a "set-back," either in business, or by the elements. It has been free from "booms;" its growth having been founded upon a steady, sure and substantial basis. The comfortable condition of the people is shown in the elegant mansions which grace the city, with their superb lawns, beautiful flower gardens,

filled with the choicest and tenderest varieties of plants, blooming from January to January, year in and year out.

The surface of the site of Oakland is undulating, and possessed of most excellent drainage facilities. On the borders of the beautiful Lake Merritt, a salt water park set as a gem in the midst of the city, there is considerable

elevated ground, gradually rising to the extreme boundaries of the city, terminating in the Contra Costa range. Independence Square, in East Oakland, is 117 feet above tide water, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, a portion of Marin County, the islands of the bay, and the Golden Gate on the west; and the same varied and captivating view as far as the eye can reach down the beautiful valley until lost in the ether blue of the horizon. The same charming panorama is presented from the Piedmont Hills, the fashionable residence portion of the city. The whole eastern portion of the city is a series of natural parks, extending beyond the city limits and connected with the whole city by lines of electric railways,

furnishing outings to the people, where they can commune with nature in all her loveliness, read sermons from rocky canyons, and impressive lessons from running brooks. The intersection of Washington and Fourteenth streets, where stands the City Hall, is thirty-eight feet above high tide, showing the excellent drainage of the city.

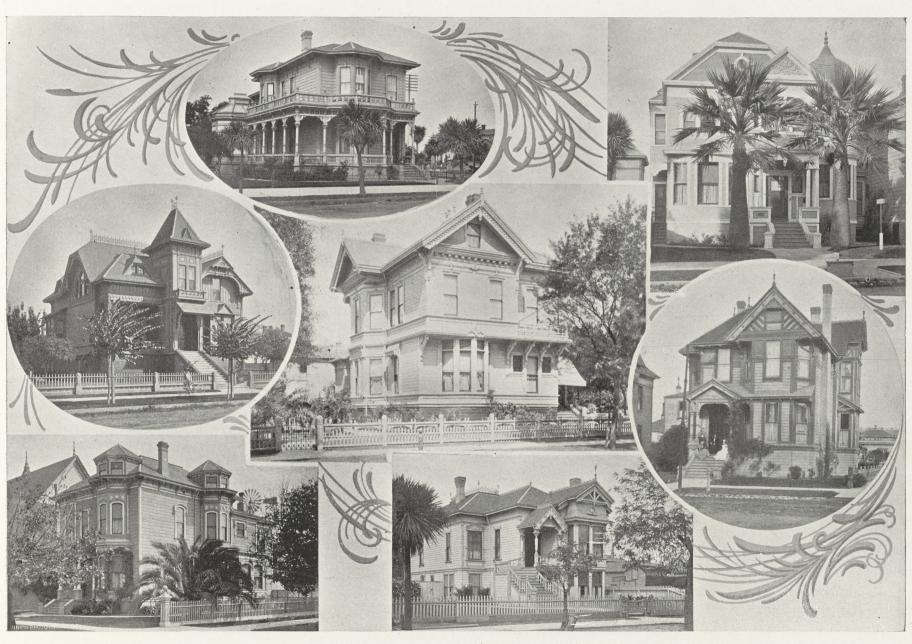
The soil is friable and fertile, and in the early days the site of Oakland was covered with orchards, vegetable gardens, currant and raspberry patches and many of the old fruit trees, such as cherry, apple and lemon trees are still standing and bear fruit. In portions of East Oakland as well as the northern sections of the city there is considerable adobe-the choicest of all soils for rose cultivation. The most beautiful and choice rose gardens of the city are found on adobe lands. Many residents of the sandy loam districts haul adobe to their vards, mixing it with the sandy loam, which



SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. FREDERICK RUSS, CLAREMONT.

makes the very best soil for all kinds of flowers and shrubs.

PAVING Oakland was never a muddy city, even before the streets were macadamized—excepting in the adobe districts. After the heaviest rains, with a few hours



REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Giles H. Gray. W. W. Foote. Dr. J. L. Mayon.
T. L. Barker.
Dr. R. T. Stratton.

Dr. Susan J Fenton.
Dr. W. F. B. Wakefield.

of sunshine the streets become dry and pleasant for driving or walking. At one time Oakland had the credit of being the best paved city on the coast; and up to the time of laying asphalt streets in the eastern cities it was the best paved city in the United States. The best trap rock for street macadam on the coast is found in inexhaustible quantities in the hills bordering the city, where it is quarried and broken to proper sizes and used for street improvements, making a clean, hard, smooth surface and lasting for years.

Bituminous rock has taken the place of trap rock in a great measure. It is found in great quantities in Santa Cruz County, near the railroad, and the best quality will last forever. In past ages nature made the mixture of asphaltum and fine white quartz gravel, the gravel being as hard and indestructible as diamonds. The rock is pliable, and by heating disintegrates to a condition that it can be spread upon a rock or concrete foundation with hot iron rollers, when it will harden, making a smooth, pliable surface, easy for the feet of a horse, yet impervious to the wear and tear of vehicles. There are streets and portions of streets in the most travelled sections of this city, which have been laid for ten or fifteen years, and are as good to-day as they were when first constructed. With concrete foundation they will last for a generation or an age, while they are not only beautiful, but clean, without mud, and perfectly dry within a few hours after the heaviest rain.

It was these magnificent streets and driveways, together with the climate and attractive scenery of Oakland and its surroundings, which brought to the city thousands of families from San Francisco and other parts of the State and coast, to make this their future home. The days of cobblestones and Belgian blocks are past, and the city which continues that noisy, rough,

horse-killing pavement is behind the times.

LAKE One of the choicest attractions of Oakland, as well MERRITT AND ITS as its most useful, is the grand and beautiful salt-BEAUTIES. water park, Lake Merritt, located in the midst of the city. When the adopted line of improvements are completed, and the lake beautified as intended, it will be unexcelled by anything of the kind on the globe. The work of improvement has been commenced—that of building a boulevard around the shores of the lake, 150 feet wide, provided for pedestrians, a double driveway, and a line of electric cars, circumscribing the whole lake for a distance of three miles or more. The contour of the lands around the lake is such as to add beauty to the scenery to the last degree. The lake itself will be dredged to a uniform depth of five or six feet, so that steam vachts of considerable size can navigate its waters, as well as sailing craft. The lake is over a mile in length by three-fourths of a mile in width.

This body of salt water, formerly a basin of the estuary, is used for sanitary purposes as well as for pleasure. The waters are used for flushing the main lake sewer twice in twenty-four hours. Its waters are renewed at every ebb and flow of the tide, flood-gates being erected at the narrow enrance of the estuary to the lake, thereby retaining the high tide waters.

THE The main lake sewer is constructed from the head ARTERY OF OUR of this tidal basin, across the whole width of the SEWERS. city, to the bay, through the depressed section at or about Twentieth street, and of dimensions sufficient to run a good-sized boat containing four or five persons. Into this main sewer, on both sides, street sewers discharge their contents. At the head of this main sewer are constructed gates, which at low tide are raised, and the waters of the tidal basin are discharged through the main lake sewer in sufficient quantities to sweep the sewer clean, discharging the contents into the bay at a sufficient distance from shore to be washed away by the tides. When sufficient water has been run through the sewer, the gates are closed, so that no reverse connection between the sewer and lake can be had. There is not another city on the globe with such another natural flushing reservoir—especially of salt water.

The result of the perfect sewage system of Oakland, together with its invigorating atmosphere, is exemplified in its remarkably low death rate—the lowest of any city on the globe. The average death rate for 1,000 people, for twelve successive years, was less than 13, notwithstanding that Oakland is sought as a sanitarium for invalids from every part of the coast, as well as from eastern States. The average death rate of eastern coast cities, per 1,000, is from 15 to 50 per cent. higher than Oakland.

Contagious or infectious diseases have never been epidemic in Oakland, nor have typho-malarial diseases. This city is free from zymotic diseases. A case of smallpox is not known once in ten years, and in every case of smallpox ever known here the party has come from some section of the State outside of Alameda County. The health-giving winds destroy malaria in all its forms, carrying away any noxious gases that may arise from sewage

matter or decomposing substances.

A SUPERB Oakland has a peerless harbor, land-locked, where LAND LOCKED vessels can ride in safety unaffected by the most HARBOR. furious storms or winds. Previous to the commencement of improvements of the harbor by the Government, the people and the city government expended together over \$40,000 in removing the bar at the mouth of the estuary. The estuary was, up to 1862, the only route of communication with San Francisco-steamers running from both San Antonio, now East Oakland, and also from the wharf at the foot of Broadway. Afterwards the city built a wharf at the foot of Webster street, occupying the space between Webster and Franklin streets, which the city still maintains. Other wharves were constructed from time to time between the Broadway wharf and Market street, all of which are still occupied for freight purposes, besides other wharves east of Webster street, several of which have been constructed within the past ten years.

Two draw-bridges cross the estuary, one of which is steel. The steel bridge is used both for vehicles and the railroad trains—electric and steam—the other for steam cars only. A third steel draw-bridge was constructed by



Z. L. Gilpin.
J. P. Garlick.

REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Dr. J. Maher.

Dr. J. S. Adams.
Dr. H. B. Mehrmann.

the Government across the tidal canal, between Alameda and Oakland, connecting with Twenty-third Avenue, over which passes an electric railroad,

connecting Oakland and our sister city Alameda by another line of communication. As a part of the harbor improvement, the first two bridges mentioned are to be replaced by two new and improved steel draw-bridges spanning the estuary, One is being built by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, on an improved plan, and the other by the County of Alameda.

THE "IRON HORSE"
CAME.

The first ferry railroad connection this city with deep water on the bay, was constructed in 1863,

from the corner of Seventh and Broadway, running a short distance across the flats covered by water at high tide, at the end of which a slip was built for steamers. Six trips

to San Antonio—East Oakland—and the two steamers running from the

old embarcadero were absorbed by the new company. Still the estuary



SECTION OF LAKE MERRITT BOULEVARD AND TWELFTH STREET DAM.

a day were made between Oakland and San Francisco—the price of passage being reduced from \$1.00 to 50 cents. In 1864 the road was extended

route was popular, and opposition steamers continued to run, notwithstanding delays, competition reducing the fare to 25 cents. Old residents will remember the steamers Contra Costa, Clinton, Chin-du-wan, S. M. Whipple and others.

The establishment of even this short line of railway, with primitive accommodations, raised the price of real estate in Oakland 25 per cent. and brought the young city into prominence at once; people came to Oakland for investments and for homes, showing what a railroad will do for a town, even if its length is but seven miles. Railroads made the great city of Chicago, as they have made hundreds of other cities of note on this continent.

HOW THE WATER FRONT WAS HANDLED. In 1868, to obtain the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, concessions were "Oakland Water Front Company" was organized. Carpentier transferred his right, title and interest to the new company, of which Senator Stanford was the prin-

cipal party in interest, and Oakland dismissed its suits against Carpentier, waiving all cause of action so far as title was concerned—the company



REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

William Moller.

W. E. Sharon.

Wm. R. Davis.

Dr. Herman E. Müller.

Frederick S. Stratton.

deeding back to the city the Franklin and Webster street wharves. In 1869, the Western Pacific—a part of the Central Pacific system—was completed to Oakland, and on the 29th day of October, 1869, the first engine, the Reindeer, ran over the line. On this occasion there was a great jollification meeting held; and on November 1st, at 8 o'clock a. m., the first overland train from Oakland started for the East, amid the acclamations of the overjoyed people. The first through overland train arrived in Oakland the same day at 5:30 p. m., and thousands gathered to witness the great event, showering the passengers from the East with bouquets of beautiful flowers. Everybody congratulated everybody else, and joy reigned supreme from the water front to the Contra Costa hills. Nobody then cared who owned the water front.

AS A The terminus of the great overland system of rail-roads being established at Oakland, a concerted movement was inaugurated to obtain an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the harbor. But not until the election of Hon. Frank Page to Congress by the votes of Alameda County in 1872 did success crown their efforts. Although Mr. Page was a resident of El Dorado County, he recognized the fact that he was elected by Alameda votes with the promise to do all in his power to secure an appropriation for the harbor improvement, and he made that his fight.

How faithfully and successfully he fulfilled his promise history bears witness. Although a new member, he succeeded the first year in securing an appropriation of \$100,000 for preliminary work. His success was a surprise to the oldest legislators. A history of that gallant fight is too long for this article. For ten years Oakland and Alameda County stood by Mr. Page, and he in turn stood by the harbor improvement. Peace to the ashes of the gallant Page, who now sleeps the last long sleep in Oakland's flower-embowered God's acre, looking out upon the beautiful bay and harbor with its great improvements.

WHAT THE Oakland has a water front on the Bay of San Fran-HARBOR MEANS TO cisco of some seven miles, not including its own OAKLAND. land-locked harbor. In other words, Oakland Harbor is a harbor within a harbor, and this is what gives it priceless value as a harbor of perfect safety to shipping. Storms may come, and tornados may sweep the bay, but in the peaceful, land-locked harbor of Oakland, ships rest in perfect security. Besides the seven miles of water frontage on the bay proper, Oakland has five miles of frontage on its inland harbor, which is a distinct and separate water frontage. When the tidal canal is completed, connecting the harbor with San Leandro Bay, there will be ten miles of inland water for yachts and small craft to disport on. Besides the benefits of navigation, Oakland will reap another benefit—the tides will keep the harbor and estuary thoroughly scoured, requiring no dredging, and also carrying into the bay all sewage matter, thus conferring another sanitary benefit upon the city.

About \$2,000,000 have already been expended upon the harbor improvements, and to finish the work will require \$350,000 more, at least. The

training walls, forming the entrance to the harbor, are respectivety 10,000 and 13,000 feet in length; the dredging between the walls is pumped onto the swamp and overflowed lands on both sides of the harbor, thus making solid, firm land. With San Leandro Bay as a tidal basin, and the tidal water pouring through the harbor and training walls, there will never be any danger of the harbor shallowing. When completed, Oakland Harbor will be one of the best in the whole country.

STORY Oakland is credited with the oldest and largest OF THE EBELL woman's club on the Pacific Coast—the Ebell So-SOCIETY. ciety—a literary and social organization, having a limited membership of four hundred ladies, and an average of forty applications on the waiting list to fill vacancies as they may occur. It is one of the most popular and best societies in this or any other city. Its organization dates back to the Centennial year, and its organizer, Dr. Ebell, an accomplished scholar, from whom it takes its name. It has been the means of not only raising the literary standard of the ladies of Oakland and vicinity, but also by intercourse and exchange of courtesies, as well as ideas, the social standard is elevated to the higher level of true worth, instead of wealth. There are numerous sections, each with its curator, for investigation and study of history, literature, science, language, and the economics. It has its luncheons, its musicales, lectures, and talks—everything conducive to intelligent pleasure, improvement, and general sociability. It is the one place where intelligence is the fashion. The society is doing a noble work in broadening the minds of its members by the ever presentation of new ideas and thoughts for digestion. A membership in the society is considered a high honor.

THE STARR KING FRATERNITY. There is another society, the Starr King Fraternity, which deserves special mention. It is not only a literary association, but a lecture bureau, and to it the people of Oakland are indebted for many literary feasts and entertainments of a high order. For the organization of this beneficial fraternity we are indebted to Rev. C. W. Wendte, late pastor of the Unitarian Church, who was always first in every good work for the betterment and elevation of the community. The very walls of the Unitarian Church building are surcharged with inspiring thought and progressive ideas.

There are many other societies and organizations in this city deserving of more elaborate mention, but space will not permit, and what is unwritten is left for some future occasion. This Oakland review is intended to be suggestive, rather than elaborate. It is the warp of the web—the reader must furnish the woof.

One of the most effective wheels of Oakland's progressive car is the Board of Trade, which was organized and set in motion September, 1886. From that day to the present it has been foremost in every good work for the advancement of this city on all lines of progression and improvements, in the encouragement and building up of any and all enterprises that can inure



REPRESENTATIVE OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Henry Rogers.

Geo. W. Baker.

R. G. Brown.

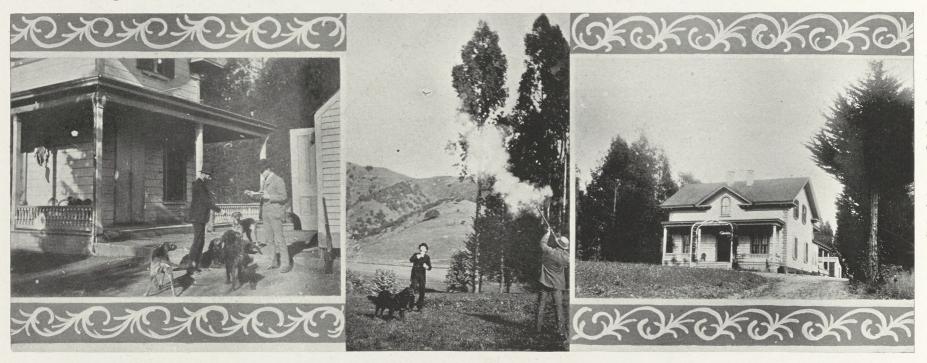
John A. Stanly.

John Crellin.

to the benefit of the city, encouraging manufactories, stimulating improvements, securing wider commercial advantages, and conveying information calculated to aid in the development of both city and county. It has committees upon manufacturing interests, harbor and water front, railroads and transportation, public property and improvements, legislation, statistics, advertising, etc., and has sought to cooperate with the City Council and County Board of Supervisors, with railroad companies, and other organizations for the common benefit of all. It is an organization of sensible business men, and its work is appreciated by the people of both city and county as a powerful lever of progress and advancement on the right lines. Conservative but energetic in action, it has the confidence of our people, to arms of power for good. They give voice for the people generally, in an organized form, upon all matters of interest and the welfare of the city. An organized body of men has concentrated power which no number of men, disorganized, can possess. Disorganization is powerless to accomplish an object, while organized force is all-powerful. The interests of the city can be conserved through perfect organization, and wring success from the most obstinate opposition, where disorganized force would utterly fail.

STATISTICS EXAMINING.

Oakland is a city of churches, as well as schools. THAT ARE WORTH To notice each separately would require a volume of itself—space will only allow the giving of the



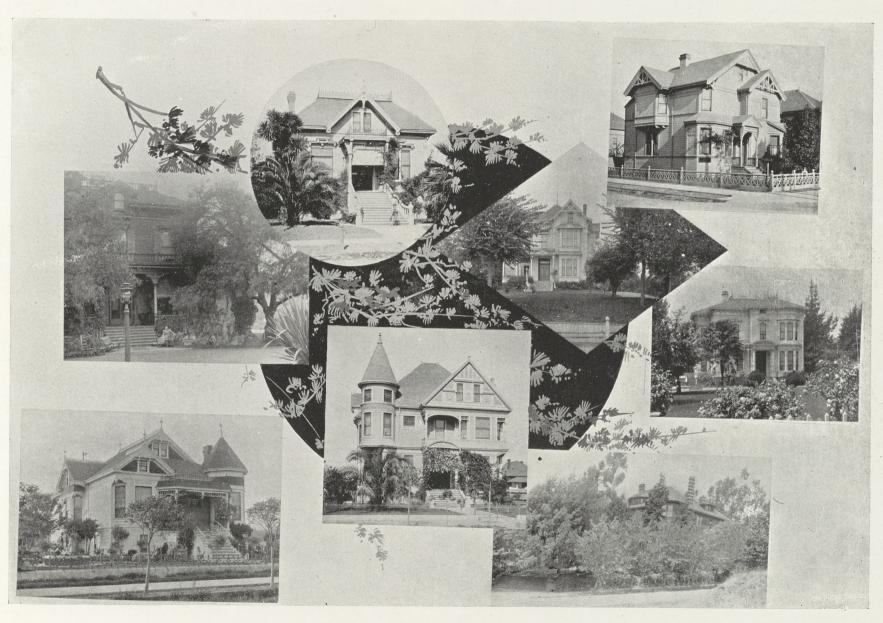
HOME OF ROBERT SIMPSON, NEAR MILLS SEMINARY.

which it is preëminently entitled. The Board is laying out a programme of useful work for the future which will be conducive to the business interests of all. It has lately enlarged its board of directors, which means business and more active work.

ABOUT As an aid to the Board of Trade, is the Merchants' THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, organized in 1895, comprising all the leading merchants of Oakland. This organization EXCHANGE. too has been a power for the advancement of business and other interests of the city. Institutions such as these should be encouraged as the two right

number of the several denominations. There are eight Baptist, two Christian, nine Congregational, five Episcopal, two Adventist, two Hebrew, one Latter-day Saints, five Lutherean, fourteen Methodist, nine Presbyterian, seven Roman Catholic, one Unitarian, one Universalist, and thirty Missions.

Of hospitals and asylums, there are fifteen; libraries and reading rooms, thirteen; military companies, N. G. C., two; newspapers and publications, four daily, twenty-one weekly, nine monthly, two semi-monthly, and one quarterly; of parks there are eighteen, of which four are for public entertainments; there are two theatres, and an opera house, besides one hundred and twenty public halls.



EAST OAKLAND RESIDENCES.

Mrs. Henry Wetherbee S. S. Austin. J. W. Evans.
Mrs. J. Walter Scott.

M. J. Keller.

E. J. Pringle.

Dr. N. H. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Sanborn.

HOW THE There are four Masonic Lodges, one Chapter FRATERNAL ORDERS Royal Arch Masons, one Council of Royal and FIGURE. Select Masters, one Commandery Knights Temp-

lar, four Scottish Rite Bodies, three Chapters of the Eastern Star, a Masonic Board of Relief, and Masonic Temple Association. The Masonic Temple is the finest structure in the city. It was completed in December, 1880, at a cost of \$85,000. The Scottish Rite bodies have a large cathedral, which is arranged as headquarters for members of the Order, and contains parlors,

reading room, library, billiard

and dining room. There are in the city three Councils Legion of Honor, ten Courts Order Foresters, twelve Lodges United Workmen, one Lodge Elks, one Branch Catholic Knights, two Equitable Unions, eight Courts of Foresters, three Posts of Grand Army, two Relief Corps, two Ladies' Corps of the G. A. R., one Camp Sons of Veterans, four Tribes of Red Men, one Lodge B'nai B'rith, two Courts Ind. Foresters, thirteen Lodges of Odd Fellows, eleven Rebekah Lodges, three Councils of Junior Mechanics, one Lodge Daughters Liberty, three Lodges Knights of Honor and one Ladies of Honor, twelve Lodges Knights Pythias, two Parlors Native Daughters, four Parlors Native Sons, seven Councils Chosen Friends, one Lodge Hermann's Sons, one Star of Bethleham, two Scottish Clans, one Sons St. George, two Order of Druids, three Lodges of Woodmen, one Council Young Ladies' Insti-

tute, three Young Men's Institute, eighteen Trades Unions, one Lodge Trojans, one Council Royal Arcanum, two Athletic Clubs, Acme and Reliance, two Medical Associations, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, also for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Associated Charities, Oakland Benevolent Society, German Ladies' Relief Society, Woman's Exchange, Young Men's and Young Woman's Christian Association, besides fifty other Associations and Clubs for general and special purposes.

A VERY GIBRALTAR OF FINANCE.

Financially, Oakland stands in the very front rank. It has seven banks, doing commercial and savings business; and what is most creditable, there has never been a bank failure, nor even a run upon a bank in this city. They are all conducted upon strictly business principles, with a special eve to safety and perfect soundness. The pioneer bank is the Oakland Bank

of Savings, doing savings and commercial business, with a capital and reserve fund of \$636,000; incorporated August 13th, 1867. President, I. L.

> Requa; Henry Rogers, Vice-President; W. W. Garthwaite, Cashier.

> Second in age, is the Union Savings Bank, incorporated May 26th 1869; capital and reserve fund, \$390,000. I. West Martin, President; Wm. G. Henshaw, Vice-President; A. E. H. Cramer, Cashier.

> Third—The First National Bank, incorporated May 15th, 1875; capital paid up, \$300,000; P. E. Bowles, President; Geo. W. McNear, Vice-President: L. G. Burpee, Cashier.

Fourth-The Union National Bank, incorporated May 26th, 1875; capital, \$150,000. Thomas Prather, President; J. West Martin, Vice-President: Chas. E. Palmer, Cashier.

Fifth-The California Bank, incorporated Sept. 1st. 1887; capital \$100,000. D. Edward Collins, President; J. W. Phillips, Vice-President: Frank H. Brooks, Cashier.

Sixth—Central Bank, incorporated in 1890; capital, \$1,000,000; Thomas Crellin, President; W. G. Palmanteer. Vice-Pres.; C. R. Yates, Cashier.

Seventh—The Farmer's and Merchants Savings Bank, incorporated, 1894; capital, \$500,000; Edson F. Adams, President; Chas. E. Palmer, Vice-President; James C. McKee, Cashier.

Besides the chartered banks, there are several private firms doing banking and loan business.

There are also four Building and Loan Associations, all in prosperous condition, nothwithstanding the dull times of the past five years.



THE BEAUTIFUL EAST OAKLAND PLAZA



RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF C. C. CLAY, FRUITVALE.

WHAT SHOW.

In 1860 the Federal Census showed a population THE CENSUS FIGURES within the then limited boundary lines of the city charter, of 1,553; in 1870 the census gave 10,500;

in 1880, 36,500; in 1890, 48,590. The population of Greater Oakland today is conservatively estimated at 75,000; and including the suburbs of Berkeley, Lorin, Peralta, Piedmont and Fruitvale it would be nearly 100,000.

The increase of wealth has kept pace with that of population. In 1860, the assessment roll was \$500,000; in 1870, \$4,257,204; in 1880, \$28,691,610; in 1890, \$39,453,392; in 1897, \$46,550,798. These figures do not include the annexed territory.

VALUE The estimat-OF THE CITY'S ed value of PROPERTY. real estate belonging to the city is as follows: Prescott School, \$13,500; Old High School, \$30,000; Tompkins School, \$5,000; Durant, \$15,000; Swett, \$25,000; Clawson, \$8,000; Grant, \$10,000; Lafayette, \$40,000; Cole, \$27,000; New High School, \$75,-000; Grove Street, \$8,000; Lincoln, \$28,000; Franklin, \$25,000; Harrison, \$10,000; Garfield, \$17,500; East Fourteenth, land, \$2,250. Total valuation, \$339,250.

Fire Engine lots: Sixth, \$4,500; Fourteenth, \$3,000; Magnolia, \$900; Twenty-fifth, \$2,000; Eighth, \$2,-500; Market, \$1,500; East Fifteenth, \$1,500. Total, \$15,900.

CityHall lot, \$500,000; Lafayette Square, \$70,000; Harrison, \$20,000; Madison, \$42,000; Jefferson, \$25,000; Oakland, \$50,000; Independence, \$50,000; Clinton, \$40,000; West Oakland Park, \$10,000. Total, \$807,000.

The credit of the city is first-class. By ordinance of City of Oakland, passed July, 1897, ordering the refunding of \$140,000, five per cent. bonds the new issue of \$140,000—four per cent. bonds were advertised and sold Sept. 4th, 1897, at a premium of \$3,721.70. On the same day the \$140,000 five per cent. bonds were presented and paid. The average tax rate for the past ten years is about \$1.00 on the \$100. The rate for 1898-9 is \$1.12.

The expense of the city government for the year **EXPENSES** OF CONDUCTING OUR ending June 30th, 1897, was \$813,901; of this amount \$193,344 came from the State and County AFFAIRS. funds for the additional support of schools. Apportioned to the several departments, as follows: Public Schools, \$249,265; Police Department,

\$72,657; Fire Department, \$88,354; Street Department, \$6,244; Public Grounds, \$14,496; Sewers, \$9,647; Streets, \$58,410; Street Sprinkling, \$33,-417: Street Lighting, \$67,318; Free Library, \$10,273; Fire Alarm and Public Telegraph, \$6,612; Wharf, \$9,220; Assessor's Office, \$5,143; Auditor's Office, \$5,278; Board of Public Works, \$2,291; Treasurer and Tax Collector, \$10,482; City Council, \$8,960; City Engineer, \$6,794; City Hall, \$4,899; Public Pound, \$2,776; Public Reading Rooms: Central, \$2,488; East Oakland, \$1,356; North Oakland, \$1,067; West Oakland, \$1,358; Twenty-third Avenue, \$1,318; Health Department, \$8,038; Justice Courts, \$2,270; Legal

> Department, \$8,038; License Inspector, \$1,580; Mayor, \$3,528; Miscellaneous, \$5,475; Municipal Elections, \$8,314; Police Court, \$6,-655; Bond Redemption, \$33,500; Bond Interest, \$34,823.

HOW THE Mayor-W. CITY OF OAKLAND R. Thomas. IS GOVERNED. Councilmen: W. B. Pringle, C. H. Brosnahan, B. C. Cuvellier, Geo. J. Earl, F. R. Girard, W. D. Heitman, Jas. Henneberry, H. D. Rowe, M. W. Upton, Wm. Watkinson, E. W. Woodward; Clerk, J.W. Tompkins; Auditor and Assessor, R. W. Snow; Treasurer and Tax Collector, Z. T. Gilpin; City Attorney, W. A. Dow; City Engineer, R. M. Clement; Board of Public Works: W. R. Thomas, W. A. Dow, R. M. Clement; Secretary of Board, H. W. Thomas.

Board of Education: J. H. Todd, President; H. B. Clement,

J. W. Evans, G. H. Grav, C. L. Ingler, Myra W. Knox, H. A. Powell, C. H. Redington, John Russ, David Rutherford, W. J. Wilcox; Superintendent of Schools, J. W. McClymonds. Board of Health: Drs. H. W. Rucker, N. H. Chamberlain, G. L. Eaton, J. Kitchings, H. A. L. Ryfkogel; Secretary, H. K. Snow; Health Officer, Dr. J. P. Dunn; Sanitary Inspector, Sam'l Smith; Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. F. E. Pierce. Trustees Free Library: F. S. Page, W. D. Armes, L. J. Hardy, John G. Hoyt, B. A. Rabe; Librarian, Henry F. Peterson. Superintendent of Streets, M. K. Miller; Supt. Fire and Police Telegraph, Geo. H. Carleton; License Inspector, Henry Maloon; Wharfinger, P. L. White. Chief of Police, W. F. Fletcher; Judge of Police Court, J. J. Allen; Prosecuting Attorney, H. A. Melvin; Clerk, W. J. Hennessy; Bailiff, Sam. Mitchell. Chief Engineer of Fire

Department, N. A. Ball; Assistant, E. W. Lawton.



ON THE ROAD TO TRESTLE GLEN.

BERKELEY, THE BEAUTIFUL.

The Story of the Founding of the State University, and how it Brought About the Establishment of the Thriving and Charmingly-Designed Foothill Town.

HE ancient adage, "All roads lead to Rome," has its counterpart in this—"All educational paths lead to Berkeley." Berkeley, with

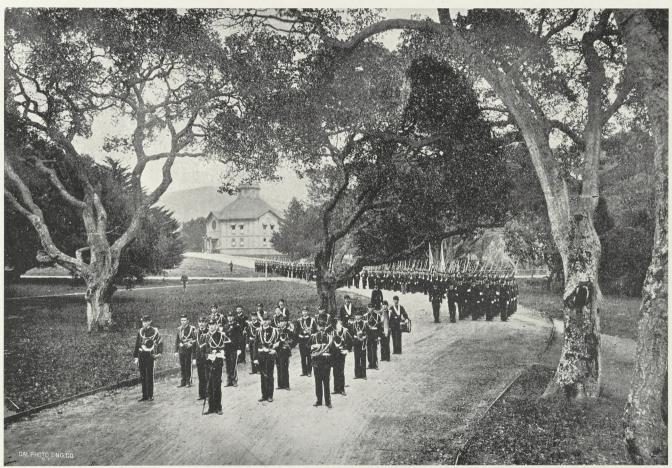
the State University left out, would be like unto the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted. The history of Berkelev is bound up and interwoven with the University, about which it has grown up. Therefore, the present sketch will be comprised of both, and not forgetting that other great State institution, next to the University, the Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute.

In 1853 the Rev. Henry Durant and wife arrived in California, following Bishop Berkeley's "Star of Empire which westward took its way," and choosing Oakland as the great seat of a future educational empire, established a school for boys in a small vacant building on the corner of Fourth and

empire. He was inspired with the idea that this beautiful plateau, rising in gentle swells to the Contra Costa hills, was to be the seat of a great city, and

by faith he kenned the future, and saw as through a glass, not darkly, but vividly, a great seat of learning spring up on the eastern boundary.

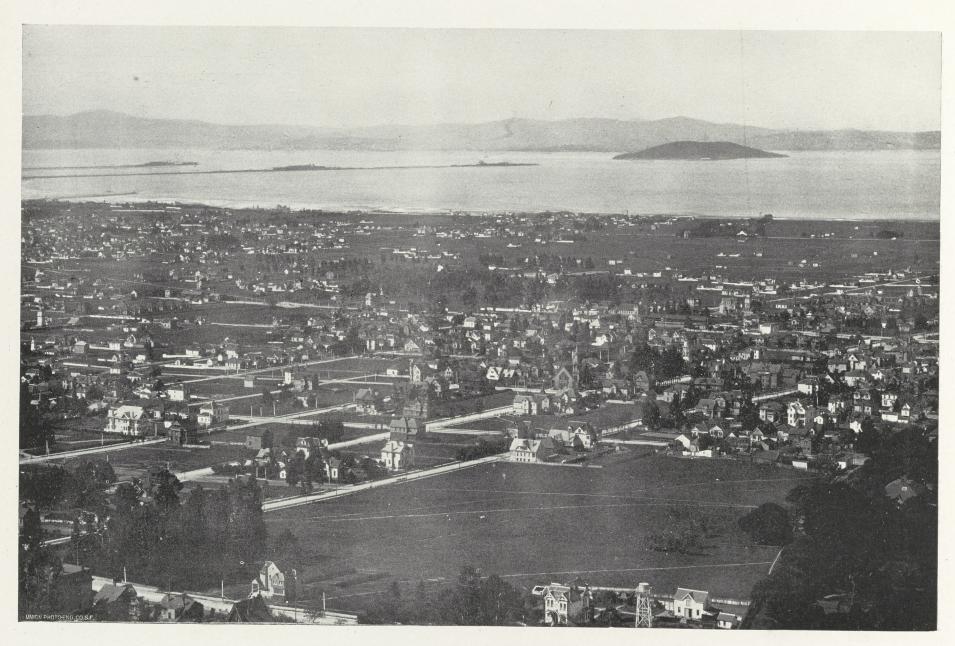
Tramping along, through the yellow fields of wild oats. and resting at times 'neath the shade of the wide-spreading evergreen oaks, he found himself on the present site of Berkelev. He looked across what seemed to be a wide spreading valley, across the waters of the magnificent bay shimmering in the sunlight, then out through the Golden Gate, where the white-capped waves of the Pacific beat against its rockribbed pillars, and were dashed back to join force with another and still another charging column; and entranced with the beauty and grandeur of the



UNIVERSITY CADETS DRILLING ON THE CAMPUS. BERKELEY.

Broadway streets. The school was hardly established before he commenced agitating the project of establishing a great college at this new seat of western

scene, he exclaimed, "This shall be the seat of the future great college and university of learning which has been the dream of my life!"



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BERKELEY.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BERKELEY .-- CONTINUED.

FIGURING OUT HIS LIFE'S WORK.

It has already bee o noted how Dr. Durant struggled against Fate itsel for the carrying out of the great purpose of his life; how he enthused others, who

had money, with the glowing hopes which were swelling his own breast, and of his purchase, without money, of the tract of land bounded by Twelfth, Fourteenth. Franklin and Harrison streets. On this land he erected buildings, some of which are still standing, to wit .: What is now Elite Hall, or better known as Dietz Opera House, corner Webster and Twelfth streets: the old College Hall, corner Harrison and Twelfth streets; and the Sunnyside House, at Harrison and Thirteenth streets. The school organized in the little building at Fourth and Broadway grew into the College of California, chartered by the Legislature. Not only this, but with the same persistent energy, one hundred and sixty acres of land were secured on the site where he first seated himself and absorbed the grand view of vale and bay, and Golden Gate. All this the College had in 1867, and something more—it had a debt of \$49,000; but this never staggered the grand old man, notwithstanding the fact that funds were low and students none too plenty.

STATE At this time, 1867. FUNDS WERE NOW the energetic, per-AVAILABLE. sistent and unconquerable educational genius effected the purpose of his life, the merging of the College of California with the State University of California, then in an unorganized state. The Constitution of 1849 had set apart for a State University, lands reserved as granted by the United States for that purpose; and later, the Legislature set apart the seventytwo sections of land granted by Congress in 1852 for the same purpose, and the receipts from sales went into the University Fund: also, the ten sections set apart for a Building Fund; also, the 150,000 acres of public land donated by Congress in 1862 for an Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College.

At this stage of the proceedings, Governor F. F. Low, in 1865, suggested that the State University, backed by sufficient funds, but nothing else, and the College of California, having a site, buildings and experience, but without funds, should be consolidated. The suggestion commended itself to the Trustees of the College as well as the friends of the State University. and the proposition was carried out.

> HOW THE The State Board of DEAL WAS FINALLY Directors accepted CLOSED. the transfer of the four blocks of land in Oakland, the College and school buildings, a library of 10,000 volumes, valuable homestead lots in Berkeley, and one hundred and twelve acres of land, valued at \$160,000, from which the \$49,000 indebtedness was subtracted. The old College of California was continued until 1869, to await proper legislation to set the wheels of the State University running, which Act, duly drawn by John W. Dwinelle, and by him introduced, was passed March 23, 1868, since celebrated as Charter Day. With this Act the Legislature appropriated \$306,661, creating the University Fund, and providing for the government of the Board of Regents. In June, 1869, Dr. John LeConte was made acting President, and Dr. Durant was elected President August 16, 1870.

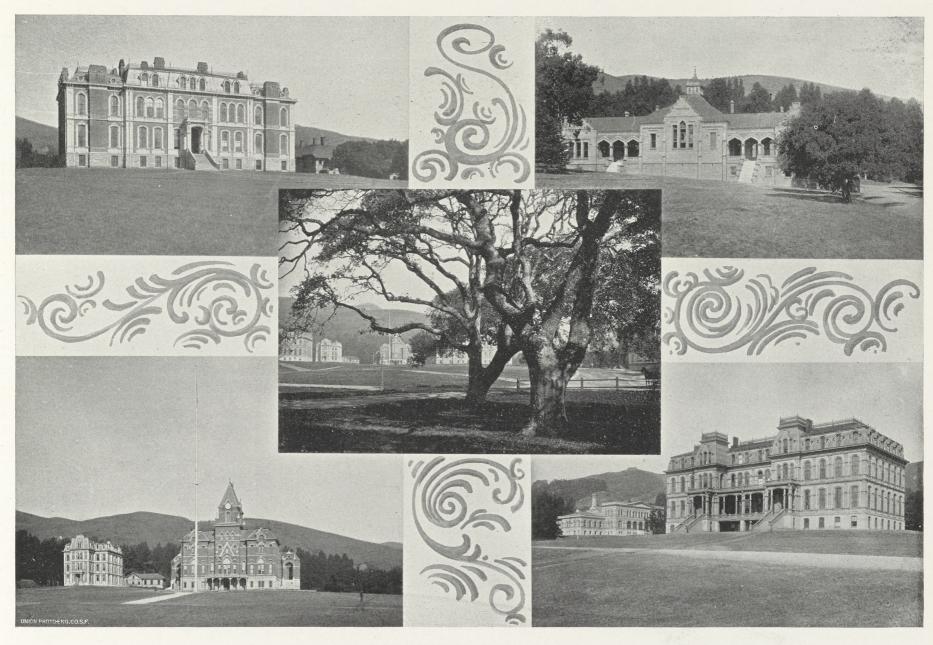
ERECTION The Berkeley site OF THE MAJESTIC was selected and BUILDINGS. work commenced on the Agricultural building, now known as the South Hall, a grand structure of stone and brick, covering an area of 152 x 50 feet, four stories, and costing \$198,000. The North Hall, of wood, followed, covering an area of 166 x 60 feet, costing \$92,468. Then followed the Bacon Art and Library building, the College of Mining and Mechanical Arts, the Harmon Gymnasium building, the Observatory, and last, the College of Engineering.

And now commenced the building up

in earnest of the City of Berkeley, with a rapidity unknown to any town or city in the State. The Faculty needed homes, and the want resulted in a cluster of most beautiful cottages, surrounded by artistic grounds and flower gardens. The students, also, needed abiding places, and up went structures by the score. Club



GENIUS OF AMERICA. Bacon Art Gallery, University of California.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, FROM THE CAMPUS.

Mining Building. Library.

South Hall.

Electrical Building

Chemistry Building. North Hall.

houses followed: families moved to Berkeley from all parts of the State to educate their boys and girls; business houses and hotels followed; then came the Berkeley branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, followed by two lines

of electric railroads. Streets were laid out and finely macadamized, and the dream of Dr. Durant was realized.

In 1872, President Durant, having accomplished his great work, resigned his office and retired to private life. But Oakland was not satisfied—it desired to honor the educational hero—and in March, 1873, elected him Mayor of the city, and in March, 1874, reëlected him Mayor by a unanimous vote. His work was done, however, and only a few months of his second term had expired when he passed away.

STARTED In 1878 the town IN TO MANAGE ITSELF.

was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, embracing within its corporate lines the village of Ocean View, on the bay shore, now known as West Berkeley, which was also a station of a branch of the Berkeley local railway system of the Southern Pacific. The character of the buildings erected in Berkeley is a credit to the University City. It is not what may be termed a "business city," though its local trade is fair, increasing as its population grows. The city has an electric plant for lighting the streets, much of the same character as that of Alameda; while the Oakland Gas Light and Heat Company furnishes gas and electric lighting for business places and residences. There is one bank - Commercial Bank — of which F. K. Shattuck is President and A. W. Naylor Cashier. There are eighteen churches; one Baptist, one Christian, three Congregational, three Episcopal, one Friends, three Methodist, three Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, one Unitarian, one Nazarene. There is a public library and three reading rooms; three daily newspapers, two

weekly, one monthly magazine, and "Blue and Gold" annual; there are eighteen public halls, ten public schools, including the High school, two kindergarten, six private. The government is vested in a Board of Trustees and a Board of Education.

Nature has been generous in everything to make the site of the Uni-

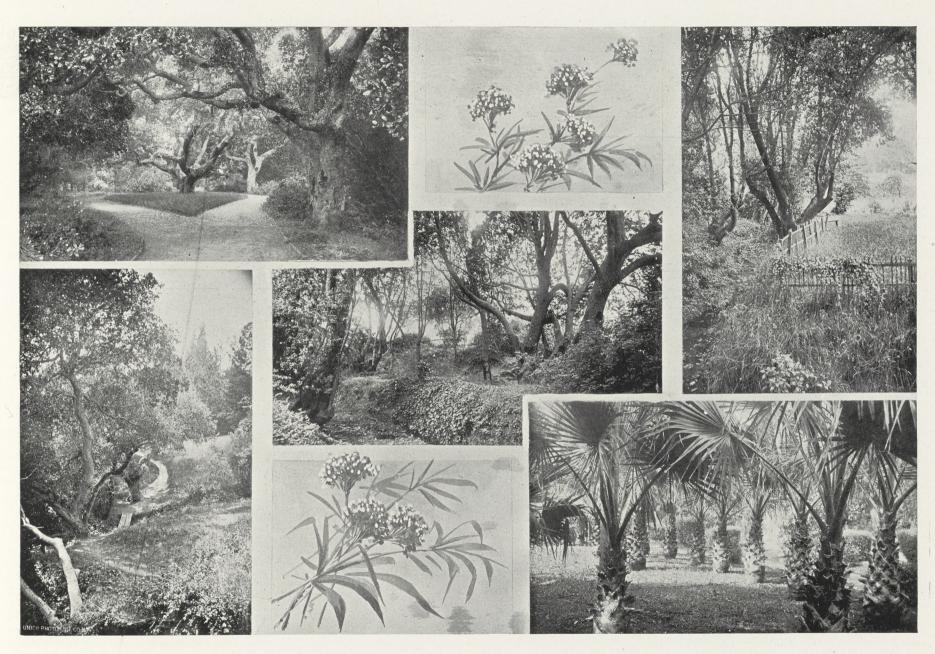
versity town unexcelled. From a sanitary point of view it is perfect. Its hill slopes secure thorough drainage into the deep waters of the bay, while the range of Contra Costa hills seem to be natural reservoirs, filled with pure water from the distant Sierra Nevada snow-capped range. It is only necessary to drive tunnels into the hills to tap the gravel strata which carries the artesian supply, inexhaustible in quantity. The Alameda Water Company has two tunnels and reservoirs, one back of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, another above the Berryman property with a capacity of 23,000,000 gallons.

A STROLL The Library Build-IN THE LIBRARY ing of the State BUILDING. University is worthy of more than a passing notice. The building is named after the late H. D. Bacon, of Oakland, who, in 1877, donated to the University a fine art collection and \$25,000, with a proviso that the State appropriate \$25,000 additional, for the erection of a suitable library building and art gallery. The appropriation was made and the building erected in the center of the University quadrangle. There are properly speaking two buildings in one. That fronting the west is rectangular; the rear building is semi-circular. The front portion is 88x38 feet. The center of the facade rises into a tower 102 feet in height. There are broad lobbies and stairways, an elevator, reading rooms, store rooms, and a large art gallery well lighted from the top. The rotunda of the library portion is 69 feet in diameter and 57 feet in height. It will hold 90,000 volumes. There are now in the library 32,000 volumes.

The art gallery contains many paintings and sculpture by the best artists. The College of Mechanical Arts, a three-story structure of brick, stone and iron, is well furnished with



ARIADNE AND THE PANTHER. Bacon Art Gallery, University of California.



NOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

mechanical apparatus. The Mining and Mineralogical department is fitted up with a five-stamp quartz mill, with all the necessary apparatus for a perfect mining plant, complete assaying department, and reduction works. The engineering structure is a capacious brick and stone building, fitted with machinery for practical engineering purposes. The Horticultural, Viticultural and Pomological departments are furnished with practical means of obtaining all the knowledge necessary for adepts.

The gardens, orchards, vineyards, etc., contain almost every species of

fruit and plants that are found on the four quarters of the globe, while experiments in hybridizing and testing plants and soils form an important line in the agricultural and horticultural departments.

PLENTY OF The total · RESOURCES AT endowment COMMAND. of the University is \$4,000,000, with a great wealthy State back of it. The greatest gift to the University was the \$700,000 left by James Lick for the establishment of the astronomical observatory, which bears his name, and is located on Mount Hamilton. Among the other private endowments may be noted that of S. C. Hastings, who in 1878 gave \$100,000 for the establishment of a Law College; Dr. Toland of the Toland Medical College, of buildings and property valued at \$25,000 to be used jointly as a College for Medicine and Dentistry; Edward Tompkins, forty-seven acres of land in Oakland for the establishment of the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental lan-

guages; William and Eugene Hillegas and Geo. M. Blake, of additional lands to the University site; Michael Reese, \$50,000 for a Library Fund; D. O. Mills, \$75,000 to found a Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. All in all, the University is a subject of State gratification.

THE DEAF,
DUMB AND BLIND
INSTITUTE.

There is another institution of State pride within the confines of the charter lines of Berkeley, which, for its successful management and the worthy object for which it was founded has attained a high character not only at home but abroad as

well. It is the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, which is conducted under the wise and able management of Professor Warring Wilkinson. The State incorporated in its admirable scheme of education at public cost a school for these unfortunates, and wisely placed at its head the gentleman named. From a small beginning, under judicious management, it has grown to be one of the great institutions of the State. Its site is even more picturesque than that of the State University, and the cluster of beautiful buildings form a land-mark to those approaching Berkeley by the electric car lines. Not only

are the buildings a classical ornamentation to the beautiful site, but the elegant grounds embellish both, being a gem of beauty in the warm, sheltered nook at the very base of the Contra Costa range.

HOW THE ESTABLISHMENT IS LAID OUT. Is LAID OUT. Is central and main school building of stone and pressed brick, finished inside with white cedar. This building contains, in addition to the assembly hall and class rooms, the library, sketching and drawing rooms and executive offices. The fine, solid oak book-cases were made by the pupils.

To the rear of this building, and divided by a court, is the refectory, a not less beautiful building, containing the great dining hall, pantries, storeroom and fine kitchen. Beneath the refectory is a first-class gymnasium, with all the improved apparatus. There are three homes for the accommodation of the pupils and teachers, all fire-proof, and with perfect

all fire-proof, and with perfect sanitation. There is a bake shop and laundry where the girls are taught the art of cooking and laundry work. There is a building 120x60 feet for the mechanical department, where the boys are taught the useful trades whereby they may secure a livelihood. It contains a printing office, where they learn the art preservative, and also a studio where instruction is given in modeling and drawing; and last, but not least, is the playground, where the sightless and mutes romp and enjoy themselves when not engaged in their studies. In a word, it is a model institution—creditable to the management, and an honor to the great State of California. The people of Berkeley may



RESIDENCE OF F. K. SHATTUCK, BERKELEY.



P. A. Mathews.

Dr. Joseph S. Eastman.

REPRESENTATIVE BERKELEY RESIDENCES.

E. D. Harmon.

Dr. Hubert N. Rowell.

Dr. Geo. F. Whitworth.

Dr. Frank Howard Payne.

well be proud of having the two great institutions of the State within its bailiwick.

Berkeley is in fact but a continuation of Oakland—it being almost a continuous city from the water front of Oakland to the plateau at the foot of Grizzly Peak, where stands the University and Institute buildings. It is worth a trip to Berkeley to enjoy the beautiful site, buildings and lovely well-kept grounds of the Deaf Mutes and Blind Institute, with its green lawns, surrounded by orchards and gardens. The five halls are named after five of the benefactors of the Institute—the Moss Hall, Strauss Hall, Bart-

lett Hall, Willard Hall and Durham Hall. The present inmates number 220-102 deaf mute boys and 69 girls; 29 blind boys and 23 girls. There are upon the walls choice sketches and paintings, executed by the deaf mute Granville S. Seymore, lately returned from Paris. The Assembly Hall is finely arranged, with a large choice pipe-organ, while the lawn is graced with Tilden's group, "The Hunters Attacked by the Bear," a choice work of bronze statuary. As an educator of the taste of the people generally, as well as its inmates specially, the Institute is well worth all it costs. It is turning out a creditable class of men and women.

DR. A homœopathic physician of wide repute in Alameda County is Dr. B. B. Wall, who is located in Berkeley. He was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1855, but came to Oakland during infancy. He was in the first

High School, entering in the succeeding term the University of California, and graduating in 1876. He was given a position as Professor in the English Department, where he remained one year, and entered the Philadelphia Hahneman Medical College, receiving his diploma in 1880. He returned to California, and after practicing a year in Petaluma, settled in Berkeley. Dr. Wall has studied in both schools of medicine, but prefers to practice in the homœopathic. He is the physician of the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution at Berkeley, which is a rare tribute paid by a State institution to the homœopathic school. During the year 1883 he was Professor of Physiology in the San Francisco Hahnemann Medical College.

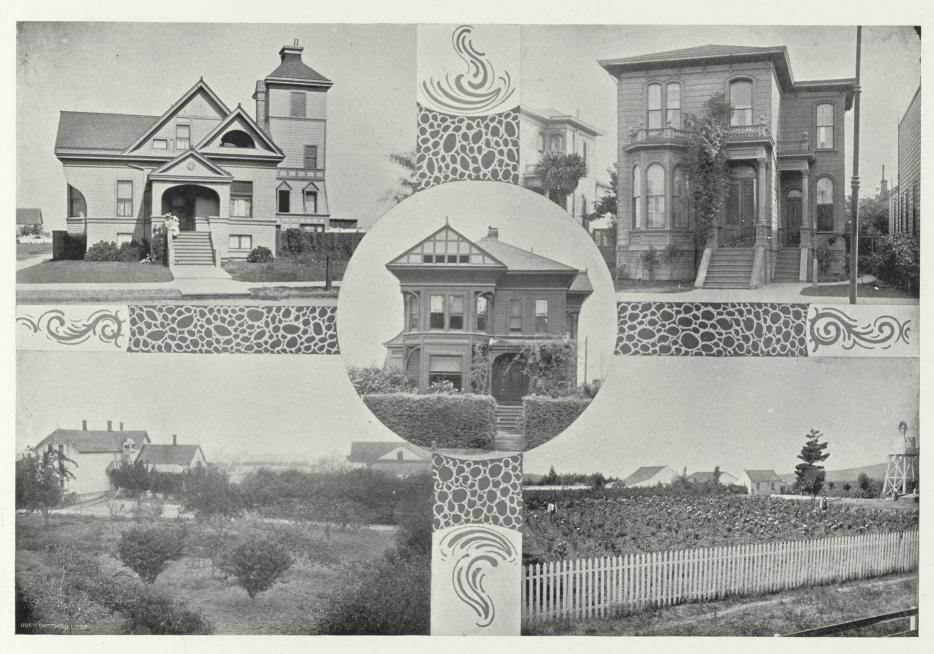
FRANK H. PAYNE twenty-two years, was born in Fremont, Ill., October 30th, 1860. He is the son of Thomas Hubbard and a nephew of the late Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. He is also proud of the fact that he is a descendant of Hugh de Payen, the founder of the Knights Templar. In his youth he attended Beloit College, Wisconsin, but did not remain to graduate, being anxious at that time to enter at once upon a course of strictly medical study, although he has always been recognized as a full member of the class of '73. He spent a year at the Chicago Medical College, at the end of which

period he entered the famous Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom in February, 1874 after only two years' attendance. After visiting the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876 he came to Berkeley. His services to that community have been recognized by his being made Health Officer, in which capacity he has served for ten years past. He was for years a director in the Physical College of the University of California and is at present the Medical Examiner of male students of the University. He is Professor of Hygiene Diathesis, in the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons and is also an adjunct to the gynecological clinic of Dr. Winslow Anderson. This clinic, which is located in Berkeley, was started by sixteen physicians one year ago. Its success was assured from the beginning, 203 students being in attendance the first year. Dr. Payne is Examining Physician of Berkeley Lodge, I.O.O.F., the A. O. U. W., and about twenty life insurance companies, etc.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NORTH BERKELEY.

DR. F. R. Another physician of prominence, who has preferred the county of his birth in which to practice medicine, is Dr. F. R. Woolsey, of Berkeley. He was born there in 1869, his father being James B. Woolsey, one of the earliest settlers in the college town. After graduating from the Berkeley schools, Dr. Woolsey spent a year teaching in the Hawaiian Islands, where he started and was made principal of the Waikapu School, on the Island of Maui, in 1889. After his return to the Pacific Coast, he graduated from the Cooper Medical College in 1894, and then went to Los Angeles. He spent one term in the County Hospital of the southern city, and then began practice in Berkeley.



George Schmidt, Berkeley.

Dr. Frank R. Woolsey, Berkeley.

ALAMEDA COUNTY HOMES.

Dr. Benjamin P. Wall, Berkeley.

Dr. J. H. Wythe, Fourteenth St., Oakland Gill's Nursery, West Berkeley.

JOHN W. John W. Richards, President of the Board of City Trustees of Berkeley, is a native of Cincinnati, and came to California in 1886, settling in Berkeley in 1888. Being a man of

JOHN W. RICHARDS

energy and education, and possessed of much public spirit, he soon took a prominent part in the development of Berkeley as a place of residence. He served three years as President of the Board of Education, and largely through his instrumentality many important improvements, especially in the way of new school buildings, were effected. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Board of City Trustees and was chosen as President of the Board, a position which he has filled most satisfactorily for three years. Though actively engaged in business in San Francisco, he has devoted a large portion of his time to the public affairs of Berkeley, and for fifteen months donated his salary to the public welfare. During his term in office much has been accomplished in the

way of improvements, especially in the line of macadamizing streets, building sewers, new electric lights, etc. Mr. Richards is a man of family, has a beautiful home, and is prominent in religious, educational and literary matters.

DR. GEORGE Was born in Olympia, Wash., in 1857. His father **F. WHITWORTH**, **JR.** was sent to Oregon from the East as a missionary by the Presbyterian Church and crossed the plains in 1853, becoming one of the

pioneers of the City of Portland, Oregon, where he first located. He is still preaching in the Northwest, although he has passed his eighty-second year and is the oldest active member of the Gospel on the Pacific Coast.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native city and later entered the State University at Seattle, his father being the president of the institution at the time, a position which he filled for many years. There was no regular course at the Washington College then, so the young student came to California in 1878 and took a special course at the University of this State. He next entered the Hahnemann College of Chicago and graduated in 1884. During one year of his course at that college he acted as an Interne, and for nine months prior to his graduation was resident physician. He returned to Seattle from Chicago, where he practiced until 1886, but having been so attracted by the beauties and climate of the Golden State during his college life here, he determined to make it his permanent home. He followed his profession in Los Angeles five years, but in 1891 moved to Berkeley where he has since remained, enjoying a large parctice.

DR. Is a rising young physician who enjoys the confi-HUBERT N. ROWELL dence of a large number of patrons in Berkeley. He was born in Boston, Mass., August 20th, 1866, and his early education was received in New York. He accompanied his parents to the Pacific Coast several years ago and entered the Cooper Medical Institute in San Francisco. He graduated in 1890 and began practice in Berkeley, where he has since remained. He has given unchallenged satisfaction as Health Officer of that city during the past four years.





RESIDENCE OF DR. O'TOOLE, BERKELEY.

ALAMEDA'S ATTRACTIONS.

Destined by Nature for a City of Homes, the Beautiful Oak-Crowned Plateau has, in the Hands of a Progressive People, Become a Highly Prosperous Community.

HE beautiful City of Alameda, divided from Oakland by the estuary and tidal canal, part and portion of Oakland's land-locked harbor, yet connected with Oakland by both electric and steam railroad lines, is destined at no distant day to join hands with Oakland in a joint city and county government, including Berkeley and Brooklyn township, for the best interests of all, and that all may be equally benefited by that commercial prosperity which is sure to come.

The name, "Alameda," was derived naturally from its beautiful forest of live-oak trees, forming a network of avenues, beneath the evergreen shades of which, has grown up and flourished as beautiful a city as graces any section of these United States, and having a population of about 14,000.

The City of Alameda embraces the whole township—the smallest township in the county, having but 2,220 acres. The soil is a rich, dark loam, very productive, especially for vegetables of every kind, and is the home of the choicest flowers, plants and shrubbery. The climate is remarkably mild and even, generally free from fogs and winds.

A WILD
RANCHO UP TO
ABOUT 1850.

Without an inhabitant, while through its beauteous shades roamed the wild
Spanish cattle of the Peraltas.

Alameda was embraced in that portion of the Peralta grant which, on division between the four sons of Peralta, went to Antonio Maria, and up to 1850 was

After Col. Fitch failed in his attempted purchase of the present site of Oakland, he turned his attention to the peninsula on the opposite shore of the estuary of San Antonio, and, hunting up Antonio Maria Peralta, entered into a written agreement for the purchase of 2,300 acres for \$7,000; but before Fitch could raise the money, W. W. Chipman and Gideon Aughenbaugh bought the property, paying Peralta \$14,000 cash. The matter was compromised with Fitch by giving him a one-fourth interest for \$3,000, and his portion comprised what is now known as the "Fitch Tract." One year afterward the Town of Alameda was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, but no town government was inaugurated—for want of population.

The first settlement was made near High street; and subsequently two other towns were laid out—one at the Point, named Woodstock, and another at the center of the peninsula, named Encinal. Alameda had a slow growth, but soon became the abode of many prominent men, among whom were General Chipman, Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Dr. Henry Haile and Rev. A. H. Myers. In 1853 came other well-known citizens—Thos. A. Smith, N. W. Palmer, H. S. Barlow and A. S. Barber.

In 1854 the Town of Alameda was reincorporated, and during this year the first store was opened, by Zeno Kelly. It stood at what is now the corner of High street and Central avenue. About the same time the first lumber yard was started, by A. B. Webster.

THE FIRST SCHOOL OPENED IN 1855. There was sufficient population to warrant the starting of that most important wheel of American progression, the "Yankee School House," which was established in a cabin 16x20 feet, standing on a lot 40x100 feet, part of the site of the present school house in Old Alameda. In 1864 the school district which then comprised the whole peninsula, was divided, and the main structure—the Alameda School House—was built, costing \$2,600, the money being raised by a special tax. The school was furnished by money raised by the ladies, the proceeds of a festival.

From 1860 to 1871 came other prominent men of State reputation—A. A. Cohen, E. B. Mastick, Henry Robinson, Nathan Porter, General M. G. Cobb, and R. H. Magill—and in 1869 the pioneer printer, the late F. K. Krauth, who, on September 16th of that year, started the "Alameda Encinal," the pioneer paper of the now flourishing city, which paper he continued to publish up to within a year of his death, when he sold the plant to the present proprietor and publisher.

For several years Alameda was the terminus of the Western Pacific Railroad. The line connected with steamers from a long wharf at Alameda Point, foot of Pacific avenue, to deep water, and continued the terminus up to the time of the deal in 1869, by which the Western Pacific, now the Southern Pacific Company, took possession of the Oakland Railroad and Ferry Company's line, which thereafter was made the passenger line of the company. The Alameda line and wharf was used though for freight purposes for several years, and also carried passengers to and from San Francisco. The old wharf and slip have been suffered to decay, and a large portion has been washed away by the tides.

COMMERCE WITH OAKLAND.

In 1871 the bridge over the estuary and a highway across the marsh were constructed, establishing a direct communication between Oakland and Alameda. In 1872 the town was reincorporated, embracing the territory of the whole county. The following officers were elected—the first under its city government: Trustees, H. H. Haight, E. B. Mastick, F. Boehmer, J. Clement, H. Robinson; School Directors, Dr. W. P. Gibbons, F. K. Krauth, F. Hess; Treasurer, E. A. Smith; Assessor, E. Minor Smith. On the south of the city, separated therefrom by the narrow mouth of the



Col. Geo. Babcock,
Dr. W. O Smith,
E. K. Taylor.

Jos. F. Forderer.

Jos. Knowland. William H. Noy.

Max Gundlach.

John E. Youngberg.

Jos. R. Knowland, Jr.

Dr. G. P. Reynolds.

San Leandro Bay, is one of the richest pieces of land in the county, especially for the cultivation of vegetables. This rich section of land is connected with Alameda by a long bridge—the land being known as Bay Island Farm. A single acre of it will produce an income sufficient for the support of a



ALAMEDA, FROM PARK STREET AND CENTRAL AVENUE.

good-sized family. It is the great asparagus-producing section of the county, the soil being a very deep rich loam. It yields vegetable crops every month in the year and furnishes the Oakland and San Francisco markets year in and year out.

WHY THE TIDAL CANAL IS completion of the Oakland harbor improvements—especially as regards the tidal canal, which will furnish Alameda with a flushing system, equal in all respects to that enjoyed by Oakland. The impounded tidal waters of San Leandro Bay, turned through the tidal canal twice in twenty-four hours, will carry all accumulations of sewage to deep water in the bay and scour out, not only the canal, but the whole Oakland harbor. This was the wise plan devised by Col. Mendell, and adopted by the engineer department at Washington. When completed it will be the best harbor improvement in the United States, as no harbor is favored with like facilities. The time is coming when both sides of the

harbor, the Oakland and the Alameda, will be lined with wharves, capable of accommodating the shipping of the great Harbor of New York.

ABLE Alameda is one of the cleanest cities in the State, OFFICIALS AT THE as well as one of the best paved and most econo-HELM. mically conducted. It demonstrates the wisdom of selecting the best citizens, men of standing and merit, to conduct the business of the city government on the same basis that they conduct their private business. Two lines of steam railroads connect Alameda with Oakland and San Francisco, the broad gauge and narrow gauge, both under the management of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Trains are run every fifteen minutes during the day and half-hourly during the evening up to midnight. Both of these lines run the whole length of the city, with numerous stations for the accommodation of the public. Besides the steam cars a circuit electric road starts from both Eleventh street and Broadway, running through East Oakland to Twenty-third avenue, down Twenty-



ALAMEDA, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

third avenue to Park street, crossing the tidal canal by the steel United States draw-bridge, through the entire length of Alameda, across the marsh to the steel draw-bridge across the estuary at Webster street, Oakland, thence to Broadway, to Sixth, to Jefferson, to Eleventh and Broadway—a



RESIDENCE AND OTHER PROPERTY OF MRS. MARY SCHIEFFELIN, ALAMEDA.

continuous circuit of ten miles and with cars plying every five minutes.

CAR LINES ARE with the Oakland line and the steam cars to other PLENTIFUL. parts of the city. Another electric line runs from Park street, via Fruitvale avenue, connecting with the broad-gauge steam line at Fruitvale avenue, and with the Haywards electric line at the exten-

line at Fruitvale avenue, and with the Haywards electric line at the extension of East Thirteenth street, and running to Laundry Farm and Mills Col-

lege. Oakland and Alameda are not surpassed by any city in the United States for transportation facilities.

Alameda is well sewered, having over twenty miles of sewers constructed and more being laid. The contour of the city is nearly level, but the elevation is sufficiently above tide water to make the drainage good.

Alameda was one of the first cities on this coast to adopt the electric light system for streets, and now owns its own plant. There are thirteen towers, 125 feet in height, carrying in the aggregate fiftyfour double-arc lamps; fourteen masts, 60 feet in height, each with one lamp; two cable lights; and eight crane-lamps on 60-foot masts—one of these last being placed at each station of the railroads.

Alameda, like Oakland, has been free from booms; has grown and prospered from its own

intrinsic value as a residence city. It is one of the most tastefully-built cities on the coast; and its pretty cottages, palatial residences, fine yards with choice blooming flowers, smooth, well paved streets, make it very attractive to the stranger visiting the city. When the tidal canal is completed, Alameda will be an island, and will be dubbed the "Venice of the Pacific," as Oakland is dubbed the "Athens of the Pacific." The city has two well-conducted daily newspapers—both well patronized, progressive, and

clean. They have done much to build up the city and attract the better class of people to its borders.

NOTED The city has fifty miles of macadamized streets, FOR ITS SPLENDID smooth and clean, which furnish attractive and STREETS. charming drives. It is a city of homes, of churches, of beautiful flowers, evergreen oaks, fine women, healthy, pretty children, and pure domestic home life. Like Oakland, it is city of schools.

The highest point of the city above tide water is 29 feet, and the lowest 15 feet, securing good drainage. Its water supply is from artesian wells. It is clear and healthful, and supplied at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons. Gas for lighting is of good quality, and is furnished at \$1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet, and for heating at \$1.65 per 1,000 cubic feet. Fruit and farm produce is sold direct to the consumer from the producer, and is thus fresh and reasonable.

The pride of the city is its large, well-selected Free Public Library, having 25,000 volumes of choice literature. Its City Hall is one of the finest in the State in architectural appearance and construction. It cost \$56,000.

Alameda has 20 public halls, 17 churches, 3 hotels, 2 commercial banks, 3 fire engines, 5 hose companies, 15 miles of electric railway, 5 miles of sandy beach, with numerous



CITY HALL, ALAMEDA.

bath houses, 9 public schools, 7 private schools and colleges, the largest borax works in the world, the largest pottery in the State, and the largest oil refinery in the State. Its High school graduates are admitted to the State University without examination. One military company, and the lowest tax levy of any city in the State of its size.

Alameda's assessment roll is, in round numbers, \$13,000,000; its bonded indebtedness \$200,000; value of city property, \$537,250. The city

officers are as follows: Board of Trustees—Joseph F. Forderer, chairman, F. J. Fletter, A. V. Clark, J. G. Brick, W. F. Schutte; City Clerk, Ben. F. Lamborn; City Attorney, E. K. Taylor; Treasurer and Tax Collector, R. G. Wheeler; Assessor, E. Minor Smith; George Sturtevant, Deputy. Board of Health—Dr. G. P. Reynolds, Dr. C. G. Bull, Dr. L. W. Stidham, Dr. W. O. Smith, Dr. C. H. Lubbock; Dr. J. T. McLean, Health Officer. Board of Education—Dr. W. K. Scott, President; D. J. Sullivan, Secretary and Supt. of Schools; Clara S. Robinson, Assistant Secretary.

Members: Scott, Brown, Tisdale, Lanktree, Knowles. Free Library Trustees: Geo. S. Ames, John Lutgen, Geo. H. Mastick, Herman Faelken, Chas. L. Weller.

E. K. The City Attor-TAYLOR, nev of Alameda. was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1860, although he knows no other home than California, having come to Alameda when only two years old. His father, William Taylor, is Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Africa. Although he still enjoys that position and title, the elder Taylor has retired from active duties. Mr. Taylor received his early education in the first school house built in Alameda. He continued through the High school there and then went to the University of the Pacific in San Jose, graduating in 1881, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He spent two years at manual labor on a

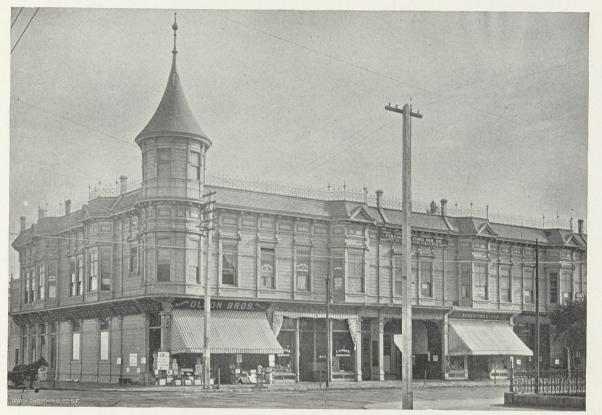
farm in Fresno County, developing a splendid physique and fitting himself for life's battle, physically as well as mentally. His next move was to enter Hastings Law College, where he graduated in 1886, being one of the four speakers at the commencement exercises of his class. Meanwhile he had taken the master degree at his university in 1884, having passed the examinations in the post-graduate course in English literature, constitutional law and political economy. After leaving Hastings Law College he opened an

office and began practice in San Francisco. He was appointed City Attorney by the Alameda Board of Trustees for five consecutive terms, beginning in 1887, until last year, when as it became an elective office the people promptly returned him.

Mr. Taylor has traveled extensively, having made three voyages across the Atlantic, and one across the Pacific. He has sailed three times to New York via the Isthmus and has crossed the continent four times. He is interested in all legitimate out-door sports, particularly yachting. He is

president of the Encinal Yacht Club.

CHARLES The librarian L. WELLER, of the Public Library of Alameda. was born in Sacramento, Jan. 27th, 1868, while his father, John B. Weller, was Governor of this State. He spent his early youth with his father in the East and South, and resided for a time in New Orleans: took a course of law in the University of Virginia in 1878; in 1880 studied with Col. J. P. Hoge in San Francisco and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in that year; appointed Assistant City and County Attorney of San Francisco in 1882 and served two years; resumed the practice of law; was appointed in 1885 by Judge Maguire receiver in the Seal Rock Tobacco case with millions involved and under a bond for \$50,-000; in 1887, was reappointed Assistant City and County Attorney for



FARNHAM BLOCK, PARK STREET, ALAMEDA.

San Francisco; resigned to accept the United States District Attorneyship at San Francisco, which he held till the close of Cleveland's first term; married the daughter of John McMullen, a Texan ranger and pioneer of the San Joaquin valley, by whom he has one daughter; was elected library trustee of Alameda, spring of '97, and after Librarian Harbourne's trouble, was requested by the Board to straighten out the tangle caused by that official; is a member of the Native Sons and has been first President of Pacific

Parlor, Grand Secretary of the Order, first President of Alcatraz Parlor, Grand Orator, and Delegate to the Grand Parlor; stumped the State for the Democrats in campaigns since 1880 and has been delegate to many State Democratic conventions. In 1897, forty gentlemen of Alameda formed the Unitarian Club in that city—a social organization for the promotion of literature and music. The Club now has a membership of two hundred and a waiting list of fifty. Mr. Weller was President and Chairman of the first Board of Trustees and was unanimously reëlected in 1898.

THE UNIVERSITY Is one of the finest preparatory educational institu-ACADEMY tions in this section. It is situated on Railroad avenue, in the West End of Alameda, and consists of one imposing main building

and a number of other structures for class and other purposes, all of which are open to the fresh air and sunlight. The grounds are handsomely laid out and are kept in a bright condition.

Pupils are admitted from eleven years upwards and are prepared for admission to the University of California, as also Stanford University, to both of which the Academy is accredited. The Academy is under the direction of Prof. W. W. Anderson, who has four assistants. Mr. Anderson organized the Berkeley High school and succeeded in attracting students to Hopkins Academy until no more could be accommodated. He has always been most successful in his educational work. He understands human nature and succeeds in gaining and retaining the affection of his students. The class this year comprises forty-four young men, each of whom has quarters of his own and enjoys all the comforts of home. Terms for board, tuition, etc., \$500 for the scholastic year.

corder, died in January, 1893, St. Sure was appointed by the Trustees to succeed him, and he has held the office since, having been elected three times. There is a pressure being brought to bear on Mr. St. Sure to run for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but it is not likely that he will consent to do so.

JOSEPH Alameda's pioneer policeman, is one of the familiar per-LAWRENCE, sons on the streets of Alameda. He has been before the community for many years. He was born in the Azores in 1848. He immigrated, landing in New Bedford, Mass., following for some years a sea-faring life, and in 1868 settled in Alameda. For a time he served as a watchman at the Daby & Paine lumber yard, and subsequently for A. A. Cohen. He

> married Miss Frame and has a family of two children. Eighteen years ago he was appointed a member of the police force and has held the position ever since.

H. HAUCH'S There are no finer CASH STORES. establishments of their kind then the two Hauch Cash Stores, owned by H. Hauch, at 1411 Park street, and 1546 Seventh, cor. Webster street, Alameda. These are modern stores in every sense of the word. They are finely stocked to overflowing with groceries, provisions, crockery, tin and agate ware, in fact with everything required for the maintenance of the home, both with respect to the kitchen as well as the table. The methods which Mr. Hauch employsin his business enables him to sell his goods at the lowest cash prices. He has the most select and discriminating trade in Alameda. Mr. Hauch is a man of wide experience and business judgment, who deservedly enjoys the successwhich he has commanded and won by



UNIVERSITY ACADEMY, ALAMEDA.

A. F. ST. SURE. an upright life and a conscientious performance of duty, Judge A. F. St. Sure of Alameda is a conspicuous example. He is now holding the position of City Recorder of the city for the fourth term. He was born in Sheboygan, Wis., in 1869, and came to California when he was but six months of age. His first residence was in Oroville, after which he moved to Alameda, where he has since resided. He first engaged in the newspaper business, working on the Argus. He was then admitted to the bar. Alameda is strongly Republican. Mr. St. Sure was nominated by the Democrats for Justice of the Peace, solely to fill the ticket, and came within thirty-five votes of being elected. When Chas. Uznay, the then City Re-

years of competitive business action, which gained permanency in Alameda.

DR. Is a leading physician in the western part of Alameda. W. O. SMITH He was born in Addison, Vermont, June 20th, 1869. Dr. Smith received an academic education in New Haven, Vermont, and then came to California, entering the State University at Berkeley. He graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1891. He immediately started practicing in Alameda and has been there since, building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and is held in esteemby his fellow citizens, being honored to a term of three years as a member of the Board of Health.



CITY HALL AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ALAMEDA.

3. Wilson School.

6. Longfellow School.

1. Porter School.

4. City Hall.

5. Encinal School.

2. High School.

BEN. F. The City Clerk of Alameda, is another Californian who is LAMBORN, a credit to his native State. He was born in San Francisco, in the locality known as the Mission, on February 10, 1871. His Quaker parents were characteristically careful in his rearing, and he was given a liberal general education in San Francisco and Alameda. In the latter place he went into the business of contracting and building, in connection with handling real estate. He took an active interest in politics, and was an active worker for M. M. Estee, on the Republican stump, during the campaign of 1894, speaking in the majority of towns between Red Bluff and San Diego. He followed journalism during 1892, when he made a tour of the State, taking photographs and sketches for the Irrigation Age, of Salt

Lake, and the San Francisco Chronicle. He was elected to the office of City Clerk of Alameda in April, 1895, being the youngest official elected at that time. Two years later he was reëlected without opposition and is the only one mentioned for the same office in the coming fight. He is a bitter opponent of corporation influence and was the organizer of the Municipal League of Alameda when the corporations endeavored to secure control of that city.

THEODORE Postmaster of W. LEYDECKER, Alameda, was born in Ottiendorf, Hanover, Germany, in 1849. He arrived in this country in 1864. He reached San Francisco in 1867 and remained in business until one year ago. In 1869 he established his residence in West Oakland, residing there till 1878, when he moved to Alameda. He has always identified himself with the Republican party, and was elected by that party as a member

of the Board of Trustees of Alameda, in 1893, and served until 1897. He was Chairman of the Committees on Public Buildings, Fire, Police, and Licenses, and during his incumbency the present beautiful City Hall of Alameda was erected. Mr. Leydecker is the father of three children. He has been a delegate to nearly every Republican State and County Convention since he has resided in Alameda. In January last he was appointed Postmaster. He is Vice-Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Third Congressional District, and is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Pythian orders. The cut on this page is an excellent illustration of Postmaster Leydecker and his able corps of assistants.

BREWERY. The Palace Brewery of Alameda is one of the most popular and most solidly established institutions of the kind in the State. It is under the management of Henry Schuler, the son of the man who established it, and he has brought it to the position which it now occupies. Mr. Schuler, Sr., learned the brewer's trade when a young man in his native place, Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Prussia, where he was born in 1827. He came to New York in 1847, and went thence to Cincinnati, where he learned the baker's trade. In 1852 he came to California, working for a time at the baker's business in Stockton. He then engaged in mining at Angel's Camp and other places, and in 1858 established a brewery in Springfield, Tuolumne County. There he was married and remained until

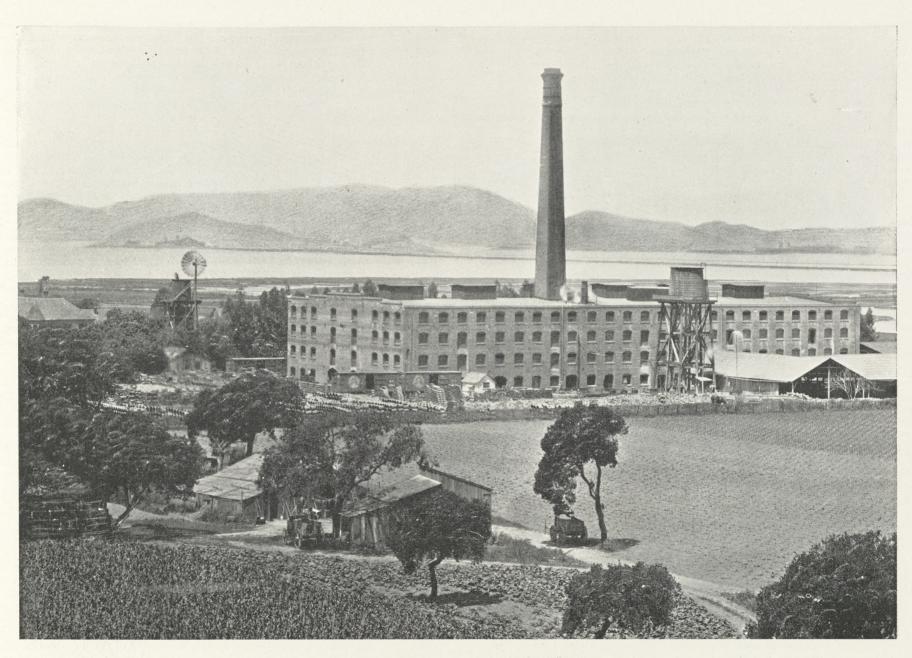
1872, when he removed to San Francisco, where he was engaged in business until 1877. He next rented the Alameda Brewery, in Alameda. The place was too small for his purpose, so he bought a lot, erected more buildings, and the result is the present model Palace Brewery, on Central avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Mr. Schuler is the pioneer brewer in Alameda County. His fame has grown with his years, and to-day his brews, "Cream Steam Lager" and "XXX Porter," are recognized as among the most wholesome and purest made. They find their way into all the leading hotels and private families, and the health-giving properties of his porter are such that it is liberally recommended to weakly people. Mr. Schuler has three children. Lawrence L., his son, is engaged with him, conductthe business, and Mrs. Sarah K. Hulse, a daughter, resides in San Francisco. Mr. Schuler is a Mason. an Odd Fellow, a genial gentleman.



POSTMASTER T. W. LEYDECKER AND STAFF, ALAMEDA.

and has the respect and esteem of all who are acquainted with him.

WILLIAM One of the best-known citizens of Alameda, was born in Sussex County, England, and came to this country in 1869, landing in Philadelphia. He moved to East Oakland in the fall of 1872, and four months later transferred his place of abode to Alameda, where he has since resided. He engaged in the business of practical gardening and nursery work, and continued in it for sixteen years. During that time he laid out some of the most beautiful grounds in the city, which are still objects of delight to their owners and of interest to visitors. He then assumed the



N. CLARK & SONS' POTTERY, ALAMEDA.

insurance business, and is still conducting it, being the representative of a number of leading insurance companies, among them being the Scottish Union National. Mr. Hammond was elected Town Trustee in 1895, and served one term. It was during his incumbency that the present beautiful Town Hall was built, in which move Mr. Hammond took an active part.

J. C. The most successful small-boat builder in this section is BEETLE. J. C. Beetle, whose shop and residence are located at Alameda Point, immediately adjoining on the east the immense shipyard of Hay & Wright. Mr. Beetle has been a builder of boats from early manhood. He was born where boats were numerous as children — New Bedford, Mass. His father was a famous boat-builder before him, and the son actually inherited the trade. He became proficient in the business at an early age. He arrived in Alameda a number of years ago with the intention of engaging in the manufacture of whaleboats, the whaling business at that time being in a flourishing condition. A few years later, however, the industry was crippled, though during an interval of three years he had turned out eighty-five whaleboats of the most durable character. He then turned his attention to the building of steam and gasoline launches, yawls, lighters, ships' boats, iron life boats, salmon, otter, dories, skiffs, in fact general boat building of all kinds. The output of his yard and shop this year amounts already to sixty boats, and this number will be greatly increased before the close of the season, Mr. Beetle's boats have a reputation for beauty and staunchness, and they command the best prices in the market. One of his latest achievements is a gasoline launch, the Wm. D., for Henry Peterson, of Oakland.

JORGENSON carts, and at the same time the most skilled general blacksmith, in Alameda. He is the sole proprietor of the West Alameda Carriage Factory, at 1619-21 Webster street, between Railroad and Pacific avenues. He is a native of Denmark, and came to America in 1882. He mined for a short time and then came to Alameda, where he has remained ever since. He worked as a journeyman, and then put up the excellently-appointed shop in which he has turned out some of the finest kind of work and in which he gives employment to five expert mechanics. He does painting, trimming, jobbing work, horseshoeing and general blacksmithing. He is now experimenting on a naptha or horseless carriage, and intends soon to engage in the manufacture of such as means of conveyance, because he is sure that it will be the carriage of the future.

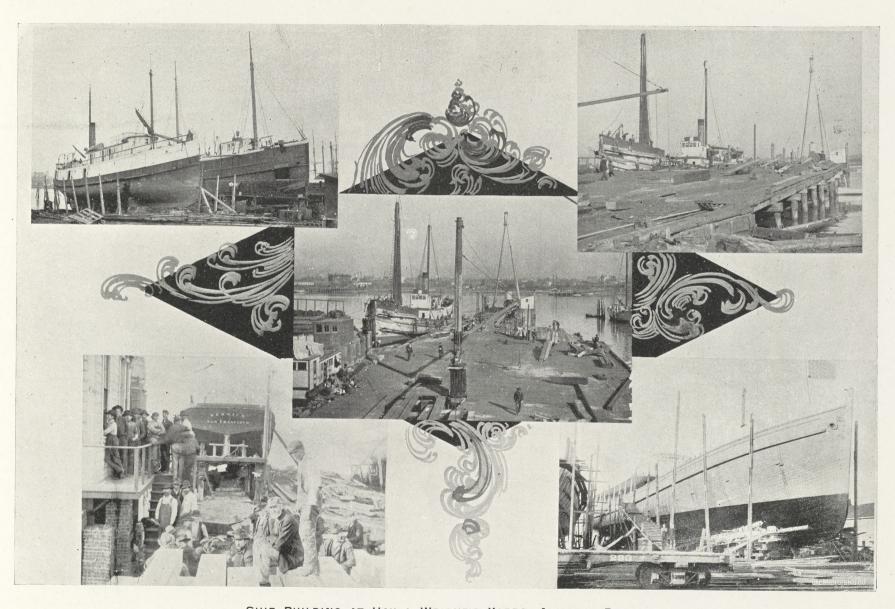
DR. Of Alameda, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 14, **E. M. KEYS**, 1855. He spent his boyhood there and received his public school education both in that place and in Delaware County. In the latter district he resided till he became of age. He then moved from Delaware County and attended the medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, in the same State, where he graduated in 1878. He subsequently practiced medicine for four years in Walker, Lynn County, and later in Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, for four years more. He

then came to California, spent one year in traveling for pleasure through the State, locating at length in Livermore. He remained there till 1894, in the enjoyment of an excellent practice, when he spent another year in recreation, locating in Alameda in 1895, and has since resided there. Dr. Keys is a physician and surgeon and enjoys a lucrative practice with the best classes of the community. The Doctor is married, a member of the Alameda City and Alameda County Medical Societies, the State Medical and National Medical Associations, as also of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

DR. WILLIAM Is one of the most successful of the younger practi-BARCLAY STEPHENS tioners in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has a lucrative practice, gained among the most favored classes both in Alameda and San Francisco, his rooms in the former place being in Central Place, corner of Central avenue and Oak street, and in the latter place at 231 Post street. Dr. Stephens is a native of Paris, Ky., where he was born January 4, 1869. He graduated with the degree of of A. M. from Georgetown College, Ky., in 1890. He received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, otherwise the Medical Department of Columbia University, in New York City, 1893. He acted in the capacity of clinical assistant for a year in the eye department in the Vanderbilt Clinic at New York, under Dr. H. Knapp. He then opened his offices in Alameda and San Francisco, and for two years filled the position of assistant clinical instructor in the ear department of the San Francisco Polyclinic. Dr. Stephens is a member of the Alameda City Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and is also the bacteriologist of the Board of Health of the City of Alameda.

MAURICE W. BROWN, He was there educated in the public schools. He later resided in various places in California, until he went East to obtain his medical education. He became a student in the medical course of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1894. After practicing at his profession in Oakland for two years he located in Alameda, where he is now in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. The Doctor is a member of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the Barton Cooke Hirst Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and the Alameda City and Alameda County Medical Societies, and acting Health Officer of the City of Alameda. Dr. Brown is married, and his home is at 3223 Central avenue, Alameda.

MULLER, One of the young, wideawake and successful grocers of Alameda, continues a fine paying business at the corner of Bay street and Santa Clara avenue, established by his father, where a choice stock of goods enables him to cater to the best customers. He was born in San Francisco in 1868, where he received his education. He went to Alameda in 1881, clerked in a grocery for fifteen years and finally succeeded to the business of his father, Mr. N. Muller. In connection with his grocery he has a first-class line of liquors for family use. Mr. Muller is a member of Alameda Parlor, No. 47, Native Sons, one of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Fund, and ex-Ass't Chief of the Alameda Fire Department.



SHIP BUILDING AT HAY & WRIGHT'S YARDS, ALAMEDA POINT.

ON THE BORDER LANDS.

Scenic Attractions on the Outskirts of Oakland that can Vie with Any of the Vaunted Gems of the Old World. Nature's Handiwork Appreciated in a Substantial Way.

THE City of Oakland embraces a goodly portion of two townships— Oakland and Brooklyn—but outside the city lines there is a stretch of magnificent territory taking in the western slope of the Contra Costa range. Leaving the city limits of Oakland and Berkeley on the north and west, a short walk up the babbling brook of Temescal brings us to Pagoda Hill, where J. Ross Browne years ago established an Oriental

home. On the right are the broad lawns, flashing fountains and beautiful flower gardens of the Ainsworth grounds. Entering the Temescal Canyon we come to the nursery grounds of A. D. Pryal, a choice semi-tropical nook, where the pioneer nurseryman not content with the wonderful California productions extant, by hybridizing has added new and choice varieties to fruit and flower and plant and vegetable. Pressing onward, we climb the winding way to Lake Temescal, ensconced in a beautiful vale amidst the higher hills, once the sole water supply of the City of Oakland. Feasting our eyes for a moment upon the beauties of mountain, hill and vale, our tread startling the mountain quail from its nest, we turn southward, noting here and there a mansion in the seclusion of these wildwood retreats, natural parks, ornamented and improved by the hand of the lovers of beauty, and

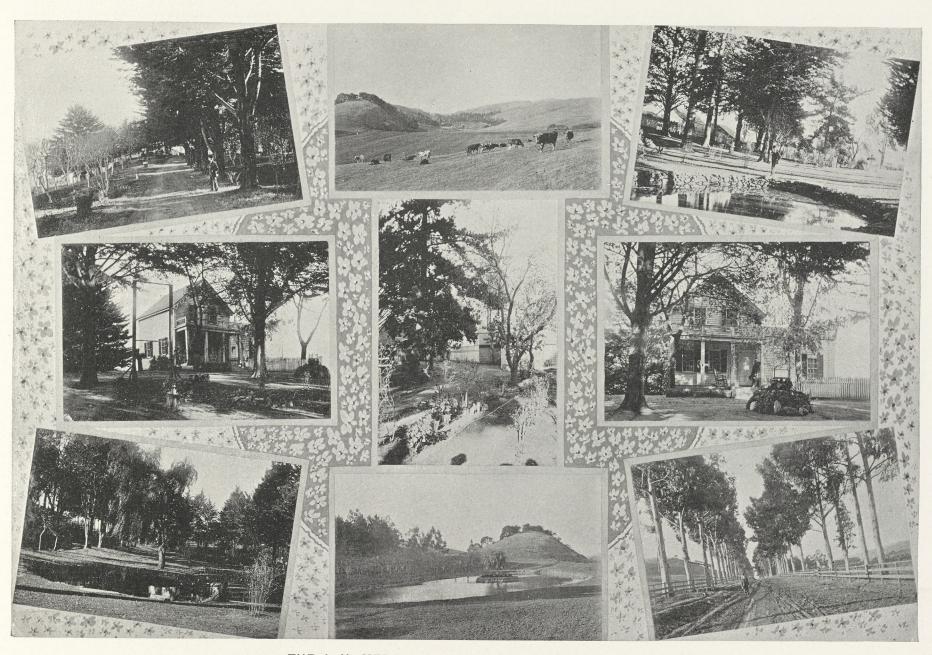
the wildwood glens. Onward until we overlook that most beautiful resting place—God's acre—flowerembowered, ambrosial-scented Mountain View, where are laid away the empty tenements of mortality, forsaken by the immortal soul, for that better house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens. We next pass from the beautiful city of the dead to scenes of living happiness, joy and mirth-Oakland Park—a grove of heaven-piercing, fragrant eucalypti, at the foot of Hays' Canyon, in the Piedmont hills. Here is fitted up all the conveniences of a day's outing, where the denizens of the three cities on the bay shore can come and forget their cares, breathe the pure atmosphere of God's hills, and where the wounded heart may, for a time at least, have surcease of sorrow. But we must not pause, so onward to Piedmont Park and the Sulphur Springs gushing from the rifted rock in the deep canyon, approached

by winding walks, over latticed bridges, into the depths of the ravine, where the midday sun struggles to dart its rays, and a soft exquisite twilight soothes the heated blood, while the zephyr's soft music soothes to calmness the high strained nerves. Here, too, art has improved upon nature and comforts abound in the wild, weird, winding paths.

A GLANCE Ascending O'ER THE CRESTS to higher OF OAKLAND. levels, we take a look over the city at our feet: across the sunlit waters of the bay, to the city on the western shore, out through the Golden Gate; and if the day is clear, away to the Farallones, forty miles away; to Tamalpais, high sentinel tower of the western wall of granite; and last, but not least, we bestow an approving glance upon beautiful Lake Merritt, lying like a jewel far down at our feet. On we go, over the hills, leaving the palatial man-

RESIDENCE OF J. S. EMERY, EMERYVILLE.

sions perched on their summits behind, with an approving glance at their beautiful grounds; down by winding paths, past Trestle Glen, and its picnic grounds; through the princely domain of the Borax King, with a glance at the superb mansion; across the hills and far away, through canyons, over hilltop; glancing up at the eyry of Joaquin Miller, far above, in the vicinity of Fremont's old camping ground of 1846. Then stopping at the head of



THE J. H. MEDAU DAIRY, HAYS CANYON DISTRICT

Fruityale avenue, as romantic a nook as can be found on two continents. once a noted place of resort, known far and near as the "Hermitage," the place for French dinners, outings and parties. Would the walls of the

"Hermitage," but respond to the interviewer, tales could be told more interesting than the conjurations of fiction. With only a pause for refreshments, we speed onward, past the Home for Unfortunates of the Salvation Army, over rounded hills and through vales where run babbling brooks, past the great dairy farms which supply Oakland with lacteal fluid, and sweet butter and cream; to Laundry Farm, the picnickers' home, terminus of the Laundry Farm, Fruitvale and Alameda electric car line, and where is located the immense quarries of trap rock for street improvements for Oakland, Alameda and San Francisco: and the extensive picnic grounds, a natural park, as romantic and delightful as can be found on God's fair earth; and adjoining which are the beautiful and extensive grounds and buildings of Mills



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN DEANE, CLAREMONT.

Seminary, the popular educational home for young ladies—one of the charming spots of the Western continent. Onward we go, across broad acres of rich farming lands and orchards, to the fast growing town of

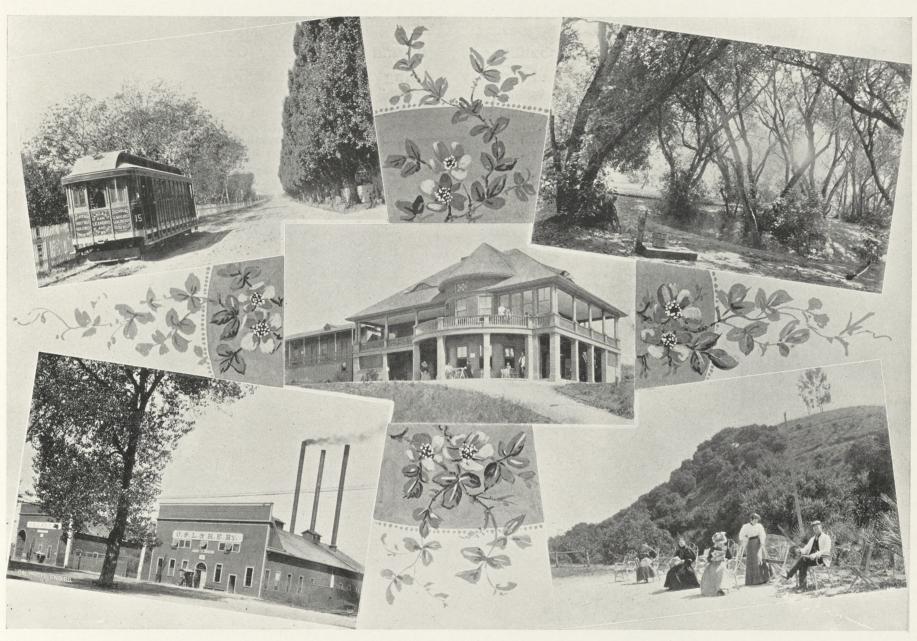
Elmhurst, where the power house and extensive works of the Oakland, San Leandro and Haywards Electric Railroad are located, within sight of San Leandro Creek, the boundary line of Brooklyn township.

> Stepping aboard of a fast electric car of that line, we are whirled through an almost endless hamlet of dwellings with the smoke stacks of the California Fuse Works looming up on the left and the tall chimneys of the old reduction works on the edge of the marsh far beyond, past Melrose, and the thickly built up section around Fruitvale, extending in an unbroken compact line of stately dwellings from thence onward to the center of the City of Oakland.

> To visit all of these beautiful spots of nature would require a week of Sundays; and the half has not been even named in our flying trip. Talk of parks - why Oakland is surrounded with miles and miles of these natural parks, and outing places, where art would fail to improve upon nature. The divine hand has done much for this rich heritage of man on

the eastern shores of the sun-kissed bay, which one has but to visit to be inspired with the handiwork of the Creator — a magnificent vista, which, if placed on canvas, would make a world-renowned picture.





SCENES ON THE OAKLAND, SAN LEANDRO AND HAYWARDS ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

Territory Tributary to Oakland that is Upbuilding Rapidly and has Already Given Birth to a Number of Thriving and Rapidly-Growing Settlements.

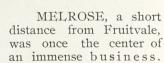
ROOKLYN TOWNSHIP'S most populous portion lies within the city limits of Oakland. That part lying between the city lines and San Leandro Creek comprises not only a rich agricultural section of the county, but also promising towns, which have sprung up

within the past few years. It is a broad plateau, reaching from the bay to the county line on the summit of the eastern range of the Contra Costa hills, taking in a territory of rich farms and extensive ranches and orchards.

The town of Brooklyn was incorporated in 1871, and the first election of officers was held April 29th of that year. It then comprised the territory extending from the charter line of Oakland to what is now Twenty-third avenue on the south side, taking in the avenue and a portion of the territory immediately adjoining. In July of the same year, the Brooklyn Home Journal was started by William Halley, and did much in building up that flourishing and now populous section.

By an order of the Board of Supervisors of the county, an election was held on October 21st, FRUITVALE is one of the choicest and most prosperous suburbs of the city of Oakland. Its large population is an overflow of the city, adjoining its charter lines on the south. It is growing rapidly, and comprising precincts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, has 816 voters, and an estimated population of

over 5,000. Its contour is one continuous series of romantic parks, containing fine business blocks and palatial residences with extensive grounds, tree-embowered, and gardens of the choicest and most beautiful flowers. It is rightly named "Fruitvale." It is the natural home of the rose, the soil being an adobe loam. It has a postoffice, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the terminus of the local steam railway system, besides three lines of electric railways—the Oakland, San Leandro and Hayards line, the Laundry Farm, Fruitvale and Alameda line, and a line running the whole length of the beautiful vale, via the "Hermitage," to East Oakland and Oakland proper.





RESIDENCE OF CAPT. J. S. KIMBALL, NEAR MILLS SEMINARY.

1872, for the purpose of voting upon the annexation of Brooklyn to the City of Oakland. It carried and the annexation was approved by an ordinance of the Council of the City of Oakland, passed November 4th, 1872, by which the town of Brooklyn became a portion of this city.

Years long ago it was the headquarters of the Pacific Cordage Manufacturing Company, with its extensive rope walks, and also the site of the Castle Dome Smelting Works, and the Pacific Reduction Works. Here, too, was established the works of the Pacific Drain Pipe Manufactory. All of these



RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

P. J. Matthews, Elmhurst.

J. R. Talcott, Fruitvale.

Mrs. Sarah M. Matthews, Elmhurst.

A. C. Fay, Fruitvale.

Property of Washington Township Historical Society

No:

enterprises have moved to other quarters, except the reduction works, which still remain, though not in operation. Within a short distance are two extensive fuse manufactories, one of which was blown up a short time ago.

It is a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad system, and has a postoffice.

ELMHURST is a new town, the result of the construction of the Oakland, San Leandro and Haywards Electric Railway, the power house and the many other buildings being erected at this point. Around them has grown up in the past few years a thriving town—another evidence of the benefits of railway construction. A few years ago only farm houses were scattered along the San Leandro road, with here and there a wayside inn, between Fruitvale and San Leandro creek. To-day the whole line of the railway is dotted with residences. Elmhurst is a well-built town, and growing very rapidly. It has a postoffice, hotel, churches, school houses, mercantile houses, and being in the midst of a rich agricultural and fruit-growing section, is destined to be a prominent town. The present population within its territorial limits is estimated at 800. The whole territory, from Oakland to Haywards, will soon be one continuous village.

BEULAH PARK RESCUE HOME AND ORPHANAGE, AND RESIDENCE OF GEO. S. MONTGOMERY.

MILLS COLLEGE—Brooklyn Township is honored with the location of a college, the renown of which is not only co-extensive with the Pacific Coast, but its name and fame has extended to the States east of the Rocky

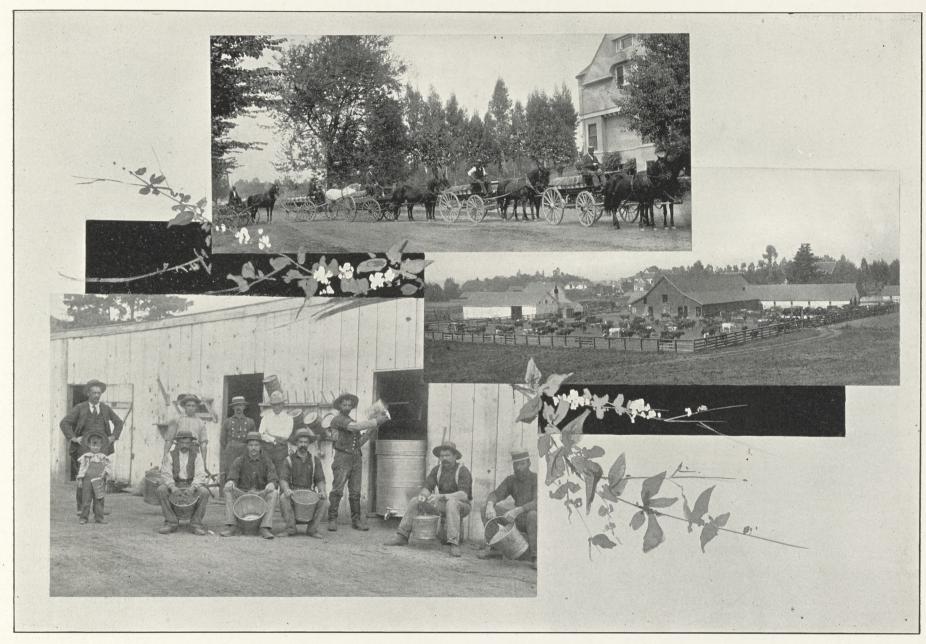
Mountains. Although not in the category of towns, oreven a village, it is the center of the scattered settlement of hamlets extending from the city line southward to San Leandro creek. Its renown is purely literary and educa-

> tional. Few are the literary and educational people visiting this section of the Coast who do not pay a visit to this renowned university of learning; and no visitor leaves the beautiful semi-tropical nook, embellished by art, with its extensive lawns, choice flowers, orchards and gardens, without a feeling of regret, as our first parents must have felt upon leaving the Garden of Eden. In connection with the College buildings is a pretty church, where the residents in the vicinity of the College meet to worship, as well as the students and faculty of the College. A babbling brook runs through the grounds, with the wildness of nature left untouched by art, along its banks, and the groves are filled with wild, merry songsters. It is a place where the beauties of nature and art combine.

> There are several points on the line of the electric railway, as well as the line of the Southern Pacific, between the charter lines of the City of Oakland and San Leandro creek, which are fast developing into villages and towns, and within a few years the whole territory will

be thickly settled, and form one continuous city, covering both Oakland and Brooklyn townships, and probably under one city government, forming the Queen City of the Pacific.





TALCOTT'S DAIRY, FRUITVALE.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

A Land "Flowing With Milk and Honey," and Where Prosperity Asserts Itself by Broad Acres of Orchard, Vineyard and Farm. Something About San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Haywards and Mount Eden.

DEN TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by San Leandro creek, the line dividing it from Brooklyn township and a portion of Contra Costa county; on the south by Washington township; on the east by Murray township; and on the west by the Bay of San

Francisco, and Alameda township. It contains, in round numbers, 60,000 acres of land.

The western portion, stretching from San Leandro creek on the north to its southern boundary, is a beautiful tract of level country, four miles in width, covered with choice orchards and rich agricultural lands; while on the east are the undulating foothills of the Coast

range. The principal valleys, cosily nestled among the foothills, are Castro, the largest, its opening to the plain being at the town of Haywards; and Cull, Crow, Eden and Palomares. They are all beautiful and fertile glens, with a climate as salubrious as that of the wonderful Vale of Cashmere. They are surrounded by hills and mountainous land, rich in pasturage, and watered by springs pure and unfailing. Two creeks find their supplies from these mountain springs—the San Leandro and San Lorenzo. The former has its source in the Redwoods, and supplies Lake Chabot, the great reservoir of the Contra Costa Water Co., which furnishes a supply for the City of

Oakland, Fruitvale, Elmhurst and San Leandro, as well as a portion of Berkeley. San Lorenzo creek has its source in the Contra Costa range, flowing in a tortuous course through several of the valleys, and emptying into the Bay of San Francisco at Roberts Landing.

In addition there are numerous estuaries indenting the plain and marsh

lands, all navigable for small craft, the main being San Lorenzo Bay, used in earlier days as the means of shipping produce from this portion of the county to market, and which is still used to a greater or less extent for that purpose.

CLIMATE The climTHAT HAS REACHED ate of this PERFECTION. "Garden of Eden," like unto its namesake, is salubrious to the last degree of perfection. In this modern Eden the rich soil gives of its stores, richness and toothsome flavor to all the temperate and semi-tropical fruits and vegetables, grown in abundance in this favored land.

The early settlement of the township dates back to 1836, at which date Don Jose Joaquin Estudillo, whose grant covered the rich garden spot embracing the present. town of San Leandro, first made his home in this favored section. Hewas followed by Don Guillermo Castro, from whom Castro Valley takes its name. The next in succession was John B. Ward, an American, who married Melina Concepcion, eldest daughter of Don Estudillo; and in 1845 came Alexander Forbes, and also the Sotos, who built an adobe residence on what is now known as the Meek estate. When the Argonauts began to arrive in San Francisco in search

what is now known as the Meestate. When the Argonauts began to arrive in San Francisco in search of the "Golden Fleece," it was soon learned that Eden township was a rich field for all kinds of grain. The creeks and sloughs of the marsh lands were filled with wild fowl, which brought fabulous prices in the San Francisco markets, and the condition of affairs attracted large crowds of sportsmen. Among the early crowds who crossed the bay in a whale boat in 1849 were Thomas W. Mulford, Moses Wicks, A. B. Biggs and E. Minor Smith—



RESIDENCE OF L. C. MOREHOUSE, SAN LEANDRO.



HOME OF F. C. TALBOT, NEAR SAN LEANDRO

all of whom made Alameda County their future home. Others came in consequence of the fine fields of wheat, barley, corn, luscious watermelons and choice vegetables, which gladdened the eye and were pleasing to the



RESIDENCE OF SOCRATES HUFF, SAN LEANDRO.

taste—convincing them that California was not the barren waste, producing only gold, as had been represented, but a veritable Garden of Eden.

In 1852, squatters took possession of large tracts of land, believing that the ranchos were government land open to preëmption. What is now known as San Lorenzo, was at that time called Squatterville. The contest over these rich acres was long and expensive, and eventually financially ruined Castro, the Estudillos and other Spanish grant owners.

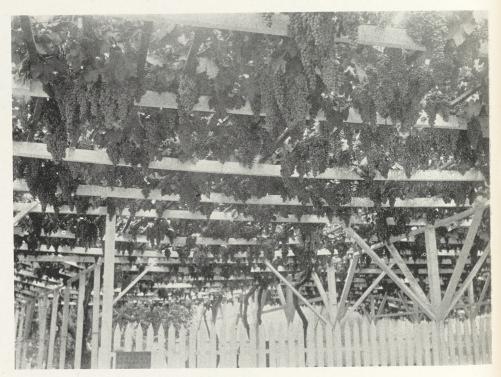
Eden township embraces within its boundaries the lands of five Mexican grants, viz.: The Sobrante, which for so many years was in litigation, situated in the northeastern part of the township; the Estudillo, at San Leandro; the Castro, taking in Castro Valley; the Soto, at Lorenzito, on the west; and the Vallejo, or Alameda, on the south.

SOLID INDICATIONS OF PROSPERITY.

In attractiveness, salubrity of climate and productiveness of soil, Eden township is blessed to the utmost—as in fact is the whole of Alameda County.

The assessable property of the township for the fiscal year of 1896–7, was \$3,117,055—or about 40 per cent. of the actual value. The County Farm, containing 125 acres, located on the brow of the first bench of foothills, is in Eden township, about half way between San Leandro and Haywards. Here also is located the County Infirmary, in which an average of 230 inmates are cared for.

In that portion embracing San Leandro and San Lorenzo, a few acres of ground devoted to the production of vegetables have made their owners rich. This section is noted as the vegetable garden of the State. It is also noted for its production of small fruits, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, etc., while the valleys noted above, being sheltered from the winds, produce earliest fruits of the State. A few acres of ground devoted to small fruits or berries, likewise bring greatly remunerative returns in this favored section. It was the home of the first nursery of the State, where every tree good for fruit, and every bush and vine bearing luscious berries, were propagated and distributed to different portions of the State in the pioneer days



GRAPE VINE AT ESTUDILLO HOUSE, SAN LEANDRO.

and in later years. Among the pioneer fruit planters were Messrs. Lewelling, Meek, Leonard and Lysander Stone, Blackwood, Marlin, Jessup, Baker and others whose reputation extended far beyond California's borders.



THE STONE PLACE, NEAR SAN LEANDRO.

San Leandro.

San Leandro is a beautifully embowered town, the oldest in Eden Township, and the first to be incorporated. It was upon this lovely spot that Don Jose Estudillo located, in 1836, and built his adobe hacienda. In 1842

he obtained his grant of four square leagues of land, known by the name of Arroya de San Leandro, from which the town took its name. In the early days San Leandro was one of the stage

stations between Oakland and San Jose, the line being owned by Charles McLaughlin. The stage was some time driven by the famous Charlie Parkhurst, who, it may be remembered, afterward turned out to be a woman, the secret being revealed by

her death. The beauty of the locality, its rich, productive soil, salubrious climate and means of commerce by way of San Leandro Bay, attracted to the spot home-seekers, and it grew very rapidly for those days. In 1854 San Leandro made a bid for the County Seat-Estudillo erecting what was then considered a fine structure for county purposes. This he offered to present to the county if the people would vote to remove the seat of government to that town. An election was held on December 30th of that year, and San Leandro receiving the largest vote, was declared the winner. One session of the Board of Supervisors was held in the new county building, but the Courts decided the election illegal, and the County Seat was sent back to Alvarado. In 1856, however, the coveted prize was re-secured by San Leandro, and on the 10th day

of March of that year the Board of Supervisors held its first regular session there together with the Courts. The business of the county was transacted there up to 1873, when by a vote of the people the County Seat was removed to the City of Oakland.

HOW THE TOWN WAS FIRST pointed a committee consisting of I. A. Amerman, A. T. Covel, Socrates Huff, S. G. Nye and J. H. Putnam to draft an incorporation act, which was promptly done, and was as

promptly approved by the Legislature, then in session. An election was called under the charter, and the following officers elected for this, the first incorporated town in the township: Trustees, I. A. Amerman, A. T. Covel, S. Huff; Treasurer, C. F. Julliard; Clerk, P. R. Borein; Attorney, A. H. Judson; Marshal, J. H. Putnam; Justice of the Peace, George Smith; Engineer, Louis Castro.

San Leandro is located in the very garden spot of the township, and is surrounded by orchards, vineyards and choice vegetable plantations. It is connected with Oakland by fifteen daily passenger trains of the Southern Pacific system, each way, and also by the Oakland, San Leandro and Hav-

wards line of electric cars, leaving Oakland every thirty minutes. It is a favorite place of residence for many doing business in Oakland and San Francisco, owing to its choice climate and fruitful soil. Its population is about 2,500, and it is the location of an extensive plant for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural machines and implements. It is ornamented with fine church buildings, a High School highly creditable to any town, and many beautiful homes embowered in shrubbery. It is a beautiful, enjoyable hamlet of homes and clean, wide streets - one of which is more than a mile in length, leading to the foothills.

TOKENS
THAT TELL OF
PROGRESS.

mercial and savings, under the charge of pioneer capitalists of wealth, and undoubted character and responsibility. Its hotel, the Estudillo House, established by the pioneer founder of the town, still stands upon the ancient site. The

town has a good trade and contains many prosperous business houses. It has two well-conducted weekly journals, and was the location of the second lodge of F. and A. M. in Alameda County, Eden Lodge No. 110 being organized in 1857. All of the benevolent societies and lodges are represented, and in flourishing condition.

It is the seat of the largest manufacturing establishment of agricultural machinery in the county.

The assessment roll for 1896-7 gave the town \$1,047,989—showing that wealth is being rapidly accumulated, and that prosperity reigns.



RESIDENCE OF R. S. FARRELLY, SAN LEANDRO.

San Lorenzo lies three miles south of San Leandro and eleven miles from Oakland, on the main line

of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is also connected with Oakland by a branch of the Oakland, San Leandro and Haywards Electric Railway. In soil and climate it is a counterpart of San Leandro, the village being embowered and surrounded by planta-

tions of small fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. It is the location of the large and famed orchards of the Meek Brothers, the name

and fame of which is world-wide, together with others less renowned, but no less valuable, though less in extent. San Leandro is also the great currant-producing section of the State. It is a delightful hamlet, and is a place of great resort in the picnic season of the year, having a beautiful natural park of immense willow trees on the banks of the San Lorenzo creek.

In the pioneer days, as before stated, San Lorenzo had the name of "Squatterville," owing to the great number of squatters who took possession of the Estudillo rancho, and Lorenzito rancho, in the early days of '49 and '50 and the succeeding years of the early '50s. In 1853 John Boyle erected a blacksmith shop on the site of the present town, and with it the business of San Lorenzo may be said to have commenced. Following the Boyle forge was the store of Daniel Olds; and in 1854 the San Lorenzo House was built by A. E. Crane. Later an establishment for drying fruit was

erected, but proved a failure. Of all the garden spots of this highly-favored township, for richness of soil, magnificent orchards, bounteous yielding vegetable gardens, and splendid grain fields, San Lorenzo stands unexcelled. The only wonder is that the small town of to-day is not a growing, flourishing city.

THE OLD Roberts Landing, but one and a half miles to the northwest of the town, is the point of water communication with San Francisco. At this place, trade construction and communication, furnished a shipping point for the productions of this part of the valley.

STENZEL BROTHERS' Just out of San Lorenzo the Stenzel Brothers are conducting a farm of 160 acres, about one-half of which is planted to fruit trees of all kinds. They also own 177 acres on the line near Mt. Eden, where they have planted about sixty acres in fruit. Furthermore, they have gone extensively into tomato and currant growing. Last year they shipped 1,000 tons of fruit to the dealers in San Francisco. Their father, Charles Stenzel, who died in 1888, was the original owner, having settled on the land in 1854. There has never been anything approaching a failure experienced by the brothers since the memorable year of 1864, when but four or five inches of rain fell during the entire season.



HOME OF E. O. WEBB, SAN LORENZO.

MR. E. E. Lewelling is LEWELLING. the possessor of a 60-acre fruit farm near San Lorenzo and not far from the foothills of the Contra Costa range of mountains. Plums, peaches, apricots, pears, cherries and some apples are raised on the land. The celebrated Tartarian cherry is cultivated by Mr. Lewelling, and he has taken from one tree 350 pounds of this rare fruit. As an experiment a few years ago he planted a number of orange and lemon trees, more for ornament than profit, but he now declares them to be the most profitable trees on the land. The deep sediment of the soil causes it to produce in equal abundance, be the season wet or dry. There is never a failure from drouth, and never an overflow. The orchard was set out in 1855 by John Lewelling, the father of the present owner. At first he ran a nursery in connection with the fruit-growing industry, but later abandoned it.

MARLIN BROS.' One of the oldest orchards adjacent to San Lorenzo is that owned by the Marlin Bros. The entire property consists of 204 acres, divided in half by the San Lorenzo creek, each brother now possessing 102 acres. The place was originally established by their father, John Marlin, in 1850. He acquired title to the land from the government, and after a few experiments foresaw the future of the valley for fruit raising and put the land to that use. The result is that to-day his sons, J. P. and H. B. Marlin, have one of the finest fruit orchards in the State. The farm is now entirely covered with bearing fruit trees. Their cherries are most favorably known in the local markets, one tree having produced more than 500 pounds of the the luscious fruit at one bearing.

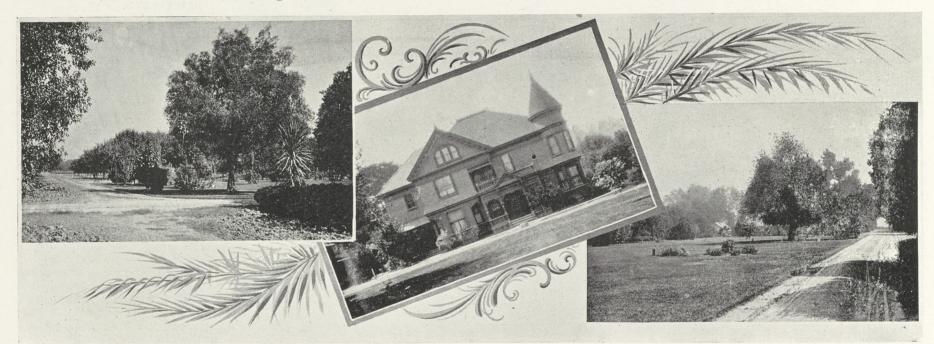
Mount Eden is a small village on the old road from San Lorenzo to Alvarado, and receives its name from an elevation of the plain on which it is located. There is, however, nothing which could, by the most extreme pitch of the imagination, entitle it to the term, "Mount." The first settler in the vicinity was John Johnson, who arrived in 1852. About a year

later the first houses in the village were erected, and a store opened by J. L. Shiman, now a large fruit-grower of San Lorenzo. A house of entertainment was started by Mr. Peterman, the de-

scendants of whom still conduct a hotel and general merchandise store in a

and Santa Cruz line is about half a mile from the town. It is a cozy hamlet, in the midst of a broad plain of rich lands, which is being dotted with orchards and vineyards, and has a great future of wealth. The population is principally of the sturdy, thrifty German race.

H. J. Mohr. H. J. Mohr of Mt. Eden is a young and capable manager of the immense estate of his father, the late Cornelius Mohr, who died in 1880. The estate comprised something more than 3000 acres, which, in the partition, has allowed to each of the heirs in the vicinity of 750 acres of fruitful and valuable lands, located near Mt. Eden, San Lorenzo, Decoto and Pleasanton. Mr. Mohr was born in Mt. Eden, received his rudimentary education there, supplementing it by private scholastic



RESIDENCE OF E. LEWELLING, SAN LORENZO.

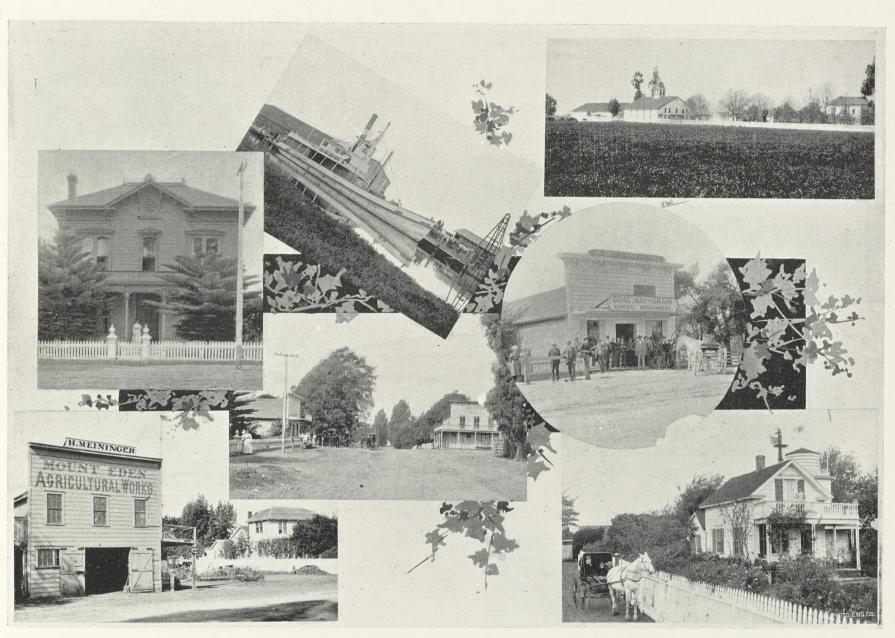
large, well-built structure, which has taken the place of the old house. Near Mount Eden is Eden Landing, and the salt works of Capt. Barron.

In 1853, John Johnson commenced the manufacture of salt in a small way on the marsh, and in 1854 shipped his first twenty-five tons to San Francisco, in a small coasting vessel which called at the different landings around the bay. The salt production increased until two schooners were employed in transporting the product, the annual shipments amounting to between 1,500 and 2,000 tons.

The Mt. Eden station of the Narrow Gauge Railroad of the Oakland

efforts, so that he is practically a self-educated man. The cultivated part of the estate has thirty acres devoted to orchard, while the rest is in grain and chevalier barley, of which latter the output this year will reach the enormous amount of 1,200,000 sacks, most of which will be exported. The men employed thus far range from six to twenty-five, according to the season.

LAWRENCE N. One of the oldest and most experienced of the Mt. Eden whisby. salt makers is Lawrence N. Whisby, who has been engaged in the calling at that place for the past thirty years. He engaged in



IN AND ABOUT MOUNT EDEN.

Residence of Henry Petermann. H. Meininger, Agricultural Works. Petermann's Landing. Street in Mount Eden.

Mohr Bros. Henry Petermann's Store. Residence of Frank Dennis. 1. 1. 52 93 . 24

the business about ten years after his arrival in this country from Sweden, the land of his birth. The capacity of his works is 2,000 tons a year, all of which finds a lucrative market in San Francisco, to which place it is carried by boats which ply between his landing and that place.

HENRY L. Henry L. Petermann is one of the most enterprising and successful of the younger business men of Alameda County. He is the son of the late Henry Petermann, the pioneer, who, prior to his death in 1892, had been in business in Mt. Eden since 1864. The subject of this sketch was born in Mt. Eden, March 2, 1869. He

grad uated from the schoolofthe district, as also from Heald business college of San Francisco in '88. He was associated in the general merchandise business, after his school days, with his father. and became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the calling. He became the post-master of Mt. Eden in 1891 under PresiP. O. E., and is a past president of Eden Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Haywards.

GEORGE C. George C. Petermann of Mt. Eden is another son of the late Henry Petermann, the pioneer, whose name had, for years prior to his death, been associated with the name of Mt. Eden. He was born in that place in 1875, received his rudimentary education there and perfected it for a mercantile career by graduating, with distinction, from Aydelotte's Business College in Oakland on the 16th day of April, 1898. He had previously, however, made a study of the general merchandise business under his father, and having mastered all its details, and made

acquaint-

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the patrons

of the busi-

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had been so

long estab-

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succeeded

to the store,

when, in the

early part of

1898, there

was a distri-

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father. The

stock is var-

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and valua-

ble, and the

business is

extensive.

Mr. Peter-

mann is a

member of

VIEWS OF J. B. MARLIN'S FARM, SAN LORENZO.

dent Harrison, and so successfully did he discharge the duties of the office that he has held the place during the successive presidential administrations up to the present time. He assumed charge of his father's business after the latter's death, built Petermann's landing on Mt. Eden creek, and is interested in the salt business of the district, the output of his works amounting annually to about 3,000 tons. Mr. Petermann was president of the Mt. Eden McKinley club during the campaign of '96, and built the magnificent Mt. Eden Wigwam, which is metropolitan in design and accommodations. He is a member of Eucalyptus Lodge, F. and A. M., Haywards, Mt. Eden Camp of Woodmen of the World, Oakland Lodge, B.

THE One of the finest farms in the vicinity of Mt. Eden, DENNIS PLACE. from which it is distant about one mile, is that of Mrs. Susan E. Dennis, widow of the late Orrin Dennis. It comprises 200 acres, twenty of which are devoted to apricots, pears and a general line of fruits, while the remainder is used in grain farming. The farm is stocked in fine style and is kept in the pink of perfection under the prudent and watchful eye of Frank Dennis, the son of the founder of the place. Mr. Dennis went to Mt. Eden in 1871 and has resided there ever since. The crops are most prolific, and this year, when in many places grain was seriously affected by lack of moisture, on the Dennis place it was even above the average.



FRUIT DRYING ON SAM JOHNSON'S FARM, SAN LORENZO.

Haywards.

Haywards takes its name from the founder, William Hayward, who, hearing of the rich territory of Eden township, crossed the Bay of San Francisco to look out the land. He first located in Palomares Valley, supposing

it to be government land, but was soon notified by Guillermo Castro, the locator of the grant, that he was a trespasser. Castro suggested to Hayward that he move further down the valley. This he did and pitched his tent where now stands the Haywards Hotel, and where he erected the first building in the flourishing town which now bears his name. In 1852 two more houses were erected by Joseph Warren, and

Oakland, San Leandro and Haywards Electric Railroad line, which makes trips from each terminus every 30 minutes. It is a beautiful town of 2,000 population, and a popular resort for residents of Oakland and San Francisco, who admire its attractive location and genial climate. It is situated on the first bench of foothills, at the outlet of the rich and inviting Castro Valley. It is also a place of resort for picnic gatherings, the Electric Railroad Company having erected a fine pavilion to accommodate outing parties.

In 1853 a good wagon road was built over the Coast Range from Haywards to Dublin, at the head of the Amador Valley, running through a delightful and picturesque country. It gives a view of the whole valley and the Bay of San Francisco from the higher elevations. This road opened



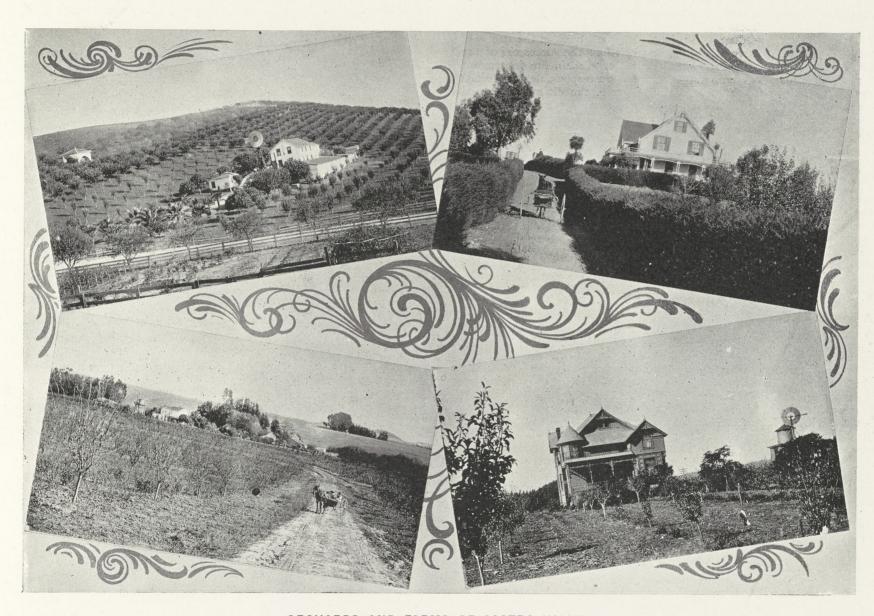
ISAAC B. PARSONS' FARM, CASTRO VALLEY.

later a blacksmith's shop was opened by Mr. Finch. In 1855 a school house was erected, showing the progress of the town and the character of its pioneers. The school house also answered for a place of worship until the Congregational Church was erected in 1861. Haywards Hall was also used for divine worship by all denominations.

TRANSPORTATION
SERVICE.
The town of Haywards is about sixteen miles southeasterly from Oakland, with which city it is connected by fifteen daily passenger trains of the Southern Pacific Railway system. It is also the southern terminus of the

up a fertile country, which is now populated by a prosperous farming community, contributory to the business of Haywards. The most of these ranches are very productive, equalling the best farm and fruit lands of the county. They have achieved a wide reputation for the quality of the small fruit and berries produced, being the earliest that reach the markets.

THE FIRST March 11, 1876, Haywards was incorporated by an NOTABLE STEP TO Act of the State Legislature. The first trustees PROSPERITY. elected under the charter were John Manzer, J. D. Austin, Joseph Pimentel, T. A. Cunningham and L. Linekin. John Wooten,



L. B. Sibley.
M. J. Kerwin.

ORCHARDS AND FARMS OF CASTRO VALLEY.

John T. Stanton
A. F. Herrick.

Assessor; W. W. Allen, Clerk; Geo. H. Horn, Marshal; Geo. Brown, father of the present Secretary of State, Treasurer; and Samuel Wooten, Justice of the Peace. The first business of the town government was on the lines of public improvements—grading and putting in fine condition the streets of the town—which progressive spirit has descended to the successors of the first town government. It has an efficient Board of Health, fire department and good water supply. It has a well-conducted and responsible commercial and savings bank, pretty churches, and Lodges of the different fraternal orders, and a flourishing and large Parlor of Native Sons and Daughters, which erected a few years ago a fine pavilion for their own use, and for assemblies, lectures, concerts and the drama.

AS A PLEASURE PLACE. Haywards is a great resort for residents of Oakland and San Francisco, where they spend the windy summer months, enjoying a climate both invigorating and free from the trade winds. So popular has the town become that Haywards Hotel has been enlarged several times to accommodate its guests, and a second hotel has also been crowded during the summer months. The town supports two well-conducted weekly papers—the Journal, published by George Oakes, and the Review, by A. V. Morgan.

Haywards is surrounded with orchards and vineyards, and is the center of a trade that advances with the increase of agricultural population. The population is about 2,000 and its assessment roll for 1896–7 was \$873,271.

G. S. G. S. Langan, the leading attorney in the eastern part of LANGAN. Alameda County, is a native of Tioga County, Penn., where he was born in 1857. He removed from there when seventeen years of age, and taught school for five years in New Jersey. He moved to San Mateo, in this State, in 1881, where he taught in St. Matthews School. In 1886 he moved to Haywards, where he officiated as Principal of the High school for three years. Mr. Langan had studied law with C. H. Trafford, a distinguished attorney in New Jersey, where in 1881 he was admitted to practice at the bar. After his principalship at Haywards, Mr. Langan went into the active practice of his profession, being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State in 1885. Mr. Langan is married and has two children—a boy and a girl. He has served with distinction as School Trustee in Haywards, and also as Town Attorney of the same place. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, F. and A. M., Woodmen of the World, Druids, and Red Men.

THEODORE Theodore Neilson is the proprietor of 160 acres of farming land near Haywards. About eighty acres of this is set out in fruit of the profitable kind raised in the valley. The land in this locality is equal to any in the State, and such a thing as failure is unknown. Mr. Neilson will soon cut up some of his property into acreage lots.

P. R. P. R. Kimball now owns the splendid orchard in Haywards set out by his father in 1864. It comprises 55 acres of fruit-bearing land, consisting principally of apricots and prunes.

From five acres he has taken 45 tons of fruit, which is all dried on the place and sold in San Francisco. There are also a number of orange and lemon trees on the land and all are doing exceptionally well.

D. C. D. C. Kennedy has been located near Haywards for **KENNEDY**. thirty years past, and has 85 acres under cultivation at present. Twenty acres are devoted to grape-growing and the remainder is in grain, with the exception of a small portion set out to oranges and olives. The vineyard has proved a very profitable enterprise. The yield is from eight to ten tons of Zinfandel grapes an acre, and Mr. Kennedy has no trouble in securing \$16 per ton for the fruit.

WILLIAM
William Van Hoosear came to this State seven years ago on a visit from Wisconsin, where he had been engaged in milling. He was attracted by the exquisite climate of Alameda County, and recognizing the vast resources of the soil, purchased 270 acres in the neighborhood of Haywards. He now has 170 acres planted in fruit trees, while the remainder is devoted to grain and grazing. Besides apricots, prunes and cherries, he raises almonds extensively, and considers them his best resource. Apricots, however, grow so abundantly that last year he took from one tree ten boxes, which aggregated 500 pounds, and sold them at the rate of \$25 per ton. He picked from fifty acres of the second year's bearing 100 tons of apricots. One thousand almond trees produced four tons of nuts.

L. B. SIBLEY. L. B. Sibley owns a choice piece of property on the Castro Valley road about one mile from Haywards. It comprises about twenty-two acres, and on it all the fruits produced in this beautiful valley are grown. Mr. Sibley has been in possession of the land only eight years, but during that time he has demonstrated practically that Alameda county can grow almost any kind of tree known to any zone. He has in thriving condition on his place at the present time the Ficas Elastica, from which is taken the rubber of commerce, the date palm, the Brazilian pine, the fan palm of California, Japanese fan palm, English ewe, Irish ewe, Norfolk Island pine and loquet tree of Japan.

J. F. MERRICK.

J. F. Merrick has a charming little orchard of twelve acres in the beautiful Castro Valley. He has owned prunes, from which he draws annually a comfortable income.

B. PARSONS. Isaac B. Parsons is a young man only 35 years old, who owns 400 acres at the end of the Castro Valley near the foothills. One hundred and ninety acres of this is in bearing fruit trees, including 18,000 prune trees. In 1896 he picked a box and a half of silver prunes from each tree of the first year's bearing. Last year he took seven tons from 1,500 trees.



ORCHARDS AND FARMS OF CASTRO VALLEY.
W. P. Cahill.

D. C. Kennedy.

Joseph Tromans.

Wm. Van Hoosear.

THE CAHILL The farm of Mrs. J. Cahill in Castro Valley, which, for PLACE. a number of years, has been under the able management of her son, William P. Cahill, is situated about a mile and a half from Haywards. It comprises sixty acres, of which amount only two acres are devoted to fruit, the remainder of the tract being given over to the raising of hay and grain. Mrs. Cahill's family has resided in Castro Valley for thirty years, and is well known and esteemed by all the surrounding settlers. The hay crop this year was a most abundant one, and was a grateful source of revenue, more especially because of the lightness of the crop which prevailed in other parts of the State. Mr. Cahill is a careful and prudent manager, and the result of his efforts is shown in the farm, which presents an attractive and businesslike appearance.

A well-known personage in Castro Valley is Michael M. J. KERWIN. Iames Kerwin, who has been a resident of that section of Alameda County for a number of years. Mr. Kerwin is a native of Ireland. He came to California in 1866 and took up his residence in Brooklyn township in this county. He was married in Haywards to Marv Elizabeth Brickell. He established his permanent home in Castro Vallev in the fall of 1888, where he has since resided, and where he cultivates, with a singular degree of success, 100 acres of the richest kind of orchard and farm land. Sixty-five acres are set apart for fruit, and on these he raises annually a heavy crop of apples, cherries, prunes, gooseberries, raspberries, currants and many other fruits. Mr. Kerwin is the father of five children, and has served as School Trustee a couple of terms. Since the death of his brother John, a year ago, Mr. Kerwin has added to his duties the management of the estate of the deceased, near Elmhurst, and his efforts have been attended with a great deal of success.

JOSEPH Joseph Tromans of Castro Valley, whose home and TROMANS. farm are situated about two miles from Haywards, is the owner of sixteen acres of as fine orchard and grain land as can be found in the county. Of late he has been utilizing it in the main in the cultivation of hay and corn, and in these respects he has been wonderfully successfull. His hay crop this year was greater than ever before, a fact which caused him to net a snug sum, because of the scarcity of the crop in other sections of the county. The corn crop, also, was excellent. Mr. Tromans has resided in Castro Valley since 1860, having been born in England in 1828, and came to America in 1849. He reached California in 1853 and has resided here since.

A. F. The farm and residence of A. F. Herrick, in Castro **HERRICK.** Valley, are two of the most conspicuous features on the road through the valley to the town of Haywards, from which it is distant only one mile. The residence is built after one of the most approved of modern designs and is perfectly apportioned. It is surrounded by twelve acres of orchard, which also skirts the main roadway, and presents an attractive appearance. The orchard is stocked with prune and apricot trees. Mr. Herrick's trees are still young, having been planted only about four years, but all of them give promise of a most luxuriant growth. Mr. Herrick is a native of Belfast, Maine, where he was born in 1833. He came to California in 1855 and resided, at various times, in Sonoma, Mendocino and Contra Costa counties, moving from the last-mentioned place to the present site of his home. He is delighted with his location, the salubrity of the climate and richness of the soil, and looks forward with pleasure to liberal returns from his investment.





PRINCIPAL ALAMEDA COUNTY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

5. Haywards School.
2. Niles School.
3. San Leandro School.
3. San Leandro School.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Its Glorious Climate, Fertile Soil and Scenic Charms Attracted the Attention of the Mission Fathers a Century Ago. An Earthly Paradise, Where Man is Prospering.

ASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Eden and Murray Townships; on the west by San Francisco Bay; on the south by Santa Clara County; and on the east by Murray Township. Its area is about 68,000 acres, and it is the second

largest township in the county. It is one broad valley, bordered by the bay on the one side, and the soft, undulating foothills of the Coast Range on the other, culminating in Mission Peak, 1,275 feet above the level of the sea. It is the oldest settled section north of the Bay of San Francisco, and has the distinctive honor of being not only the cradle of Alameda County, but of Northern California—a centenarian hoary with years, yet in its pristine youth of development.

If the wealth of a county lies in its rich lands, Washington Township is truely blessed, for it is not surpassed in this respect by any section of country on the globe. This was proven by the success of the old Mission San Jose, established within its borders years ago, which waxed and grew fat in wealth of cattle and sheep, and all the necessaries and luxuries of those primeval days.

Its main watercourse is the Alameda Creek, which has its source in the Mount Diablo range of mountains, being reinforced by several streams rising in the Coast Range, running through the gla-

cier-cut Alameda Canyon, and thence meandering through the rich valley to the Bay of San Francisco. Numerous creeks and estuaries indent the bay side of the township, and are navigable for several miles. Landings were established thereon for vessels in the early days, the principal of which are Alviso's, Mayhew's, Beard's, Mowry's, Dumbarton's and Warm Springs. A few small streams have their source in the Coast range of mountains, which wall in the valley on the north, the principal being the Sanjon de las Segunda, Mission creek, Agua Caliente, Agua Fria, Calaveras and Lone Tree Creeks.

RESIDENCE OF EDWIN WHIPPLE, DECOTO.

THE BEST The cli-CLIMATE IN THE mate re-STATE. sembles that of Eden Township, generally, but in the vicinity of Mission San Jose the choicest climate of the whole State prevails, without exception. It would indeed be hard to find any spot on the face of the whole earth more favored. It is in a warm, protected belt, where frosts are never known, and includes a territory two miles in width, and nearly twelve miles in length. This belt commences at an altitude of about 400 feet above sea level, and is so distinctly defined that one riding up from the valley in the night time, when the air is still, can tell within a few rods where the warm belt is entered. This immunity from frost allows the cultivation of not only semi-tropical, but of tropical fruits and plants. From this section comes the "good red wine" with the rosy tint, which of old graced the Padres' cellars of the old Mission.

Failure of crops has never been known in Washington Township. The soil is a deep, black, rich loam, which rests upon a substratum of

sand, of a depth of from six to thirty feet. This furnishes not only a subsoil drainage, but retains moisture during the dryest seasons, this moisture being attracted to the surface as needed to maintain the necessary supply for crops. The valley is also undermined with artesian water, which flows in abundance wherever tapped, as pure as the snows of the high Sierras.

Wells are flowing to-day with the same power and pressure they did half a century ago. Notwithstanding the numerous wells bored to supply the Oakland Water Company, the great subterranean supply seems to be undiminished.

WHEN ARRIVED.

Hearing of this beautiful land of promise, and THE FIRST SETTLERS the success of the Mission Fathers, settlers commenced pouring into the valley at an early date.

Among the very first was the Higuerra family of three brothers, followed by Augustine Alviso, and Vallejo, who built the first flouring mill in Northern California at or near the present town of Niles. It was run

by water power, taken from the Alameda Creek, the remains of which can still be seen on the old site. By this time Alviso had grown a wonderful crop of wheat, which he disposed of to the Russians of Fort Ross and Bodega, his ranch being near where the present town of Centerville is now located.

In 1846 came the famous ship Brooklyn with her passengers, who formed the earliest permanent American settlers in California. Before this there were not half a dozen men of the Anglo-Saxon race north of San Francisco Bay. In the same year came George W. Peacock and John M. Horner, and in 1847 E. L. Beard, all prominent men in the affairs and in the building up of Alameda County. In 1850 came H. G. Ellsworth, H. C. Smith, Jeremiah Fallon, Michael Murray and William Norris, followed by new comers in two's and three's and afterward by the dozens and scores.

maintains a first rank position for fruit and wine production of superior quality, and its noted warm belt excels any other part of the State in the production of tropical fruits.

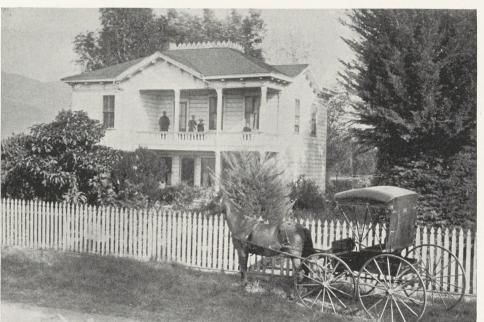
As a sample of the productiveness of the soil, when Messrs. Beard and Horner bought the Alvarado ranch they entered largely into the production of potatoes, and the result was so immense that they became a drug in the market the first season, and potatoes weighing from three to five pounds were no uncommon thing. The crop in one year was 60,000 bushels averaging 330 bushels to the acre. In 1856 Mr. Beard had 640 acres of wheat, which averaged 56 bushels to the acre.

The most profitable in late years has been the sugar beet, which is

extensively cultivated to supply the Alvarado sugar factory. This enterprise has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, and has opened up a business which other parts of the State have followed with most successful results.

Washington Township is capable of producing everything known to the temperate and semi-tropical climes, and, in fact, many of the tropical fruits and plants. It is capable of sustaining a population of a quarter of a million or more of people, were its lands divided up into small holdings, as are the lands of France. Land which has been tilled for half a century is just as productive to-day as when first cultivated.

Other sections of California which have been lauded for their climate and the productiveness of their soil—especially the southern counties—do not compare with Washington Township in natural wealth of the soil and salubrity of



RESIDENCE OF PERRY MORRISON, NILES.

IN TOUCH WITH THE BUSY WORLD.

valler

under the control of the Southern Pacific Company. The Narrow Gauge line runs from Oakland to Santa Cruz, by way of San Jose, skirting the marshes, and passing along the western part of the township, to San Jose. The Broad Gauge runs through the eastern borders of the township to San Jose, Gilroy, Monterey, and the Coast counties. This township was for a long period the most important in production and resources of any township in the county, having the county seat from the organization of the county up to 1856, when it was moved by a vote of the people to San Leandro, in Eden Township. It still

The township is traversed by two railroads, both

climate. In fact, it can only be surpassed by a few of the most favored lands on the globe.

The time is coming when Alameda County will be more generally known and appreciated — when, instead of being the western verge, it will be the center of the grand republic which is to be — when the Nicaragua Canal shall have been constructed, and the magnificent Bay of San Francisco the central point of gathering for the fleets of the world. That time is coming, and more, it is near at hand.

The assessment roll of Washington Township for the fiscal year 1896-7, was \$5,227,158.

One hundred and one years ago, this, the cradle not only of Alameda County, but of northern California, was established. One hundred and one

years ago, when Oakland was a forest of oaks and underbrush, and the

Francisco was but an adobe

Mission San Jose. lair of wild beasts, when San

hamlet, this gem of California sprung into existence, and in a few years became the queen of all the Missions of this golden land of the sunset. Twenty-eight years after the discovery and naming of the magnificent Bay of San Francisco by Father Junipera, who from the

heights looked across the sparkling waters to the fair land on the farther shore, a party from the southern Missions followed up the

eastern shore of the bay, and finding this delightful spot—the fairest and loveliest they had yet seen—they selected the site and planted the Mission on the 17th day of June, 1797, giving it the name the town now bears.

The spot was well chosen, for it was then and still is the loveliest nook in all the great State of California. It is a plateau, indenting the foothills of the Contra Costa range, facing the southern extremity of the Bay of San Francisco, from which it is distant some eight or nine miles, and about thirty miles from the present City of Oakland. Back of it are the beautiful Calaveras and Sunol valleys, guarded by the giant Mission Peak; while stretching away to the northwest and southward is a plateau of as rich, level landscape as the eye ever

rested upon. No wonder the Mission flourished in such a health-giving climate, with the purest of water gushing from unfailing springs, with both the Alameda and Calaveras creeks close by, with abundance of game, plenty of timber, an embarcadero a few miles distant, and, within an hour's walk, warm mineral springs, possessed of potent healing qualities.

The founders of the Mission were Friars Ysidro

THE GOOD FRIARS

CAME.

Barcinallo and Agustin Merin, with a few soldiers
for protection. Success attended the Mission from
the start, and the first year the old records show 33 baptisms (Indians) and

five marriages registered. At the end of the second year there were 162 baptisms, 29 marriages, and 154 Indians under instruction; besides, 150 head of cattle, 180 sheep and goats, 21 horses and six mules. The crops consisted of wheat, barley, beans and corn in abundance. The Indians were instructed not only in the forms of religious worship, but also in agriculture, horticulture, care of cattle and sheep, the building of houses, tanning of leather, soap-making, spinning wool, weaving cloth and blankets, and making clothing. The Mission soon grew and waxed fat, outstripping all the Missions in this sunset land.

In 1834, before the despoiling of the Missions commenced through the avarice and cupidity of the Mexican government, Mission San Jose had

2,300 Indians under its charge the largest number by several hundred of any Mission in California. It also had 24,000 horned cattle, 1,100 horses and mules, 19,000 sheep, goats and hogs, and large stores of goods, clothes and manufactured articles, such as saddles, bridles, lariats, etc. When Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, raids upon the Missions commenced. The first was an act of secularization, followed by a robbery of their lands, cattle and horses, confiscation of their stores, and dispersion of the Indian converts. Most of the lands of Mission San Jose finally fell into the hands of E. L. Beard, the father of Senator John L. Beard, who still occupies a goodly portion of the rich heritage.



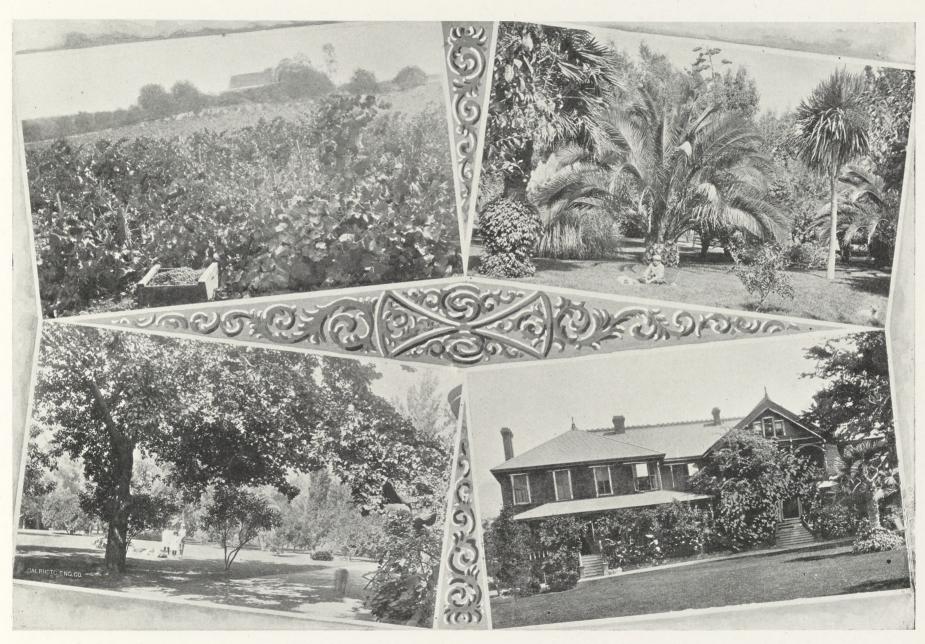
WINERY OF J. A. SALAZAR, MISSION SAN JOSE.

OF THE EARLY church of those days was destroyed by the severe earth-

quake of 1868. A portion of the quadrilateral buildings still remain, the redwood posts being as sound as

though, relics of the past century; the redwood posts being as sound as when they were placed in position, one hundred years ago. A new church was erected over the foundations of the ancient adobe, and save the old orchard and a portion of the dormitory buildings, little remains of the old Mission except its salubrious climate.

The first American who found his way to the Mission was J. S. Smith, who crossed the Rocky Mountains by the Santa Fé route in 1827 with a band of horses, on his way to Oregon. He was entertained by the Mission Fathers until the snows of the Sierras melted sufficiently for him to proceed on his way, for not another habitation of the white man existed at that time



COUNTRY HOME OF C. C. McIVER, MISSION SAN JOSE.

between the Mission and the Columbia River. The discovery of gold marked the transition period, and a new race commenced populating the valleys as well as the ravines and gulches of the State. The indomitable Yankees drove before them the early settlers, as the Mexicans had driven out the Mission regime, and the old dolce far niente days gave place to American push and energy. Among the first to settle at Mission San Jose were Henry C. Smith, a member of Fremont's battalion; E. L. Beard, who established a store at the Mission in 1849; Jeremiah Fallon, Michael Murray, Wm. Norris, John L. Beard, and H. G. Ellsworth. In 1850 Wm. Tyson settled in the vicinity, and scores soon followed, building up the quiet and restful village which now adorns the site of the old Mission.

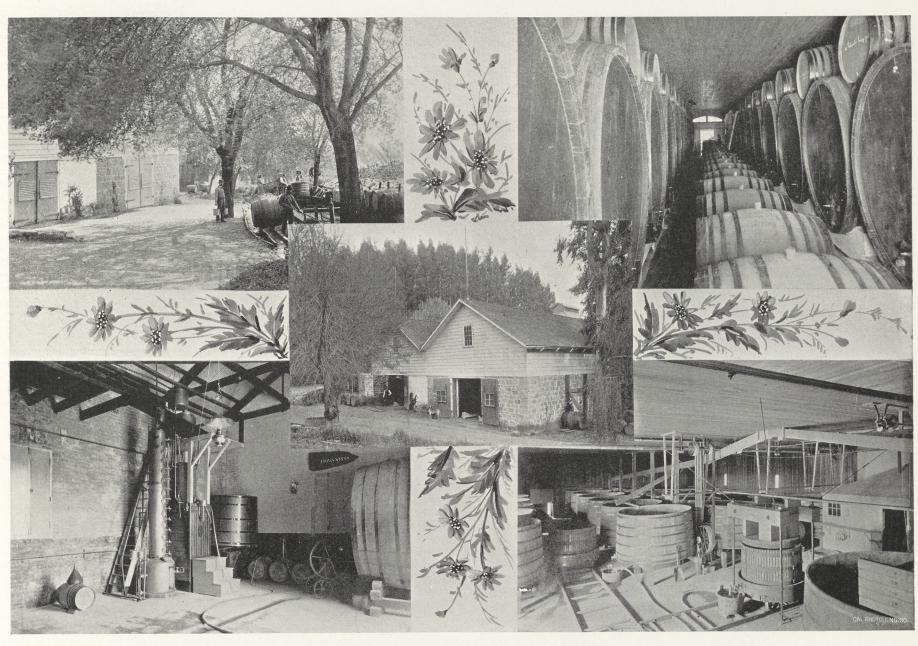
FERTILITY. The writer of this measured one of the old olive trees planted by the Mission Fathers a century ago. It was six feet in circumference; and some of the pear trees were over five feet in circumference. The town is embowered in semi-tropical—and even tropical—trees and shrubbery, and as a residence town, away from the bustle and noise and rush of wild business and wilder society, it is paradisical in all that conduces to a quiet life of happiness and peaceful content. One need not go to the islands of the Pacific to find release from care and surcease of changing climate with its accompanying ills; Mission San Jose presents all that could be desired. It is a pretty town, and one can live luxuriously from the generous soil of a few acres of land. Such is a bird's-eye sketch of the cradle of Alameda County—the tropical town of the Golden State of California.

THE The Linda Vista vinevards at Mission San Iose LINDA VISTA are among the most noted in the State. They are VINEYARDS. owned by C. C. McIver and are located only a short distance from the town on the road to Warm Springs. The approach to the vineyards is through an alameda of oranges, lemons, dates and palms and bananas, forming a veritable terrestrial paradise. When Mr. McIver settled here he knew it was the place of all places where he would be able to achieve the laudable ambition of growing wine grapes which would produce a vintage second to none in the State. The vineyards cover over a thousand acres. They were planted with cuttings from the finest vineyards of Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Johannisberger, Chateau Yquem and many other celebrated vineyards of Europe. These vines were placed under the care of the finest vinters, and the soil, the climate and the care have produced grapes of unexcelled richness. When the grapes are picked, all that are premature or unripe are set aside, and only assorted grapes go to the crusher. The wines which have given its enviable name to Linda Vista are Cabernet Sauvignon, which is the highest type of Bordeaux claret; Cabernet Franc, a lighter and smoother wine; the Malbeck, which is the most popular grape through the center of France; the Petit Verat, which is rich, smooth and full-bodied; Petite Sirrah, rich in body and flavor, and many others, while the local wines are Cabernet, Modoc, Linda Vista, Zinfandel, Claret, Burgundy, Chablis, Mozelle, Johannisberger, Riesling, Hock, Sauterne, Sherry, Port, Muscatelle, Tokay and Angelica. There are vintages from 1885 for all these brands, and the price per case, according to age and brand, varies from \$3.50 to \$12. Linda Vista produces a fine brandy rich in body, delicate in flavor and absolutely pure, for \$18 per case. At the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the first prizes for red and white wines were bestowed on Mr. McIver's unrivaled Linda Vista vintage.

VINEYARD. One of the best-known vineyards and wineries in the VINEYARD. wine-producing part of the State, at Mission San Jose, is that of the Los Cerritos, which is the property of J. A. Salazar. It has been established for a number of years, and occupies a beautiful site, nestling among many other vineyards which have also enjoyed a great deal of popularity during past years. The vineyard comprises eighty-six acres, always under the most skillful cultivation. Mr. Salazar makes a specialty of Superior Claret, a brand which is greatly appreciated because of its excellence. It sells readily to the trade, and also finds its way to many homes in various parts of the State. The winery is of modern design and appointments, and has a capacity of 125,000 gallons.

EDWARD Edward I. Briscoe, the young and enterprising general J. BRISCOE. store proprietor of Mission San Jose, has been a resident of the place since 1863. He received a common school education. and found his first employment in the store of Ehrman & Lebrecht, dealers in general merchandise. After an experience of about six years, in 1887 he opened in business for himself, buying out the stock in Mission San Jose of Tom Scott, now an attorney in Livermore. His beginning was small, but the knowledge he had earlier acquired of the business, together with the attention which he paid to his affairs, soon drew to him patronage from a wide-spread district, and enabled him to increase his stock to its present proportions, its valuation being about \$7,000. It comprises dry goods, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, hardware, crockery, in fact anything that may be required in a rural community. He is also engaged in the undertaking and the livery business, having purchased the place formerly run by Mrs. Simpson. He represents several substantial insurance companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Sunset Telephone Company, and has just closed four years of efficient work as postmaster. Mr. Briscoe is modest and unassuming, prudent and popular, and his past success is evidence of still greater achievement in the future.

JOSEPH Joseph Sunderer is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Mission San Jose, having resided there continuously since 1868. He was born in Baden Baden, Germany, in 1843. He learned the trade of shoemaker, left his native place in 1866, when he went to New York, thence to San Francisco, thence to Mission San Jose. He has served as School Trustee for twenty years, and the school now has three teachers and 150 scholars. He has served as Road Foreman since 1897, and as Receiver of the A. O. U. W. for twenty-eight years. He is the father of four children — Abbie, A. L., Josie, and Rose Sunderer. He is the agent for five leading insurance companies, and his son, A. L. Sunderer, is a skilled architect, and agent for Wells, Fargo & Company's express.



C. C. McIVER'S WINERY, MISSION SAN JOSE.

REV. THOMAS The record of Rev. Thomas McNaboe, pastor of St. McNABOE. Joseph's Catholic Church, Mission San Jose, or, as it is popularly known, "The Mission," is that of a busy life. He was born in Drumury, parish of Drumard, diocese of Ardagh, County Longford, Ireland, April 25, 1855. He made his theological studies in St. Patrick's College, Carlow, and was there ordained priest, May 25, 1880. He came to California in the same year, and was appointed by Archbishop Alemany assistant of St. Mary's Church, Stockton. After serving there for six months, he was connected for a year with St. Joseph's Church, San Francisco. He then became the assistant of his brother, the late Rev. M. McNaboe, of Suisun, the charge including the towns of Rio Vista, Elmira and Dixon. During this incumbency he built St. Mary's Church, Vacaville, and made improvements in the Catholic churches at Elmira and Dixon. In 1883 he became pastor of St. Joseph's, Rio Vista, and remained there till 1894, during which time he made improvements in St. Joseph's Church, built the Church of Notre Dame at Courtland, St. Charles at Collinsville, and also a parochial residence. From April, 1894, to July, 1895, he acted as pastor at San Pablo, when he was given a vacation, which he improved by a visit to Ireland. Upon his return to this country he was appointed to St. Joachim's Church, Lockeford, where he labored till August 3, 1896, when he was appointed to his present charge. At that time the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Mission was approaching. The structure, fences and surroundings were not in the best repair. The same was true of the Church of St. Augustine at Pleasanton, and the Church of Corpus Christi at Niles, which

were also in debt. Father McNaboe beautified both places, supplied them with new bells, re-decorated the old Mission, and improved the surroundings, spending on the latter \$2,000 by way of preparation for the centennial celebration, which took place June 13, 1897, thousands of people being in attendance. Since his appointment to his present position, he has collected and spent \$5,000 in church improvements.

ROBERT BONNER. Robert Bonner is one of the youngest fruit men living in the rich valley tributary to Niles, from which place he is located about a mile distant on the road to Irvington and Mission San Jose. He has sixty acres of as rich land as ever lay outside doors. Of these, twenty acres are devoted to the raising of apricots, six to almonds and ten to grapes. These are cultivated with the skill of an experienced horticulturist, and with so much success that there has never been a failure on the place, more especially in almond crops, which fact is considered most remarkable. The product of the Bonner ranch is always rated among the best, and there is little difficulty in finding a ready and healthy market for it. The soil is dark and rich, and with the judicious care which it receives at the hands of its owner, it looks as though it would never know impoverishment. Mr. Bonner is one of the devoted horticulturists of this section, is well known and is actively interested in keeping abreast of the times. He is popular in the community where he has resided all his life, and to the fame of which as a fruit-growing section his efforts have been in no small way contributed.

In early days, Irvington was known as Washington TOOK ROOT. Corners. It was located on the Southern Pacific line of railroad, a mile west of the old Mission San Irvington. Jose. It was in the vicinity of Irvington that John M. Horner commenced tilling the rich soil, and around him gathered the early settlers. The soil was so wonderfully productive that specimens of the marvellous results were sent, hermetically sealed, to the World's Fair in New York in 1873, to show LOS AMIGOS Eastern people what Alameda County could produce. Among the exhibits VINEYARD. were out stalks ten feet and three inches in height, with heads from twentytwo to twenty-eight inches in length; also wheat, the product from a single

grain, containing seventy spears and 4,200 grains; also, other specimens. In 1871 measures were taken by Prof. W. F. B. Lynch, one of the early educators of Alameda County, assisted by Albert Lyser, to secure the establish ment of a College School at this town, where should be incorporated the the main features of the polytechnic schools of Europe and the Eastern States. The late E. L. Beard took a lively interest in the enterprise, donating a beautiful site for the College, on which was erected a fine, stately building, costing \$30,000. The Board of Trustees under the Charter embraced the names of many of the old residents, the list being E. L. Beard, W. F. B. Lynch, A. Curtner, Wm. Y. Horner, S. I. Marston, H. Crowell, Origin Mowry and M. W. Dixon. The College was opened July 31st, 1872, under the Superintendency of Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Harmon. After eleven years of good work its doors were closed for lack of sufficient patronage.

MANY INDUSTRIES Here too, were mechanical and manufacturing interests started at an early day, notably that of Timothy Rix, who settled at the "Corners" in 1850, and became the first postmaster of the town. In the immediate vicinity, half way between Irvington and Mission San Jose, is located the large Gallegos Winery, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the State, and surrounded by fine vineyards containing the choicest variety of grapes.

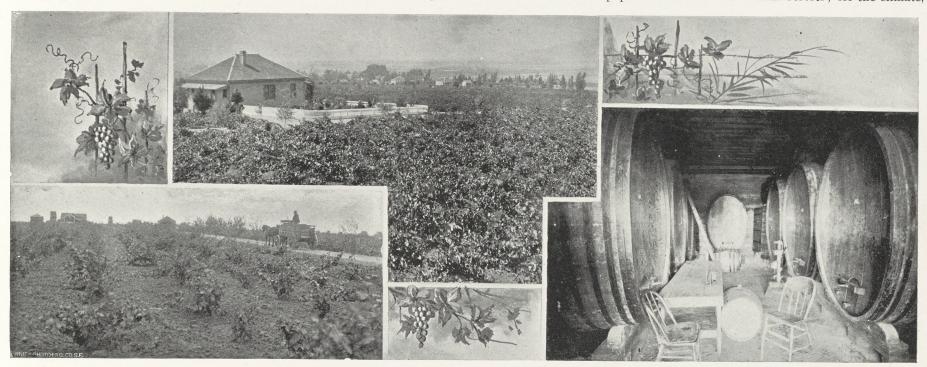
Los Amigos Vineyard, which is owned by Grau & Werner, is located on the road to Mission San Jose, about half a mile from the depot at Irvington and two miles from Mission San Jose. It is one of the most sightly vineyards in the neighborhood. The members of the firm are E. A. Grau and E. P. Werner, both of whom are adepts in the raising of grapes and the making of wine. The vineyard covers an area of twenty-one acres and the grapes which it produces are of such a quality as to give their wines a most appetizing and refreshing flavor. The wines produced are Claret, Zinfandel, Plan Medoc, Plan Bourgone, Los Amigos Private Stock, Hock, Riesling, Plan Sauternes, Los Amigos Private Stock Hock, Sherry and Port, of which the winery has an annual capacity of 200,000 gallons. The demand of these wines is always very great from those who use them once. There is a heavy sale of them in this country but the main trade is Europe where they are used by hundreds who know good wines, consignments going to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the southern part of Germany.

About three miles south of Mission San Jose, in the same semi-tropical belt, is the little hamlet of Warm Springs, the Ems of Alameda County.

The hamlet takes its name from Warm Springs, the warm springs which gush from the foothills of Mission Peak, the curative waters of which were well known by the Indians before the coming of the Mission Fathers. Their virtue was also acknowledged by the Padres of the Mission, and later by the Spanish settlers, who gave to the springs the name of Agua Caliente (Warm Springs). The Indians of the Mission were wont to repair fashionable, wealthy pleasure-seekers, as well as the invalids, who came from all parts of the State to enjoy the benefits of the hot mineral waters and their healing qualities.

STANFORD BELIEVED IN THE

The lands were purchased ten or fifteen years ago by Governor Stanford, and put into vineyards. His TOWN. intention at the time was to build a palatial hotel at the Springs, something like the Del Monte at Monterey, and again make it the resort of the fashionable of this Coast and of the Eastern States as well. Had he lived, these plans would have been carried out, and Warm Springs would have been as popular as the other California resorts; for the climate.



LOS AMIGOS VINEYARD AND WINERY, IRVINGTON.

to the Springs each Sunday after mass, to bathe and wash their clothes, the the waters cleansing their raiment without the aid of soap.

This sanitarium was once the gayest and most fashionable watering place in California. In 1858 Clement Columbet moved a house all the way from San Jose, Santa Clara County, to the Springs, for a hotel. The place was leased to Alex. Beaty, who gave a grand ball there on the 29th of July, which was the opening of many a gay season. From that time, Warm Springs became a noted resort, with fine buildings for the accommodation of summer and winter, is superior to that of any section in this or any other State.

Warm Springs is now a small hamlet in the center of choice vineyards and orchards, resting beneath the shadow of towering Mission Peak, and awaiting a future which is sure to come and make it a watering place of fashionable resort, as it was in the pioneer days of California, it being among the very first of the now numerous resorts of the kind scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific Coast.

Alvarado.

The precedence which Alvarado holds over her sister towns of Washington Township, is in the fact that she was first to wear the capitolian crown, for Alvarado was for several years the County Seat of Alameda County. It was in early days called Union City, then New Haven, finally adopting its present name, given in honor of one of California's early governors, Juan B. Alvarado, who served in 1836-38. It was

quite a shipping point before the days of railroads, wharves

being constructed and large warehouses erected half a century ago by John M. Horner. Two other warehouses were built about the same time by Henry C. Smith, and a steamer put on the route between the embarcadero and San Francisco in 1851 by Mr. Horner, with Captain Marston in command. This, with small crafts owned by Captains Richardson and Newell, did a thriving business.

In 1852 Mr. Horner erected a flouring mill—the third in the county. The first was a primitive adobe mill constructed by the Mission Fathers half a century previous at the Mission San Jose, and the second Vallejo's Mill, run by water. The Alvarado mill was run by steam and was conducted by C. I. Stevens, who afterwards moved

it to Livermore.

SOMETHING In 1852, A. CONCERNING BEET M. Church

SUGAR. joined Mr. Smith, and opened a store in the warehouse afterwards occupied by M. J. Peach. Immigration poured into the town after its being made the County Seat, and it became the liveliest and most flourishing spot in the county. It is the center of the great artesian belt, from which the Oakland Water Company gets its supply, and has the credit of being the location of the first successful beet sugar factory in the United States. For the inauguration of this great enterprise, which is doing so much for this State even in its present infancy, the credit is to be given to E. H. Dver, the father of the beet sugar industry, he being the main mover in erecting the first mill, and the first sugar beets were raised on his

lands adjoining Alvarado. From the inauguration of the enterprise in 1869, the results obtained have been wonderful. It has added a new industry to the State, and the time is not far distant when California will produce a large share of the sugar consumed in the United States. This sugar enterprise at Alvarado disburses to the farmers of Washington and adjoining townships over \$200,000 annually—and with enlarged capacity, the amount will be doubled and quadrupled. The consumption of sugar in the United States is estimated to be about fifty pounds per capita, or 3,500,000,000 pounds; amounting to an average of \$200,000,000 annually expended for that useful and necessary staple. California is capable of producing at least one-third,

if not one-half of this amount, thus bringing to the coffers of the people from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000, annually. The Alvarado mill and refinery is making the farmers of the county, accessible to the mill, rich. It is these home industries the State needs, and it is a matter of congratulation that beet sugar mills are springing up all over the State —taking the cue from the successful enterprise at Alvarado. The town has reaped great benefits from this industry, as the company employs about 200 men, thus making a market for the products of the farms at good prices, while all kinds of business come in for a share of the profits.

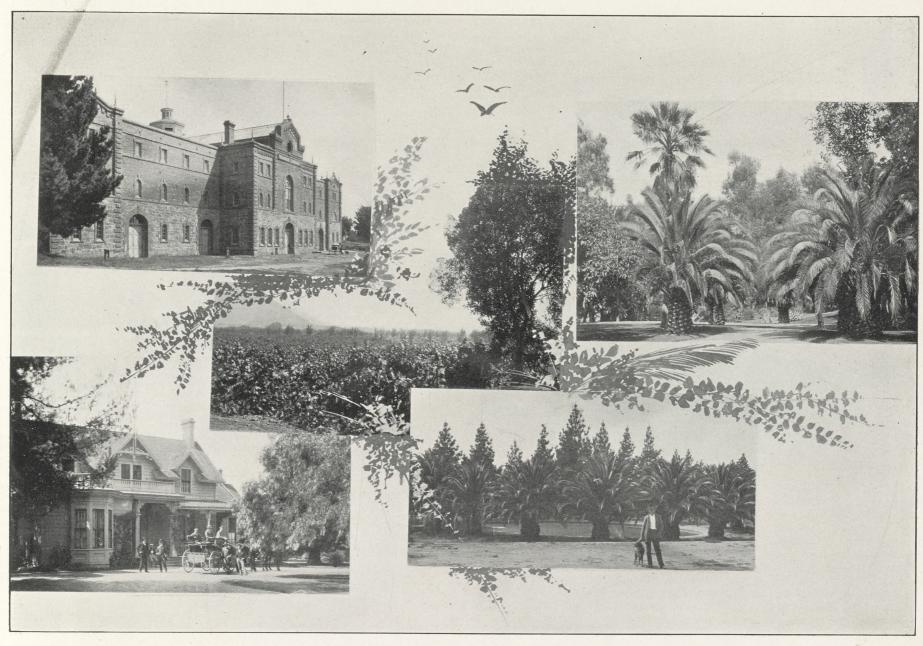
THE Another en-PRODUCTION OF terprise at SALT. Alvarado is the manufacturing of salt. The Union Pacific Salt Company is the largest of the kind in the State. Its works are at the mouth of Alameda Creek, and produce on an average from 5,000 to 7,000 tons of salt per year, which from its purity



RESIDENCE OF E. H. DYER, ALVARADO.

finds a ready market. The Company's lands comprise over 1,000 acres. Dr. Buckland, now of Oakland, was one of the early settlers of Union City, now Alvarado, and took charge of Mr. Horner's warehouses, the town in those days doing a thriving business, especially in shipping. When the county was organized it was selected as the County Seat, which it held up to 1856. The first court-house was the upper story of one of the warehouses, while the county offices were scattered about the town.

The same rich soil is found around Alvarado as in other portions of the township, and is especially adapted to the sugar beet culture; the beets carry two to six per cent. more saccharine than the German and French beets.



THE PALMDALE WINERY, AND HOME OF JUAN GALLEGOS, MISSION SAN JOSE.

The thriving and beautiful town of Centerville is located equi-distant between Newark and Niles. It is about one and one-half miles from each, and is

one of the progressive towns of Alameda County. It is connected with the Narrow Gauge railroad at Newark by a horse car line, and with the Southern

Pacific Broad Gauge lines at Niles by stage.

The first step towards forming a town was made by John M. Horner, who erected a Mormon chapel there in 1850, in which he was wont to preach. This occupied the present site of the United States hotel. It was subsequently used by Rev. W. W. Brier as



THE GREGORY HOUSE, CENTERVILLE.

a chapel, and also as a school house. In 1852 Captain Bond started a store in a little cabin 10x12; and as settlers came in other stores followed. In 1854 two good hotels were built. There were then about forty settlers in the embryo town. In 1853 a regular church was organized by Mr. Brier, and among its members was Dr. J. M. Selfridge, now of Oakland. The third Masonic Lodge in Alameda County was organized at Centerville. It is a clean, delightful village, with a charming climate, rich soil, and fruitful orchards and vineyards. It is one of the towns of Alameda County which has a bright future and visitors to it go away with regrets that they cannot here spend their days, for though possessed of considerable business life it is just far enough away from the noise and bustle of railroads, to make it an ideal home town.

H. C. GREGORY. H. C. Gregory for years has been not only one of the best known residents of Centerville, but also of Washington Township. He is a native of Montgomery County, New York. He spent some years in Schoharie and Sullivan Counties in that State, and came to California in 1860. He engaged in mining for some time and finally located in Centerville, where he opened a general store. Later he built and opened the hotel which bears his name, and which he continued to operate with success and pecuniary reward for a number of years. He retired from the business about a year ago, leasing the hotel, and the place is now run by the lessee. Mr. Gregory held the position of postmaster for eleven years, receiving his first appointment under President Grant. He has handled the mail between Ceuterville and Niles for the past thirty years.



RESIDENCE OF B. C. MICKLE, CENTERVILLE.

B. C. MICKLE.

B. C. Mickle was born in the "blue-grass State." He is a graduate of the Cumberland University at Nashville, Tennessee, and a lawyer by profession. Twelve years ago Mr. Mickle came to California, locating at Hanford, now the County Seat of Kings County. He practiced law in that thriving town for eight years, and had a lucrative business. In January, 1894, on account of failing health, and requiring a change of climate, he removed to Centerville, where he has one of the most charming places in that prosperous section. He has many broad acres, and he devotes his time in the pleasant occupation of their cultivation, and the practice of law. In October, 1890, Mr. Mickle married the eldest daughter of Jack Lowrie. They have two children—a boy seven years of age and a girl three years old.

A. J. RODRIGUES. The road foreman of the Centerville district is A. J. Rodrigues, a young man who has held the position since January of 1897. During the time that has since intervened, Mr.

Rodrigues has made a number of improvements in the roads, water-tanks

and platforms connected with them, in various parts of the district. As a consequence, there is a great deal of satisfaction on the part of the people, the whole district showing the attention it should receive at the hands of an official of this kind. Mr. Rodrigues has a competent force of men in his employ and is supplied with the most modern sprinklers, scrapers and other appliances needed to perform the best road work.

PIRES & KEYES. The firm of Pires & Keyes, tinners and machinists of Centerville, is one of the best known in those lines in the county. It has been established for years, having its place of business in the heart of the town. It does a general foundry business, enjoying the esteem of all the people in the township and forming a wide-spread patronage. Of late the firm has made a specialty of the Columbia gas engines,

and turns them out in all sizes, ranging from 2 to 120 horse power. These are fine and popular engines, and keep the shop busy, six men being given steady employment. The firm is also engaged in well boring, which it con-

ducts on a large scale by means of gas and gasoline engines, and a complete outfit, capable of boring wells from six to thirty inches. The water system of Centerville and Newark was established and is conducted by this enterprising firm, and an excellent service is given at very reasonable rates.

C. H. ALLEN. September 5, 1833, at North Thetford, Orange County, Vermont. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. He practiced medicine for five years in his native State. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Allen was appointed assistant surgeon of the Vermont regiment, as a member of which organization he participated in many fierce

Fifth Vermont regiment, and was with Sheridan at Winchester. During Sheridan's memorable campaign, Dr. Allen had charge of the hospital at that place. He was present at the capitulation of Lee and the downfall of Richmond, and was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865. July 4, 1871,

Dr. Allen was presented by John W. Stewart, then Governor of Vermont, with a certificate recording his courage, patriotism and fidelity to the Union during the Rebellion. At the termination of the war, Dr. Allen resumed his practice in western New York. July 10, 1867, he came to California and located at Centerville where he has since resided, and where he has a large and lucrative practice. In 1867 the country about Centerville was sparsely settled. Dr. Allen has a pleasant home, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Centerville. Notwithstanding that he is sixty-five years of age, he looks twenty-five years younger, which he attributes to Centerville's healthy climate.

w. w. brier.

William Wallace
Brier, the orchardist and civil engineer of Centerville, has
established his home upon the site on
which he was born, forty years ago.
It is a pretty home spot, and the resi-

dence which he has built is one of the cosiest and best appointed in that section of the county. His father was the Rev. W. W. Brier, the pioneer Presbyterian clergyman, who came to this State in 1850, and settled in

Centerville in 1852, building the first Presbyterian church there and continuing to reside there until his death in 1887. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the schools near his home, graduating as a civil engineer from the University of California, in 1882. From 1885 to 1890, Mr. Brier was in the wholesale book business in San Francisco. His profession as civil engineer takes him to all parts of the State. The land owned by Mr. Brier comprises 62 acres, 40 of which are devoted to apples, peaches, apricots and cherries, and the rest to vegetables. Mr. Brier was married in Oakland to Miss Helen M. Blake, and is the father of three children. He is Senior Warden of Alameda Lodge No. 167, F. & A. M., of Centerville. He is also a member of the Chapter of Royal



RESIDENCE OF W. W. BRIER, CENTERVILLE.



PIRES & KEYES' MACHINE SHOP, CENTERVILLE.

struggles on Southern battle fields. In 1864 he was made surgeon of the

Arch Masons of San Leandro.

Niles. the location of the largest nursery in California for all kinds

The town of Niles is the point of junction of the Southern Pacific Railroad lines from Oakland to San Jose and southern coast points, and the Oakland and Sacramento line of the same company. It is noted as the place where Vallejo's flouring mill was constructed —the first complete mill in the county. It was run by water, conducted in a long flume from Alameda Creek. Niles is noted also as

of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., and as having the largest rose plantation in the State. The town is

in the choice fruit belt of the township, and marks the spot where the first orange orchard, save a few trees at the old Mission, was planted. At this point, three years ago, a prune orchard of ten acres, just in bearing, was sold for \$10,000.

Niles is the point of departure of Alameda Creek from the glaciercut Alameda Canyon, and just above the town is the spot where water is conveved from the creek to San Francisco by the Spring Valley Water Co.

The summer camping grounds commence just above Niles, in the mouth of the Canyon, extending to Sunol, where thousands from Oakland and San Francisco congregate during the summer months.

With the rich, fertile lands surrounding the town, and being an important railroad junction, Niles is destined to become a prominent place in the near future. It has the same salubrious climate as Washington Township generally, and the

same rich agricultural lands, with orchards and vineyards extending to the summits of the rolling foothills.

William Snyder, the Postmaster of Niles, was born WILLIAM SNYDER. in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1836. He came across the plains in 1858, stopping for two years at Honey Lake, Nevada. He then came to this State and followed mining in various sections, settling in Niles in 1865, where he opened a general store. He was appointed Postmaster by Grant during that President's second term and held the position for seventeen years. He was re-appointed in February, 1898. He became School Trustee in 1875, when the Niles School was established, and has held the position ever since. He was married in Sunol, in 1868, and is the father of three children—Lizzie, Minnie and Wm. Harrison Snyder. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1858 and has filled the position of Secretary of the Niles lodge of that order since it was organized in 1893. Mr. Snyder is still engaged in the general store business and has an excellent patronage because of his long familiarity with the calling and the people in

> the surrounding country. He has always made a capable Postmaster and the residents are glad to see him again in the discharge of the duties of the position with which he has

been so long identified.

VIEWS OF G. E. CHITTENDEN'S FARM, NILES.

F. G. VIVIAN. F. G. Vivian was formerly publisher of The Niles Herald, the first paper ever printed in this town. He learned the business thoroughly and has done reportorial work on some of the large Eastern dailies. His first experience was on the Minneapolis Tribune. He came to California in 1889, worked on the Chronicle, The Alta California, and The Examiner. He then toured through all the leading cities in this section, finally reaching Niles, May 1st, 1898, when he established The Herald. He has been remarkably successful, within six months having secured a paid circulation of 560 copies, distributed among the towns of Centerville, Newark, Alvarado, Mission San Jose, Irvington, Decoto and Warm Springs. The advertising columns of The Herald are liberally patronized and from the profits thereof

Mr. Vivian has been able to pay off a considerable loan, support his family and lay something aside for a rainy day.

The Herald is Republican in politics and its utterances on party subjects are so outspoken that there is no mistaking the position of the editor. The Herald is now owned by A. R. and H. J. Waters, formerly connected with the local press of Oakland and San Francisco, and is one of the best papers in the rural districts of the county.

BEN. TYSON. The Tyson family is one of the best known and most solidly established of the early settlers in the neighborhood of Niles. The several branches of it are located within about a mile or two of the town, on the road to Centerville. The father of the family was William Tyson, who died a number of years ago, leaving a farm of a productive character, comprising 200 acres. This farm was apportioned among the family, each of the nine children receiving eleven acres. Benjamin Leith Tyson secured a tract of land which is among the most fertile of the original farm, and he has cultivated it with assiduity and success. From time to time he has added to his original apportionment, so that now he has twenty-two acres in his possession, which is used in the raising of all kinds of fruit, principally apples, apricots, peaches and prunes, as also a variety of vegetables. Mr. Tyson was born in Niles in 1874. He was married four

years ago to Miss Louise Julia Crete, and is the father of one child. He is one of the successful young men around Niles, and has a very promising future.

O. O. SLAYTON. For twenty years O. O. Slayton has resided on a choice farm and ranch two miles from Niles, on the road to Mission San Jose and Irvington, from both of which latter places he is only two miles distant. He first settled, after coming from Vermont, at the head of Dry Creek, opposite Decoto. He bought forty acres, then 150 acres more, constituting the remainder of the Taylor ranch. He entered the stock and grain-raising business. He made a great success in both of these lines, and then it was discovered that adjoining his bearing ground he had 77 acres which possessed material for the making of the finest cement. He leased this property to people from San Francisco, to enable them to experiment in the manufacture of the cement, which they did with considerable success. Mr. Slayton now owns 267 acres, the majority of which is plow land. It is located in the warm belt which extends from Haywards to Warm Springs, and no finer section for raising winter vegetables can be found in the State. The ground is well supplied with four large springs, which flow

strongly during the whole year. The use of one of these, on a 77-acre tract, is leased for \$100 a year. These springs are good for stock, irrigation, or anything else. The soil is a rich alluvium. It has afforded six tons of hay per acre on the plateau, and the early potatoes cannot be excelled. Mr. Slayton values his land at \$150 per acre, and a careful estimate shows that that is a reasonable figure. He is the head of a family of eight children—six girls and two boys.

THE MORRISON Perry Morrison's home and ranch are located on the PLACE. road to Mission San Jose, a short distance below Niles. He settled in the valley in 1848, and has resided in the same place ever since. His home was built about twenty-five years ago, and has been

re-furnished and modernized with great taste. He is the owner of fifty-eight acres which are under cultivation to fruit, eight acres having a variety of products, fourteen being devoted to almonds, thirteen to pasture and twenty-two to grain. Mr. Morrison has also a large ranch near Pescadero.

J. A. NICHOLS. J. A. Nichols is one of the most comfortably situated fruit men in the vicinity of Niles. He is about one and a third miles from that town and two miles from Centerville, and owns eight and fifteen one-hundredths acres of as productive land as may be found in the county. It was part of what is known as the Joseph Nichols ranch which originally consisted of sixty-one acres. He was born in his present residence forty-six years ago. He traveled in Shasta County and settled in his present place seven years ago, where he has since been successful in the

cultivation of peaches, apricots, plums, pears, apples and prunes. What is known as the Nichols cling-stone peach started here. Mr. Nichols' father came here in 1846 and was one of the men to go to Sutter's Fort, when the news of the discovery of gold was disseminated throughout the country. Mr. Nichols has always found a steady market for the product of his ranch in San Francisco, because the reputation of the quality and quantity always made them welcome to dealers. The peaches of this ranch are large and luscious. The lemons are of a superior order, and the orange have an unusually sweet flavor. The gooseberries are of the earliest and most popular character, while the currants are tender and delicate with a palatable flavor. Mr. Nichols was married in Haywards to Mary Francis Martin, and has four bright and pretty children—Bertha May, Gordon Acombe, Myrtle and Gladys Nichols.

G. E. One of the most desirable farm CHITTENDEN. homes in Alameda County is the place owned by G. E. Chittenden of Niles. It is on the left hand side of the Southern Pacific Road between Oakland and Niles and is situated about five hundred yards from the latter station. It occupies a commanding site

and comprises table and elevated land of the most productive quality. The ground is twenty feet higher than that of the surrounding territory, thus affording unexcelled drainage. The home is situated in a sheltered nook, which is approached by wide, winding drives and attracts the attention of the traveler long before the property is reached. In this nook the home is sheltered from extremes of cold, has the benefit of the trade winds and at the same time is bathed in sunlight from morning till night. This is also true of the farm, which comprises seventy-seven acres, on which may be grown apricots, cherries, walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, currants, berries, in fact any kind of fruits or vegetables which may be produced in any other part of California. The output is always abundant and as the place is only five hundred yards from Niles Station the product may be



BEN. L. TYSON, NILES.

marketed with ease. Another important feature is the water supply, there being a flow on the farm of 40,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The value of such a supply is incalculable. Seven passenger trains daily pass the place, each way between Niles and San Francisco. It is thirty-one miles from San Francisco, and twenty-one miles from Oakland. The product of the rich acres finds ready sales at the canneries in Oakland. The farm affords unlimited opportunity for the raising of fowls, the conducting of a dairy business, the accommodation of boarders, the cultivation of hay and

grain, and a variety of other means of revenue, with the incalculable accompaniments of comfort and health. Mr. Chittenden is to be congratulated in the site he has chosen and the manner in which he has improved it.

J. J. Martin, the proprietor of the Martin House at Niles, settled in Niles in 1881. He went into the J. J MARTIN. hotel business in 1887. He is a member of Niles Lodge of Odd Fellows and his house is the resort of the traveling men who visit Niles, as also the transients from the surrounding country.

Newark.

The town of Newark is located on the line of the South Pacific Coast narrow-gauge railroad, about twenty miles south of Oakland. In early days it was a shipping point, known as Dumbarton, where extensive wharves were erected, from which the produce of the rich surrounding country was shipped to market by vessels navigating the Bay of San Francisco. It was also the

place of location of the Green Point Dairy Company. Large buildings were erected for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and several hundred cows were given rich pasturage.

The Railroad Company, in 1876, purchased from the several owners, including the Dairy Company, about 4,500 acres of land, including Dumbarton Point, and located the town of Newark, where was established the extensive railroad car manufactory of Carter Brothers.

Near Newark is also located the Crystal Salt Works, producing salt superior to any imported, for it carries 98.62 per cent. chloride of sodium. The annual output is from 1,500 to 2,000 tons. The works are owned by J. A. and C. A. Plummer.

Near Newark are the coursing grounds of John Dugan, where hares are bred for coursing sport.

The town is connected with Centerville by a line of street cars. It has

a hotel, stores, postoffice, and many fine residences, but has not yet fulfilled the expectations of the originators as a city of importance.

CAPTAIN One of the most prominent residents of Newark is F. C. JARVIS. Captain F. C. Jarvis. He was born in Ellsworth, Maine, in 1832. In the spring of 1851 when nineteen years of age, Captain Jarvis came to California with his uncle. Like the majority of those coming to the State at that time, Captain Jarvis sought a fortune in the mines. He mined at Sonora, Columbia, and other camps in Tuolumne County, with indifferent success, and at the outbreak of the Fraser River excitement he was one of the first at the new diggings. In the fall of that year he returned to San Francisco, and from that time until 1865 was actively engaged in the coasting trade, owning and commanding a vessel. In the fall he gave up the coasting trade, and located on the bay, near Newark, where he has since resided, and where he is engaged in shipping, grain storage and the lumber business. Captain Jarvis has always been a Republican. In the election of 1896 he was the candidate of his party for Supervisor in the First District. His opponent was T. D. Wells. The election was very close, Mr. Wells defeating his opponent by a plurality of thirty-three votes. In 1873 Captain Jarvis married Mrs. Emma Wiley, and seven children were born to them, all of whom are living.

Decoto.

Decoto is one of the boom towns, located on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Haywards and Niles. When the survey of the railroad line was made, in 1867, the company purchased from Ezra Decoto 184 acres of land, and established on the site a station. The Decoto Land Company was formed, and laid out a town 念念念念 site, planting about 25,000 evergreen trees to adorn the

future city. The trees, of the various eucalyptus variety, grew to immense proportions, but the city failed to materialize to any great extent, notwithstanding the favorable location, rich soil, and attractive surroundings.

A small village, however, grew up around the station, a school district was organized, a school house built, and also a hotel, surrounded by cottages of the residents. The main business of the town consists of the extensive warehouses erected by A. J. Hare for the storage of wheat and other grains.

The Masonic fraternity selected Decoto for the establishment of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and purchased over one hundred acres of land near the town site, upon which a magnificent structure is being erected. This will give the town prominence and a name in the future.

EDWIN Edwin Whipple, the wealthy agriculturist and horticul-WHIPPLE. turist of Decoto, came to California in December of 1878, when he was thirty-one years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania, and, at an early age, was taken by his parents to Monroe County, New York. He located in Decoto, where he has remained ever since, he and his brother, John C. Whipple, jointly purchasing 700 acres of fine land, 400 acres of which cost \$180, and 330 acres at \$40 per acre. The joint proprietorship between the brothers still continues. The land has been cultivated to fruit, grain and sugar beets. There are one hundred acres of orchard, on which apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, and in fact every kind of California fruit may be raised. The rest of the land is planted to grain, mostly barley, and of this there has been a yield of as high as eighty bushels to the acre. Mr. Whipple has acted as School Trustee for fifteen years consecutively. He is also a Trustee of the Fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, which is now in course of erection at Decoto. He served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee of this county for two years, and has been a delegate to many of the Republican County Conventions, and the Conventions of his town.

2. At Centerville.

UNION HIGH SCHOOLS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.

I. At Haywards.

3. At Livermore.

MURRAY TOWNSHIP.

An Empire in Itself, Containing About Four Hundred Square Miles of Land, Teeming With all the Rich Products of a Semi=Tropical Zone. Thriving Towns, and a Bustling, Progressive People.

URRAY TOWNSHIP, a principality in size, is bounded on the north by Contra Costa County; and on the east by San Joaquin County; and on the south by Santa Clara County; and on the west

by Washington and Eden Townships. This township, in area, is nearly as large as all the other five townships of Alameda County combined, and contains about four hundred square miles of territory.

When the county was divided into townships in 1853, soon after the County of Alameda was organized, the individuals comprising the Court of Sessions, whose duty was to lay out the boundaries, evidently had a very poor opinion of the eastern half of the county, and after establishing the five townships of Oakland, Alameda, Brooklyn, Eden and Washington, lumped the balance, and named it Murray, after its pioneer settler. In the early days, that portion of the county was the rendezvous of the worst bandits and highwaymen of the Statemany of whom, Harry Morse, while Sheriff of the county, succeeded in killing or landing in the penitentiary, finally entirely breaking up the bandit gang.

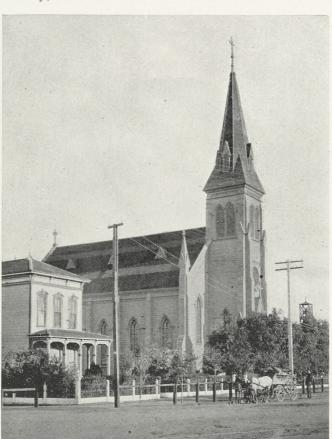
But whatever may have been the cause of throwing into one township all beyond the summit of the Coast Range, the judges acted better than they knew. The four hundred square miles set off as Murray Township is a natural as well as a political division, capable of sustaining a population as large as some of the principalities of Europe, were its lands subdivided and tilled as are the wine and olive districts of France, Italy and Germany. Half a million of people in fact could find a good living, and lay up riches within the confines of the township.

A HUGEI Beginning at the summit of the range of mountains

to the great San Joaquin Valley. Within this area are mountains higher than England can boast of; lands richer than Holland; scenery that reminds the Swiss of his mountain home; and a variety of resources exceeded by no

other tract of country of similar size in this or any other land. What other four hundred square miles of territory on any continent produces for export wheat, barley, hay, hops, wine, fruit, olives, oil, wool, sugar beets, vegetables, berries, nuts, honey, melons, broom corn, cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, eggs, wood, coal, chrome, magnesia, fire brick and cement? while its mountains are known to contain gold, silver, graphite, quicksilver, and its canyons oil and natural gas. Artesian water is obtained by boring, at a moderate depth in the great valley, and numerous flowing wells and monster springs are evidence of sufficient water to irrigate the whole land.

To all appearances the Livermore Valley was at some period in the past ages an inland sea—the boring of wells shows this. A great glacier evidently ploughed its way through the mountain barrier on the west, forming what is now the Alameda Canyon, through which the inland sea was drained, and Alameda Creek left to wind its tortuous course to the bay, across the alluvial plains, over five hundred perpendicular feet below.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH AT LIVERMORE.

RICHES. overlooking the valley and the Bay of San Francisco, it extends eastward, a belt of twenty miles in width, for twenty-five miles

Jose brought a majority of them within its influence, and in that way gave place to the advent of Spanish civilization, such as it was, and opened

the way for the coming of Amador, Robert Livermore and others as settlers. Amador was a Presidio soldier, and Livermore an English sailor who deserted his ship at Monterey in 1822, and married the daughter of Fluencia Higuera, of Warm Springs. Both of these pioneers surrounded themselves with Indian servants, built extensive establishments, and raised cattle by the thousands. Then came the Bernal Brothers, the Alvisos and Antonio Sunol.

HOW THE Thus time slipped away in a dolce far niente manner RUSH WAS BROUGHTuntil the discovery of gold brought thousands of men ABOUT. through the valley, and hundreds of old Californians remember the hearty receptions at Livermore's hacienda at the close of long FIT FOR GODS.

Times and ideas have changed, and it has been A GARDEN OF THE demonstrated that Murray Township is capable of producing all the fruits and plants of the temperate and semi-tropical zones. The elevation is just sufficient to relieve the atmosphere of dampness, making it a great sanitarium for rheumatic diseases.

Only within the past fifteen years the capabilities of soil and climate have been really discovered. First came the grape, and, to the astonishment of the old settlers, it was a grand success—more than a success, for it is the home of the grape, and the very choicest varieties find here a favorite abiding place, and produce wine unexcelled by the choicest obtained in France. Then came the plum, the almond and the walnut, furnishing more



RESIDENCE OF CHRIS. BUCKLEY, LIVERMORE.

dusty travels. New settlers came—Patterson, Murray, Fallon, Neal, Kottinger, O'Brien, Zimmerman, Dougherty, Defrees, Hart, Bailey, Page, Lucas, Carroll, and Ladd—the latter from whom Laddsville took its name. In 1854 there were 50,000 cattle and horses, besides large bands of sheep in the valleys and mountains, and at that time no other industry was thought to be practicable. It was not until 1856 that the first wheat was planted. It produced immense crops. That settled the question, and wheat raising was added to the hay and cattle production. Thirty years ago the people labored under the false impression that it was simply a stock raising, wheat and hay-raising proposition. Children were born, and grew up under these three rules -stock, wheat and hay - which were taught with the three rudiments — reading, writing and arithmetic.

surprises to the old pioneers. Following the grape came the olive, fig, orange and lemon, and other semi-tropical fruits, all of which grow luxuriantly.

But above all, Murray Township, and especially the Livermore Valley and adjoining foothills, are becoming world-renowned for their rich and elegant wines, rivaling, if not excelling sunny France itself. They take golden medals at every exposition, not excepting Paris, where Murray Township wines were awarded several medals, while in competition with France at her own capital. It is a known fact, that the phylloxera pest has never made its appearance in the vineyards of Murray Township, although they number about 40,000 acres in choice vines.

The county assessment roll for the township for the fiscal year 1896–7 was \$5,059,858.

Livermore is located in the heart of the magnificent and picturesque valley of the same name, given to

it in honor of the pioneer settler, Robert Livermore. It is an incorporated town, with a population of about 2,500. The large, circular valley of which Livermore is the center of trade is completely walled

in by a bulwark of mountain ranges. Mount Diablo, an extinct volcano, towering 3,447 feet above tide water, is on the north; on the south, Mission Peak stands guard at an elevation of 2,275 feet; while numerous other lofty elevations in both the Diablo and Coast Ranges of mountains add sublimity to the granite ramparts which wall in this splendid and fruitful valley, that was evidently once an inland sea or lake.

rmore.

Livermore is the center of an immense acreage of rich, fertile lands, covered with productive orchards and vineyards, unsurpassed by those of any section of the globe. It lies about thirty-five miles, as the bird flies, east of Oakland, and is connected therewith by the old Western Pacific Railroad, now belonging to the Southern Pacific system, which plies between Oakland and Sacramento, and connects at Tracy and Lathrop with the great San Joaquin Valley lines of railway for Los Angeles, and the Sunset Route for the East; also at Stockton, Lodi and Galt with lines of railroad running to the mining counties, and stage lines to Yosemite.

With the same energy displayed by towns less favorably located, Livermore would become the second city in population and business in Alameda County, and within the past year the

people have awakened, in a measure, to the necessity of public improvements. Better buildings should take the place of the old, primitive structures of pioneer days which disgrace its main thoroughfare; and instead of being turned over in a great measure to unsightly saloons, the main street should be graced with fine business blocks of modern architecture, which would give the stranger visiting the town a favorable impression of the business and progress of the capitol town and future city of this magnificent valley. When new blood shall flow through the arteries of this town, so favored by nature, there will come a change, and Livermore will take the place nature designed it should occupy, and which its unparalleled location warrants, as one of the great progressive cities of Alameda County, with a population second only to Oakland itself. Such is undoubtedly the future in store for Livermore.

STEPPING STONES architecture, which would be creditable to a place of OF PROGRESS. twice its size, and its High School stands among the first on the list of the county. In the suburbs are many beautiful cottages and graceful residences, which add beauty to its outskirts, surrounded as they are with fruit and ornamental trees, with vines and fig trees under whose shade the family circle can sit and enjoy the exquisite atmosphere as they eat the fruit of their own planting.

In the suburbs of the town is located Dr. Robertson's Sanitarium for the treatment of unfortunates afflicted with mental diseases. It has gained a high reputation throughout the State for its careful, scientific and successful management of that class of diseases, aided by the mild, yet invigorating climate. Within a few miles from Livermore, cosily embowered in the

higher range of the foothills of the Coast Range, is located the famous Mendenhall Mineral Springs. This is a great resort, not only on account of the curative properties of the waters, but also because of the attractive scenic beauties.

THE About 12 miles COAL MINES OF easterly from TESLA. Livermore are the noted Treadwell coal fields, where a small town has been built up, called Tesla, and where several hundred coal miners are employed in developing the mines and extracting coal. Over 25,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are now developed by tunnels, shafts and drifts, and an electric plant is to be put up to furnish light and power to the surrounding country, and to run the cars of a contemplated electric railway between the mines and

power to the surrounding country, and to run the cars of a contemplated electric railway between the mines and Livermore and eventually from Livermore to Oakland. A steam railway is already in operation between the mines and Stockton. In addition to coal, there is an abundance of material for the manufacture of fire brick, cement, and lime; works are to be constructed at an early day for their manufacture.

Livermore is surrounded by orchards and vineyards, the most noted in this State. Among them are the Cresta Blanca, the first to give a name and reputation to the Livermore Valley at home and abroad; Mont Rouge, Ruby Hill, Vienna, Olea Vista, Ravenswood, Olivina, and a hundred others of greater or less note. With such surroundings Livermore should forge ahead in business and renown, eventually taking a place second only to Oakland among the cities of the county. The town has two well-conducted, progressive weekly newspapers: The "Herald," conducted by Messrs. Wright and Ellis, and The "Echo," edited by W. E. Still. The time is not distant



THE BERNARD VINEYARD -- RESIDENCE OF C. H. WENDE, LIVERMORE.

when a daily journal will be required to keep pace with or start the tidal wave of progression.

The average temperature of Livermore, taken for several years, is as follows: January, 43 deg.; February, 49; March, 49; April, 51; May, 58; June, 62; July, 68; August, 68; September, 63; October, 60; November, 55; December, 47. The average rainfall is 20 inches.

Livermore has a large wagon manufactory, and also a manufactory of agricultural implements and machinery. The assessment roll for 1896–7 was \$624,354. There are two hotels, a well-conducted commercial bank, and several large general merchandising establishments. Within the immediate vicinity are a dozen or more large wineries and brandy distilleries.

REV. FATHER There are few POWER. Catholic clergymen more widely known in this State than Rev. Patrick Power, the pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Michael, at Livermore. He has been located there a number of years, and the work he has accomplished is a tribute to his intelligence, industry and zeal. The present church and pastorate residence cost in the vicinity of \$17,000, and are constantly kept in the finest condition. Both have just been re-painted, and decorated exteriorly and interiorly, and present a handsome appearance. Two fine pieces of fresco work, by Maretti one the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin and the other the Ascension of Christ—are soon to be added to the sanctuary. The church was dedicated March 17, 1891. The main auditorium is 92 x 50 feet, the whole length being 106 feet; the height from floor to ceiling is 56 feet. The church has a wellattended Sunday school, a Y. M. I.

Council, a Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, and other religious organizations.

CHRIS. BUCKLEY. About a mile and a half south of Livermore, on the main-travel road, stands "Ravenswood," the country home of Christopher A. Buckley, formerly one of the most active of the political leaders in San Francisco. The home is situated on a plateau from which the ground gently slopes in all directions, until, at a distance, it resolves itself into a series of undulations, and finally loses its identity in the outline of the hills, softened by the distance, which surround the Livermore Valley. Here Mr. Buckley has built a charming rural residence, open to the sun on all sides, with spacious and richly-furnished apartments, and all the appointments which good taste and a liberal purse can supply. The

home commands a fine view of the surrounding country, a large part of which is covered with a rich vineyard, to which Mr. Buckley has given the closest of attention for the past thirteen years. Mr. Buckley's cellars are filled with the choicest kinds of wine, for which he demands and receives the best prices, preferring to hold them to sacrificing them to what he terms jobbers, whom he believes are more deadly to the wine industry than the phylloxera. Mr. Buckley is very popular with the people of Livermore.

CONCANNON. James Concannon has his winery and vineyard about concannon. a mile and a half outside of Livermore, on a tract of ground almost as level as a table. It is a vineyard presenting an attractive

appearance, and is enhanced by the cosy manner in which the home and the winery are situated in the midst of it. Mr. Concannon located there in 1883. He has one hundred acres of the choicest grape-growing land in the State. His vines comprise the Carrignane, Natara, Grenach, Zinfandel, Berger, Folle Blanche, and a number of other species, each producing grapes of most luxurious quality. This fact is attested by the excellence of the vintage, which is sold everywhere to private consumers, to dealers, and to the leading clubs—a special patronage being enjoyed among the moneyed men of New England. Mr. Concannon erected a new winery in 1895, which is a model of perfection and cleanliness. In fact, cleanliness is a great feature of Mr. Concannon's work, every consignment being conscientiously vouched The usual yield of grapes is about four tons to the acre, but this vear the vield will be between six and seven tons to the acre. The capacity



HOME OF JAMES CONCANNON, LIVERMORE.

of the winery is 175,000 gallons per year, and Mr. Concannon has no difficulty in disposing of the output at most satisfactory prices.

THE BERNARD The Bernard Vineyard is another one of the great wine VINEYARD. producing industries of the county. It is situated about two miles outside of Livermore, and is owned by C. H. Wende, who resides on the place, and Dr. E. Bush and H. Oterson, both of whom dwell in San Francisco, the office of the concern being at 35 Post Street. Mr. Wende located here in 1885, having come from Lake County. Before reaching Lake County, he had conducted the Konickty Vineyard, and managed the vineyard of Charles Krug, in Napa County. He first put fifty acres under grape cultivation. His first wine was made in 1885, when he made

only 550 gallons. He has kept on increasing the output until last year it reached the aggregate of 390,000 gallons. Two years ago, on his own responsibility, he bought 440 acres more. He set sixty acres with resistant roots, and forty acres are already bearing vines. He keeps planting all the time. He has a large quantity of all kinds of wine, ranging from the humblest to the finest brands. A large part of the product of the Bernard Vinevard goes to San Francisco, where it is handled by Mr. Oterson and other

skilled men who have reduced the handling of wine to a science. The Bernard Vineyard's reputation is known far and near. It is one of the most convenient to Livermore, and its outbuildings, presses, and everything connected with it are always kept in the finest condition and are supplied with the most acceptable of modern appliances.

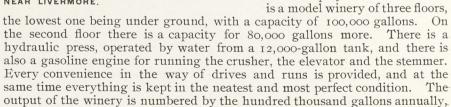
THE Not over PARIS VINEYARD. two miles from Livermore, in close proximity to the other great wine producing sections, is the vineyard and winery of Eugene Paris, who has for years been identified with the place, having been located there since 1883. Mr. Paris came to this country from his native land, France, in 1863. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., October 16, 1876, to Miss Louisa Margott. He moved to San Francisco in 1876, and entered upon the work of clearing for his vineyards in October, 1883. This was a herculean task, as he had to pull up the trees which studded the place. He first secured thirty-five acres,

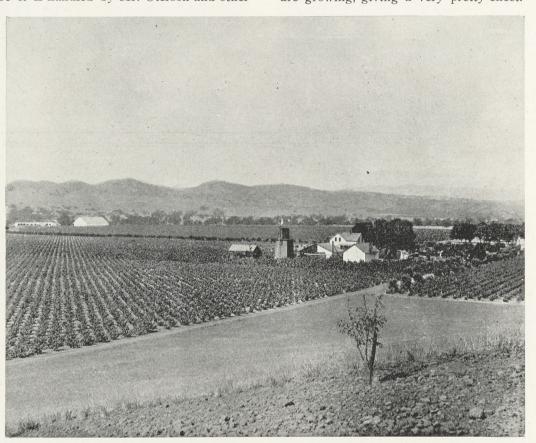
for which he paid cash. His work showed up well, because in the usual limit of time the vines which he planted began to bear fruit, and then by degrees Mr. Paris' wine found its way into the market where it has ever since been known to wine drinkers. The brands which the Paris Vineyard puts forth are Pinot, Angelica, Port, Claret, Zinfandel, Sauterne, Riesling, Mater, Carrigna and Folle Blanche. He has also especial success with a variety of his brandy, which is palatable and popular. Last year Mr. Paris

profitably worked forty acres and secured a fancy variety of wines, the output being in the neighborhood of 120,000 gallons. The cellars and storage places on the Paris Vineyard have a capacity of 150,000 gallons, and when seen by the writer had about 100,000 gallons on hand. Most of the wine goes in bulk to the association in San Francisco. One of the features of the vineyard is a tank of wine in an oak tree, around which the branches are growing, giving a very pretty effect. Of late, Mr. Paris, aware of the

great medicinal quality in olives, has undertaken the manufacture of olive oil, and hopes to increase the output year by year. He is esteemed by all who know him socially as a good neighbor and man of business.

THE VIENNA There is VINEYARD. no more beautiful and complete vineyard in the vicinity of Livermore than that known as the Vienna. It is the property of Joseph Altschul, who passes most of his time in New York, coming out here only when called by urgent business. The management is in the hands of E. C. Hahn. The property comprises two hundred acres, of which more than half are used in the cultivation of the choicest grape vines. The arrangement of the ground is most symmetrical. The beautiful residence, which Mr. Altschul has built at a cost of \$14,000, occupies a central position on a commanding eminence, and may be seen for miles around. In its immediate vicinity are plats of beautiful flowers, and in front a cooling fountain plays. In the distance is a model winery of three floors,

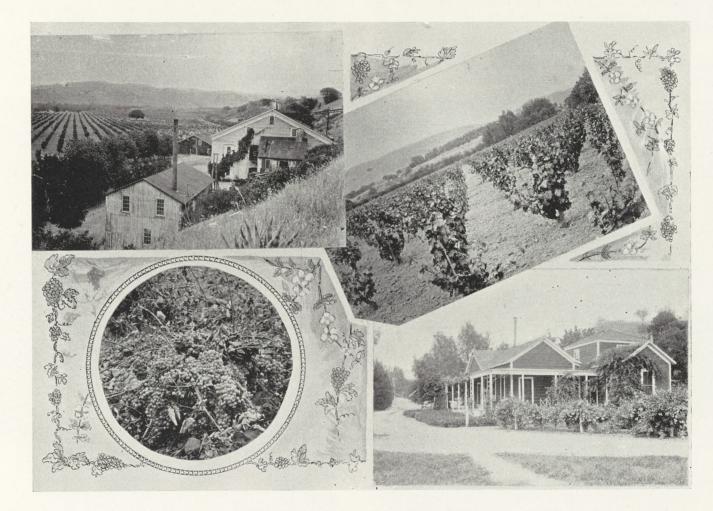




THE PARIS VINEYARD, NEAR LIVERMORE,

a large part of which goes to San Francisco. On the same farm Mr. Hahn is enthusiastically engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, and so successful has he been that besides having home-made cigars turned out in Liver-

in the University of Northern Indiana. He came to California in 1888, and taught for two years in the Military Academy, which was then located on Telegraph Avenue, in Oakland. He was then an instructor for a year and



THE OLIVINA VINEYARD, LIVERMORE.

more, he also disposes of a large amount of the yield every year to dealers in San Francisco.

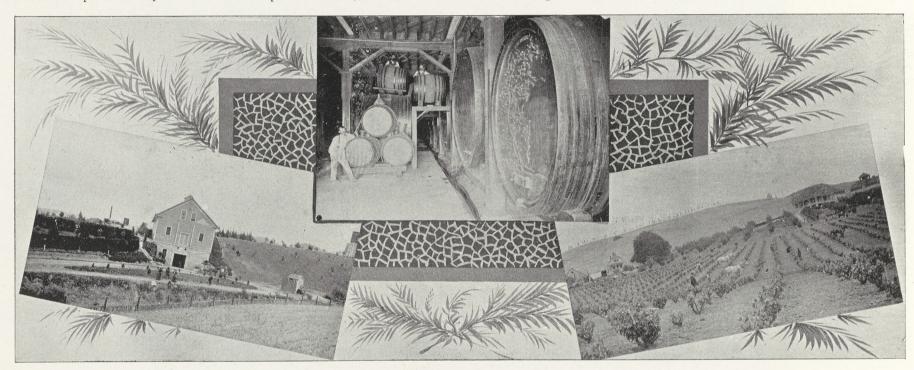
J. W. CONNELL. J. W. Connell, the Principal of the Livermore High School, was born in Wyoming County, New York, in 1860. He was educated in the public schools of that State, in Illinois, and

a half in Hopkins Academy, which was also in existence in Oakland at that time. He next went to Visalia, and remained there five years, serving as Principal of schools, and organizing the High School. Thence he moved to Livermore, in 1895, where he has since remained, as the efficient Principal of the High School of that thriving and prosperous town.

THE OLIVINA VINEYARD. The Olivina is one of the most famous of the vineyards in the vicinity of Livermore. It is situated about three and a half miles from that town, and has a most charming location. It is the property of Julius Paul Smith, and the success which he has achieved is to be credited to the tact and experience which have characterized him in its inception and the manner in which it has since been enabled to maintain its reputation. Mr. Smith is a native of this country, having been born in Richmond, Wis. He served in the War of the Rebellion, was wounded at Resaca, Ga., and was a prisoner in Libby Prison. In 1881 he purchased the site of his present vineyard. The site comprises about 2,000 acres. As

of his time in New York, though, at certain seasons of the year, he is to be found at Olivina, taking the greatest interest in superintending its affairs. A considerable part of Olivina is devoted to the culture of the olive in which Mr. Smith is also successful. Mr. Smith bottles his own wines, and readily finds sale for them among the most intelligent and appreciative consumers of the vintage.

Olivina has a resident manager in the person of Benjamin Barker, who has been now about ten years in charge of the place. He is a capable man, a popular manager, and he has been singularly successful in all his work as the manager of these broad acres for the culture of the olive and vine.



THE VIEWNA WINERY, LIVERMORE.

a means of acquiring a greater knowledge of his calling, Mr. Smith traveled extensively abroad, having *carle bianche* to visit many of the leading vine-yards and wineries where the making of wine, after years of experience, has been reduced to an exact science. All of this magnificent and valuable property which he possesse at Olivina is not employed in the cultivation of grape. The vines cover about 675 acres and on these also there are cellars, wineries, fermenting houses and all the kinds of structures which are required in the delicate process of manufacturing wine. Olivina produces a number of fine brands of wine including clarets, Sauternes, Riesling, all of which have a fine bouquet. Mr. Smith spends the greater part

Sunol is located at the head of the Alameda Canyon, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is a great summer resort for residents of Oakland and San Francisco. Many have erected cottages in the picturesque nooks surrounding the town; in fact, the whole length of the Alameda Canyon, through which flows Alameda Creek, filled with speckled trout, is a camping ground in the summer for thousands of the denizens of the cities and valley. The hamlet is made up of hotels, stores, and railroad station, and is surrounded by orchards, rich farming lands, and cozy oottages—each with its orchard and garden.

Dublin is situated on the main traveled road beween Oakland and Stockton, and in the early days, before the era of railroads, was a stage station. It is is about nine miles due west from Livermore, and twenty-five miles from Oakland. Dublin is the spot chosen by Don Jose Amador for his grant of lands. He erected the first structures

of adobe buildings, which afterwards passed into the hands of J. W. Dougherty. It was also the place where Michael Murray, from whom the township took its name, first pitched his tent. In 1860,

John Green opened a store at the site where now stands the Amador Hotel. The valley takes its name from the pioneer settler, Jose Amador. It was here the first church and school house were erected in Murray Township, in 1859, by the Catholic denomination—the church. a commodious structure, is still the place of worship for the residents of the valley. In the early days Dublin was a place of considerable business; but building of railroads took away its trade in a great measure, and the town settled down into a quiet and unostentatious

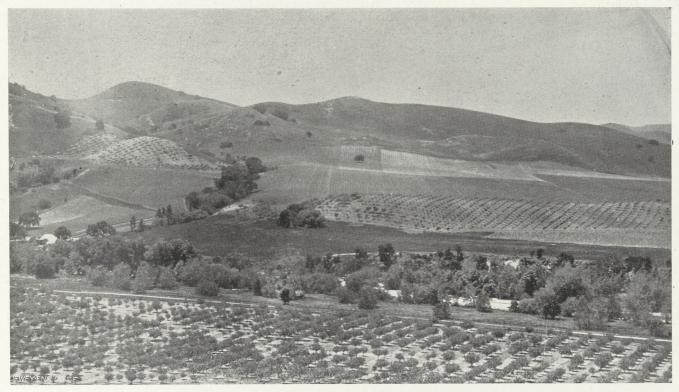
farm village. The lands produce immense crops of wheat, hay and cereals generally. Orchards and vineyards have been planted, and flourish exceedingly.

The most of the early settlers were from the Green Isle, originally, which accounts for the name of the village. It is in a picturesque country with a salubrious climate, the valley being surrounded by spurs of the Diablo and Coast Range, while huge Mount Diablo itself looks as if within a stone's throw. The main and surrounding valleys are capable of supporting an immense population, and wealth lies hidden in the broad fertile fields.

Altamont is located among the rolling hills of the Diablo Range on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, eight miles east of Livermore. It derives its name from the position in the Livermore Altamont Pass, it being 749 feet above tide water. A hotel was erected here in 1868, at the time the railroad was being constructed, connecting Oakland and San Jose with Sacramento-and then termed the Western Pacific Railroad.

The country is almost exclusively devoted to cattle and sheep rais-The hamlet consists of a hotel, post office, school house, and about

half a dozen residences. Near by is an excellent sandstone quarry, which however is not being worked. The soil is extremely productive in wet seasons, and where irrigation is in progress. The valleys among the hills are dotted with cattle and sheep ranches, and water is found at a short distance beneath the surface. Some energetic and enterprising person will yet plant trees in that section, and this would change the whole character of the country, not only increasing its value as a stockraising section, but also for wheat and barley. Some one will make a fortune



THE GIERSBERG VINEYARD, NEAR LIVERMORE.

in the future by planting olive trees among the rolling hills, now brown and bare, which will give rich returns to the enterprising agriculturist.

There are thousands of acres of land composed of rolling foothills of the Mt. Diablo range, which, like the larger portion of Murray Township of half a century ago, is considered valueless, except for roaming herds of cattle and horses and bands of sheep, which some day will be brought under the magic wand of the agriculturist, to be turned into vineyards and fruit orchards.

Pleasanton is appropriately named, for it is tree-embowered, and surrounded by orchards and vineyards. The lands about Pleasanton are remarkaly rich, even for Alameda County. It is located at the western extremity of the great Liver-

more Valley, near the head of the Pleasanton. Alameda Canyon, where it received for ages the rich fertilizing deposits

brought down from the rolling foothills. At any point around Pleasanton flowing artesian water is obtained at comparatively slight depths. Gas and oil are also found, but no thorough

prospecting has been attempted.

As a specimen of the capabilities of the soil, it is a matter of statistical record, that two hundred sacks of potatoes to the acre is a common crop, while as high as two hundred and fifty sacks have been produced. The squash grows to county fair size, covering nearly the entire surface of the ground. Corn rears itself to an average of eleven feet in height. J. D. Smith raised from two acres of average ground, a few years ago, one thousand watermelons. It is the natural home of the sugar-beet, producing wondrous crops, rich in sacharine matter, which are shipped direct to the Alvarado sugar factory. It is the hop section of the county, producing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. Between 300 and 400 acres are devoted to hop cultivation, with large finely constructed drying buildings, and all the modern improvements. Berries of all kinds grow to perfection, and broom corn yields immense crops of the best quality. In fact all kinds of temperate and semi-tropical fruits and productions flourish in this favored section.

FAMOUS Near Pleasanton the extensive works of the Remil-WEALTH CREATING. lard Brick Manufactory are located, and in the town PLACES. is the Biltz Carriage and Agricultural Works. Three miles southeast is the far famed Ruby Hill Vineyard, the wines and brandies from which have taken gold medals at all of the great expositions, including Paris and Berlin. The grapes of the choicest French and German varieties, selected personally from the best European vineyards, by the late John Crellin of Oakland, whose sons still conduct the business with the same care exercised by the father. Near Pleasanton is the fine stock farm and Spanish hacienda, built in the architectural design of an ancient castle, of Mrs. Hearst, while several other large stock farms are in the vicinity of the town and are noted for their choice breeds of horses.

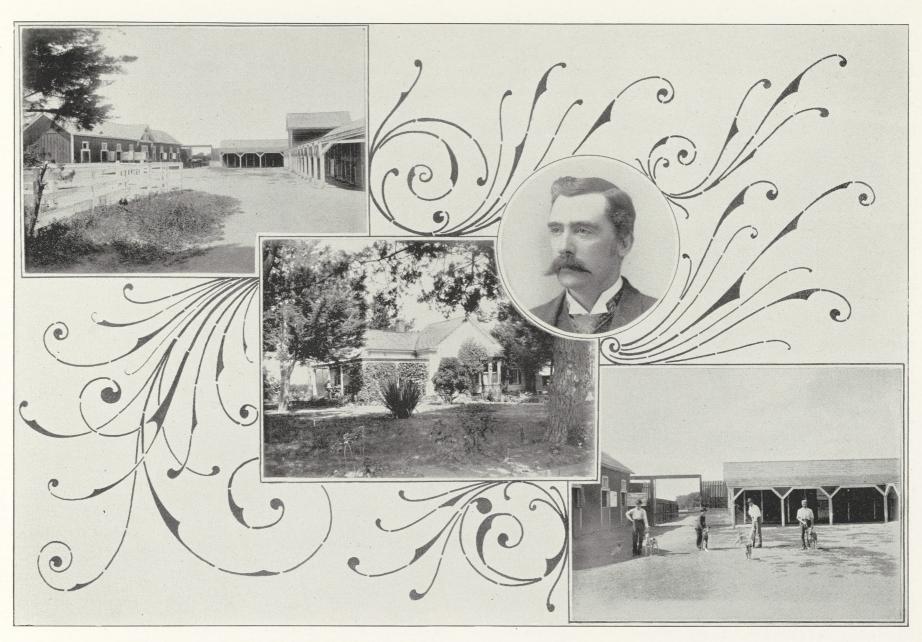
Pleasanton is the best built town in Alameda County outside of the cities around the Bay. It has a commercial bank, in a fine built structure, several commercial houses of good pretensions, two hotels and two weekly journals, The Times and The Bulletin. It is an incorporated town, with a population of about two thousand and an assessment roll for 1898-7, of \$358,343.

The surrounding country of Pleasanton is such as to well support a city, were it well settled up as such a rich country of an Eastern State would certainly be.

The Merriwa Ranch, formerly known as the Val-THE MERRIWA RANCH. incin Ranch, near Pleasanton, where the stallion Sidney and his great reputation as sire were proved, was purchased in the beginning of 1894 by the present owner, R. E. de B. Lopez, who had, for thirty years been engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred horses and cattle in Australia. After traveling all over California he selected this spot, and the fact that such a horseman as Monroe Salisbury and others had already located in that neighborhood, proved that he was not wrong in his selection. The property consists of one hundred and sixty-five acres, the greater part of which was originally a tule swamp, but it has, by degrees, silted up till it has become high land. Through a judicious expenditure in ditches and sub-soil draining, the whole of the land is now being put under artificial pasturing of rye grass, alfalfa and timothy, and will today carry more stock per acre than any other property in this section, barring

irrigated land.

Mr. Lopez has imported the greater part of the Australian horses that have landed in this State and now has on his property fourteen imported mares and two sires. Among these are imported Clieveden, own brother to Chester, one of the greatest horses that ever lived; and Merriwa, by Goldbrough, a marvelous racehorse from Habana, one of the best race mares in Australia. First among his mares comes imported Utters, (the Firenzi of Australia) she by Martini-Henry, winner of the Melbourne Cup, etc., from Uralla, a great race mare. Next to come under notice Luna, a great race mare in Australia under heavy weights, by Sweet William, a stake horse from Latona, Cliquot by Grand Master from Wildfire, another noted mare. We could go through the entire list and find that they had all been picked with the greatest judgment. Another feature of his establishment is his fine kennels of collies and his greyhounds. In the former, many prizes have fallen to his lot from the bench. The reputation of his greyhounds is so well known as to require no comment. The names of few of each of these classes, however may here be of interest: Collies-Laddie, imported, Lassie of Wesseldown, Ormskirk Jean, Ormskirk Jack. Among the greyhounds are imported Warratah by Livingston from Taxation, which has proved itself not only a great greyhound in the open, but, as a sire, has covered itself with glory. It is the most popular dog in California today. There are also imported Wattlebloom, the dam of St. Cloud, Mimosa, Swinnerton, Ouiver and Arrow. On the property is a six-furlong race track with stable accommodations for over a hundred horses. Mr. Lopez has likewise a prize herd of Jersey cows, and all have drawn from the best milking strains in the State. The land of this exceedingly favored ranch is most fertile, producing an abundant crop of grasses and is admitted to be one of the best adapted hop ranches in America, being only about a mile distant from the celebrated Rancho del Valle hop yards. This is the only hop yard in America where the aphis does not trouble the crop. The hay crop of grain on this land will average three tons to the acre and the vegetables there produced a heavier crop than can be found in any adjoining ranch. Nothwithstanding the drought of this year, Mr. Lopez cut a ton and a half of hay to the acre, while his neighbors could not get half that amount,



THE MERRIWA RANCH, PLEASANTON. &R. E. DE B. LOPEZ, OWNER.

A NETWORK OF RAILROADS.

Alameda County is Practically the Transportation Center of California. Lines Stretching out to All Parts of the Continent and a Splendid Local System. A Mammoth Street-Car Service.

HE railroad systems of Northern and Central California and the Southern Coast route to Los Angeles traverse Alameda County and terminate at Oakland Mole. Besides, the Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Narrow Gauge system, known officially as the South Pacific Coast Railroad, traverses the major part of the bay shore of the county and terminates at a new mole extended to the ship channel from Alameda Point

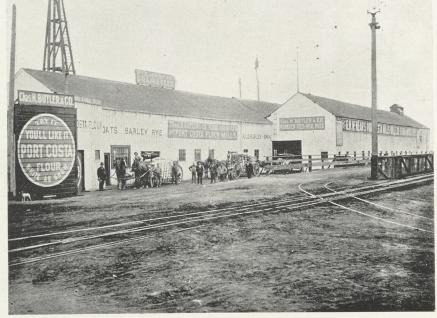
along the south side of Oakland Creek. The two moles which thus parallel the training walls constructed by the United States Government for the improvement of Oakland, constitute the main landings of the ferry systems maintained between Alameda County and San Francisco, and in which service some of the finest, largest and best-equipped ferry boats afloat are employed for the accommodation of travelers betwen the two counties. A third ferry landing is located at the foot of Broadway, Oakland, inside Oakland harbor; but that is strictly a local ferry and the boats employed in it are devoted chiefly to the carriage of freight. Then there are two other ferry lines maintained between the two counties by the Southern Pacific Company, but they are devoted exclusively to the transportation of freight, and the steamboats employed on them are veritable floating bridges, by means of which freight trains are transferred bodily from one shore of the bay to the other.

AN IDEA
OF THE HUGE that over fifteen
TRAVEL. millions of pas-

sengers are carried annually by these ferry steamers to and from Alameda County and San Francisco. That represents a daily average of over forty thousand persons. On special occasions, these ferries have been known to transfer back and forth across the bay, by actual count, over one hundred thousand passengers in a day, and that without any extraordinary strain on the service beyond crowding the ferryboats to their maximum capacity

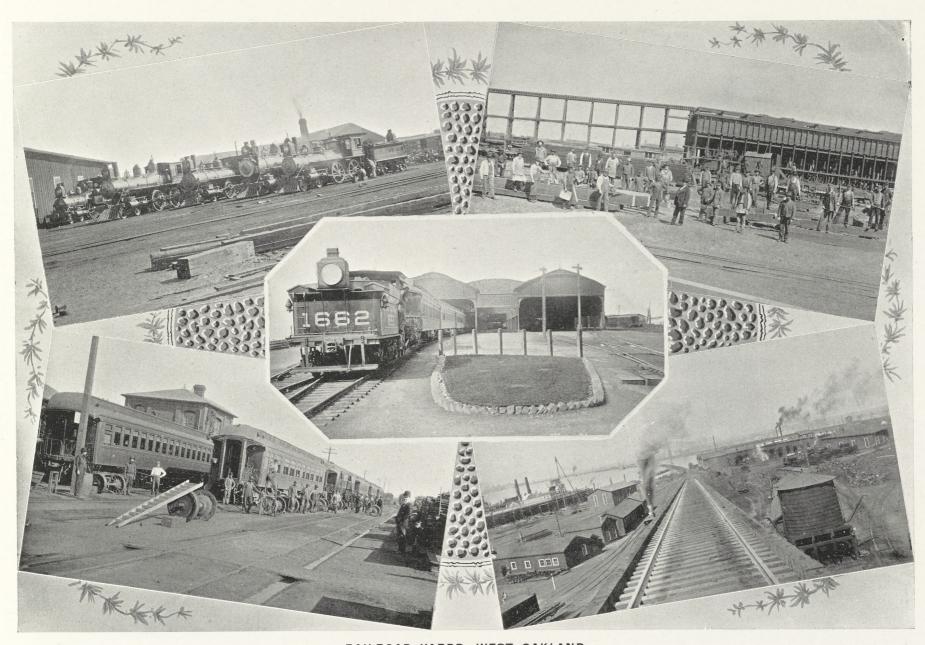
on some of their trips. Until the beginning of October, 1898, both of the railroad passenger ferry lines maintained a half-hour service, alternating on the quarter hours, during the greater portion of the time between 5:30 A. M. and 12:15 A. M. In October, a change was made in the Oakland Mole (popularly known as the Broad Gauge) ferry by the addition of a third passenger boat and the substitution of a twenty-minute for the half-hour service.

The moles which thus constitute the bay terminal of the steam railroad systems traversing Alameda County are structures of considerable magnitude. Both have been built substantially, an embankment of solid earth, protected on either side from the action of the tides and the wash of the bay when ruffled by the wind, by rip-rap walls of rock. Oakland Mole thus constructed extends a distance of one mile from the upland constituting the eastern shore of the bay. At its outer end stands one of the most commodious ferry buildings in the country. The mole of the South Pacific Coast railroad, which parallels the south training wall of Oakland Creek, is two and one-half miles in length. It was originally constructed on a trestle, but during the current year its transformation into a solid embankment of rock and earth has been completed, and it now, in its new condition, carries tracks of both guages, the broad gauge track being devoted exclusively to the local ferry traffic. Both of these structures have been built at great expense. It is said that a round million of dollars was originally sunk in the construction of



WAREHOUSES OF CHAS. H. BUTLER & CO., OAKLAND.

Oakland Mole and the ferry building standing on it. Latterly it has been materially widened at considerable expense to accommodate the increasing business between Alameda County and the western bay shore. Taken altogether, these substantial works of improvement for the transportation of passengers and freight are unexcelled for completeness and permanency by any works of the kind in any country on the globe.



RAILROAD YARDS, WEST OAKLAND.

The Terminus of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads.

The conversion of the mole of the South Pacific Coast Railroad from a wooden-pile trestle to a solid embankment has been done at a much less cost owing to the special facilities which the United States Government operations in the improvement of Oakland Harbor have furnished the railroad company in the way of procuring material for making the embankment, the dredgings obtained in deepening the channel of the harbor being used.

THE HUB Alameda County is, in fact, the most important railroad center in California to-day. It constitutes the actual terminal of two trans-continental lines—the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads—and as the terminus of the Califor-

nia and Oregon Railroad is established at Oakland Mole, it is virtually the California terminal of all the trans-continental routes represented in the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railroads, with each of which it is thus brought in direct connection. Other lines beside those already named which terminate at the bay shore in Alameda County are the Napa Valley, the California Pacific, the Western Pacific and the California railway systems, all, excepting the latter, terminating at Oakland Mole. The California Railway is a narrow-gauge system, which extends into Contra Costa County from the town of Emeryville. It is supposed that in time it will develop into a position of greater importance. Connected with it is an incompleted pier, extending over the tide lands toward the ship channel of the bay. This pier was originally designed (and it may yet develop as such) as part of the plant of a new trans-bay ferry service, to be operated independently of those now operated by the Southern Pacific Co.

PLANS
OF THE VALLEY
ROAD.

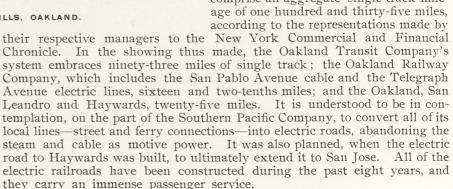
ROAD.

Meda County line. When the real function of this railroad shall have been fully revealed by later developments, it will no doubt show that Point Richmond will be the freight terminal of the system which the Valley Railroad represents, as it offers exceptional facilities for that purpose, the upland and deep water coming together at or very near the shore line. It is now regarded positively that the San Joaquin Valley Railroad is the western extension of the Santa Fe system, and that arrangements are being effected to construct the connecting link between Bakersfield and Mohave, through Tejon Pass. At present, the Valley Railroad Company is concentrating its

energies on the construction of that section which will join Stockton and the San Francisco Bay, and which involves some of the most expensive tunnel construction so far attempted in the State. When all the plans of the San Joaquin Valley and the Santa Fe Railroad Companies have been matured, it will no doubt be proven that the western passenger terminus of the system will be established at a central point in the thickly-settled part of Alameda County, either on the bay shore or in Oakland Harbor. Alameda County thus promises, at a comparatively early date, to become the terminus of another great trans-continental railroad system.

Considered in the aggregate, there are about one hundred and fifty miles of steam railroad track in Alameda County, all of which, excepting about

fifty miles, is broad gauge. Besides the steam roads, the county contains a splendidly equipped system of electric and cable railroads. The latter motive power is, at the present writing, apparently about to be abolished, the preliminary steps having been taken to substitute electricity for it. The electric railroads constitute a perfect network over the northwestern section of the county. The various systems of electric railroads give rapid transit to all of the populous territory lying in the triangle formed by the lines drawn from Haywards on the east to Berkelev and Alameda on the west, and north and south between the latter two. This triangle embraces the cities of Oakland and Alameda and the towns of Berkeley, Emeryville, San Leandro, San Lorenzo and Haywards, and innumerable villages intervening, altogether containing a population of about one hundred thousand. These electric and cable roads comprise an aggregate single-track mileage of one hundred and thirty-five miles, according to the representations made by





BAY CITY FLOUR MILLS, OAKLAND.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. PHILLIPS, OAKLAND.

OAKLAND WATER COMPANY.

Oakland Favored Far Beyond her Sister Coast Cities in the Abundance and Purity of her Water Supply. A Thoroughly Modern Plant and System for the Dissemination of This Indispensable.

ROBABLY the most modern and best equipped water plant on the Pacific Coast is that of the Oakland Water Company. Not yet in its fifth year of existence, it has that which is most essential to all water companies, to-wit.: patrons. Its growth has been remarkable and it is still going ahead in public favor. Its principal promoter is William J. Dingee, who drifted into the business from pure force of circumstances. His original intention was only to supply the Piedmont Highlands from the water tunnels on his immense place in the Hays Canyon. Pipes were laid to the Piedmont Junction, when people south of this point demanded the right to connect. Pretty soon Mr. Dingee found that he had more customers on hand than his tunnels could supply, and his mains had reached the heart of Oakland. Enlisting the services of Wm. F. Boardman, the well-known engineer, and the capital of Alvinza Hayward and Andrew W. Rose, the San Francisco millionaires, as well as a further large piece of his private fortune, Mr. Dingee engaged in the water business on a much larger scale than he ever contemplated.

A corporation with a capitalization of three million dollars was formed, with Mr. Dingee as President, and the phenomenal artesian water belt at Alvarado, eighteen miles from Oakland, was tapped. Wells in this neighborhood have been flowing for nearly half a century, and their permanence and reliability have been given a test such as few other similar water supplies have ever been given. Years ago an effort was made to reclaim the marsh land at Alvarado, and levees were built around a large area to keep the salt tide water off the land. Wells were then sunk and permitted to flow onto the marsh lands. For some reason the reclaiming was abandoned, but the wells were never stopped up, and for thirty-five years these immense wells flowed day and night. Some of them spurted out of twenty-inch pipes, and the roar from them could be heard for miles away. These flowing wells are about all there is at Alvarado to make the town famous, and hundreds of people have often gone there to observe the phenomena.

It was Mr. Dingee who made it feasible to bring this water to the City of Oakland, although hundreds of others had contemplated it. Not only is this source of supply as lasting as time, but it is of a most remarkable clearness and purity. It comes out of the ground miles away from any habitation or vegetation, and if taken from the surface would be pure enough, but assurance has been doubled by a novel method. The old wells have been reconstructed, and the new ones dug-first, of a diameter of twenty-four inches for fifty feet; then an eighteen-inch pipe is sunk with the twenty-four inch pipe; then between the pipes and down fifty feet there is packed concrete. The eighteen-inch well is then continued to the underground river or lake below. This absolutely precludes seepage of any kind. The water from the wells (about fifty in number) is not pumped, but permitted to flow of its own force into a large receiving reservoir, adjacent to the pumping station, from which it is forced by steam power into a thirty-inch main, and on to Oakland, never again seeing the light of day until the consumer draws it from the hydrant in his Oakland home. The pumps are monsters of power, and are in duplicate, so that in the event of an accident the service will not be crippled or in any way impaired. About the wells and pumping station order and cleanliness prevail everywhere, and visitors are always delighted upon viewing the place. It is a safe assertion to make that no home in California is more free from dust and dirt than the Alvarado end of the Oakland Water Company. The station is connected by telephone with the main office in Oakland, and the organization of the works is thorough and runs with the regularity of a perfect clock.

The distributing system in Oakland is new in every detail. There are several large reservoirs at high points about the city, and there is stored away always about fifty million gallons of water. While the patrons mostly draw their water from the mains, the reservoirs are so manipulated that their contents are constantly being turned over and stagnant water is an impossibility The Company has half the municipal business and a much larger proportion of the private patronage of Oakland homes and business houses and is in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

A new company encroaching on the field of an old and established one naturally created some breeze, and all Oaklanders are familiar with the big fight which has been going on for years, which, however, fortunately for all engaged in the water business, is now ended and no doubt water is being sold for some profit. However, in such a contest the quality of the Oakland Water Company water could hardly be expected to escape question in the rivalry, and it must be gratifying to Mr. Dingee and his associates to know his water has stood every test. University Professors, Board of Health microscopists and analysts, have given the water critical and trying examinations. One and all have agreed in declaring it to be pure and second to no water in the world in softness, as well as being plentiful for any and all purposes.

The plant was constructed for cash and at the time of the panic when the very best could be gotten cheapest for cash. No blunders were made, and much profit was realized out of the errors of others. The result is that a superior system is constructed on lines that cannot but yield a handsome profit to its founders. Its offices are at the corner of Eighth and Broadway, and its employes are selected with a view of pleasing its patrons and rendering ever courtesy possible to all who may have business

of any kind with the company.

CONTRA COSTA WATER COMPANY.

AKLAND was only a village when, in 1868, Anthony Chabot first introduced an adequate water system, providing an abundance of pure, soft water for domestic purposes, public purposes, street sprinkling and fire protection—an advancement in the progress of Oakland possessing such paramount advantages as were mainly instrumental

in promoting the rapid growth of the city.

The first artificial lake was constructed some four and one-half miles northeasterly, possessing a water-shed of fifteen square miles, a part of the Contra Costa Range, from which range the company organized by Mr. Chabot derived its name. The dam erected for the purpose of creating a lake was built to a perpendicular height above the Temescal Creek of 105 feet, and is 600 feet long. The elevation of the surface of the water contained in the lake is 432 feet above tide water. The original capacity was 188,000,000 gallons. The dam has been raised since then and the present capacity of the lake is 300,000,000 gallons and its superficial area about twenty acres. Connected with the system there was constructed a large distributing reservoir on ground adjacent to Hawthorne Street, at an elevation of 100 feet above the city base. When tall buildings commenced to be erected this reservoir had not sufficient elevation, and consequently has been abandoned and others constructed upon higher ground.

The original Temescal supply was of sufficient magnitude to provide the large per capita consumption of 180 gallons, but there were evidences of a prospective great increase in population, and it was found that another and

much larger supply must be secured for future requirements.

In 1870 Mr. Chabot, with wise forethought, quietly commenced purchasing land in and surrounding a natural basin amidst the foothills through which flowed the San Leandro Creek, draining a comparatively unoccupied and desirable water-shed area of fifty square miles; the creek's outlet from this natural basin was a gorge cut through the hills, presenting an inviting situation to construct a dam and to transform a hill-bound valley into a large artificial lake. This eminently desirable point was selected by Mr. Chabot to construct a dam, which was commenced in 1874. The work was pushed with unusual energy, and built upon the most approved plans for strength and durability. The dam was raised to a perpendicular height of 115 feet above the bed of the creek or 227 feet above Oakland base, and at the bottom is 1,100 feet through, or broad, showing the immense amount of material that has been required in its construction, and the enormous strength it possesses. In the history of engineering this is one of the few dams that is entirely free from leakage or sweatage. Since the original construction of the dam it has been raised in more recent years, increasing the capacity of the lake to 7,000,000,000 gallons.

In 1875 the mains from this source of supply were laid to Oakland and the water introduced. This unusually large artificial lake is only nine miles from Oakland in an air line, and is of sufficient size to furnish water for a population of half a million people. It is deep enough and large enough to float a fleet of battleships, and is well stocked with dainty black bass and the still more delicate brook trout, which can only exist in pure water, free from contamination of any kind. The water-shed is productive of such a vast quantity of water that there are required three tunnels with diameter dimensions of from six to ten feet to carry the surplus water off during the winter

rains of an average season.

Oakland need never fear a water famine if the injudicious practice of indulging in pernicious waste could be prevented. The daily per capita consumption of 198 gallons indicates a prodigal consumption—a quantity greatly in excess of necessities. Some cities have a per capita consumption as low as from eighteen to twenty-two gallons, and many cities consume less than thirty-five gallons — only one-fifth of the water used and wasted in Oakland. The normal rainfall in this dry climate is comparatively small, and about every succeeding ten years the rainfall for two or three seasons will be exceedingly light, therefore when lavish waste is combined with a scant rainfall the most efficient and largest systems of water works in California are severely taxed to supply the excessive and unnecessary large quantities citizens have become accustomed to obtain. Oakland has an abundance of water for every known necessity; but should a shortage ever arise, it will result from waste and not from inadequacy of supply.

The water of the lake before entering the conduit on its way to the city passes through large filtering and aerating works for purification. This filtering plant is considered the most efficient and largest west of the Rocky Mountains. It consists of twelve large individual Hyatt filters and 572 screening and aerating cylinders, constituting the most perfect method of purifying water which hydraulic engineering skill has been able to devise. So well designed and so efficiently arranged to produce the best results that the hydraulic engineers connected with other water systems consider these water-purifying arrangements models to be copied from, and in a number of instances are introducing on other water works smaller but similar plants.

In addition to two large artificial lakes there are connected with these works filtering and distributing reservoirs, some of which are situated within the city limits, for the purpose of equalizing the pressure and making the supply more secure against any accidents that might occur along the pipe line. The quantity of water supplied from the San Leandro lake alone to Oakland and the adjoining territory, with a pressure sufficient to reach the highest buildings of the city, ranges from nine to twelve million gallons daily. This quantity, together with that obtained from other sources, is

distributed to consumers through 270 miles of pipe.

To Henry Pierce is due largely the prosperous condition which the Company has enjoyed. He has been unfailing in his energy and devotion to the interests of the Company. It is owing to his ability and attention that the Company has so well supplied its multitude of consumers, and to his executive reputation much of the stability of the corporation has been assured. The present Board of Directors exercise every reasonable effort to supply the patrons of the Company with a most desirable quality of water at reasonable prices.

TEEMING WITH INDUSTRY.

A Brief Review of Some of the Many Commercial Establishments of Oakland. Enterprise and Capital Combined Have Given to the City Some of the Best Business Houses in the West.

LAMEDA COUNTY'S very location, bordering as it does for the greater part on the Bay of San Francisco, makes it the natural home of industries of every description, for with both deep-water commerce and trans-continental transportation to choose from, there is certainly no lack of facilities of all kinds. Then again, the proximity of the metropolis of the Coast gives an opportunity for manufacturing industries of

many kinds, and in the not very distant future it is certain that the water front will be lined with commercial enterprises of endless variety.

In and around Oakland too there is a natural demand for many big establishments, both wholesale and retail, for the demands of both city and county are enough to induce the investment of well-capitalized interests. In point of fact Oakland possesses some of the leading mercantile houses on the Coast, and though it is impossible to give an extended review of all of them, there is herewith presented what can be considered an excellent representation of the business life of the county.

JOHN CONLEY'S John Conley, the Well-known proWORKS. prietor of the art plaster works on Ninth, between Webster and Franklin Streets, is an old resident of Oakland and one of the leading business men of the community. He has made a specialty of designing and manufacturing all descriptions of art plaster work for ceilings, walls and architectural exteriors,

and the province of his work extends all over the State. The originality, beauty and artistic effect of his work has so commended itself that he has filled orders in many of the prominent buildings and churches in Oakland and San Francisco, and Oakland is proud of his success and of the reputation he has established for himself in his business. His work speaks for itself and is thoroughly appreciated by all who have dealings with him.

WILLIAM WALSH. A prominent merchant in Oakland, in fact a pioneer in the western portion of the city, is William Walsh, a native of Ireland. He was born in County Mayo, of the Emerald Isle, fifty-two years ago, and came to America in 1863 when only a lad of seventeen. After spending five years in the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Walsh turned westward and located in Marysville, California. He engaged in the

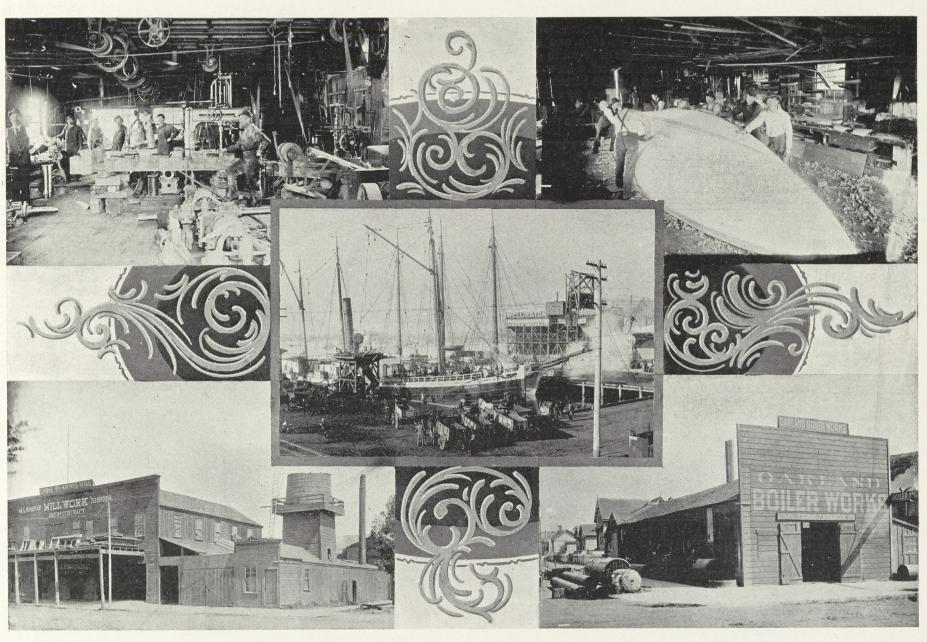
boot and shoe business there, forming a partnership with P. J. Flannery, which continued until 1876. Mr. Walsh then disposed of his interest in the concern and went back East to the Philadelphia Centennial. He crossed the ocean and made a short tour of Europe, concluding his travels by a visit to his old home in Ireland. Upon returning to California, Mr. Walsh selected West Oakland as his future home and bought the property at Center and Sixteenth Streets, where his present extensive general merchandise establishment is located. In 1894 a co-partnership with Austin O'Brien was formed and the firm is now known as Walsh & O'Brien. Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Kate Lynch, of San Jose, seventeen years ago last April.

LEO. FUCHS. Leo. Fuchs is one of the most successful of the younger wine and liquor merchants of Alameda County. He was born in Germany and spent his boyhood in Mariposa and Merced Counties. He came to this city eleven years ago and, with Frank Franz,

bought out the liquor business of Frank Bieler, 982 East Fourteenth Street. Later he bought out his partner and is now sole proprietor of the Brooklyn Wine Cellar, which is firmly established at 801-805 East Fourteenth Street. He has demands for his goods all over the county and State. Four years ago Mr. Fuchs married Miss Funckler. He is a prominent member of the Oakland Turn Verein and of the Eintracht.



JOHN CONLEY'S ART PLASTER WORKS, OAKLAND.



Bay City Iron Works.

Towle & Broadwell Planing Mills.

OAKLAND INDUSTRIES.

Jas. P. Taylor's Coal Bunkers.

J. C. Beetle, Boat Builder.
Oakland Boiler Works.

PACIFIC PRESS In the Pacific Press Publishing Company Oakland PUBLISHING possesses the leading printing establishment of the COMPANY. West. It was incorporated in 1875, and now has a capital stock of \$200,000. It is located on the corner of Twelfth and Castro Streets, and occupies a floor space of 50,000 square feet. In real estate it owns half of the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and Brush and Castro Streets. All the buildings thereon are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The property represents an investment of over \$400,000, free from all incumbrance. Every department of the printer's trade is repre-

sented, including publishing, book and job printing, bookbinding, engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping. Every modern machine is to be found there, including eighteen steam-power presses, type-setting machines, etc. Every department is fully equipped. The pay roll amounts to \$6,000 a month, all spent in Oakland, 150 hands being employed. Over a carload of paper is used each week. The publicacations consist of subscription and trade books, pamphlets, and tracts upon all phases of religious, health, temperance, educational, etc., topics. The periodicals issued are "The Signs of the Times," "Our Little Friend," "The American Sentinel," "The Sabbath School Worker," and "The Pacific Health Journal;" all publications well known in the East as well as on the Pacific Coast. Branch offices are conducted in New York, Kansas City and San Francisco. The Pacific Press issues a large number of books which are sold by subscription only. Over five hundred agents are canvassing for these books, all over the United States. These books are printed

and bound at the home office, here in Oakland, then shipped to its branch offices in New York and Kansas City, and from there to the canvassers. Thus it can be seen that while the larger part of these books are to supply the Eastern market, yet they are manufactured here in Oakland, and Oakland gets the benefit.

The Directors of this mammoth establishment are C. H. Jones, President and Manager; William Saunders, Vice-President; S. C. Stickney, Secretary; E. A. Chapman, Treasurer; W. N. Glenn, M. H. Brown, and S. N. Curtiss.

AND HAYWARDS RAILWAY.

OAKLAND, SAN LEANDRO The Oakland, San Leandro & Haywards Railway was incorporated May 21, 1891. The Company immediately commenced the work

of construction. May 1, 1892, the road-bed was completed and equipped, and frequent and rapid communication established between Oakland and Haywards, a distance of sixteen miles. Including sidetracks the Company now operates twenty-nine miles of railway. The building of the road reduced fares between Oakland and Haywards and all intermediate points. Cars leave the power house at Elmhurst shortly after five o'clock in the

morning, and during the day run at intervals of half an hour. The last car leaves Oakland after midnight. The road-bed is on the main county road and receives the support of a populous and prosperous district. There is no more fertile country in the State than is tributary to this line. On both sides of the track are charming residences, highly-cultivated orchards, comprising all varieties of deciduous fruits, and gardens which largely supply the Oakland and San Francisco markets with fruits and vegetables. The scenery along the route is as diversified as the soil products. Suburban settlements rapidly acquiring urban characteristics, a few miles apart, intensify the interest of those patronizing the line.

The Company has expended many thousands of dollars for parks and is constantly beautifying them. At the terminus of the road, in the eastern part of Haywards, is the Haywards Park. It is one of the most picturesque spots in the county and State, and is rapidly acquiring a popularity commensurate with its sylvan beauty. In the park there is a canyon one and a half miles in



PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, OAKLAND.

length, down which a natural stream of water cascades, and ferns and flowers abound. A club house, or small hotel, under the efficient supervision of Mrs. Rachel Hayward, supplies an excellent table from April 1st to November 15th. At the extreme end of the park there is a spring whose waters are strongly pregnant with sulphur. There is a small dancing pavilion on the grounds for private parties. During the summer a band of music plays Sunday afternoon and evenings. Its proximity to San Francisco and Oakland, the rapid and frequent transit furnished by the Company, the excellence of the hotel service, and the many charms of the spot, have made Haywards Park a popular resort. Many families live here in tents during the summer season, taking their meals at the hotel. Thus they enjoy camping out without any of the inconveniences of cooking; while, if necessary, the heads of households can pursue their daily callings in Oakland or San Francisco, and in the evenings be with their families. In the spring the park is a popular place for Sunday-school picnics.

At San Lorenzo the Company has public picnic grounds. A natural

forest of maples is on the grounds. The grove is one of great beauty, and furnishes a dense shade. There is a large dancing pavilion. In the spring and summer many societies enjoy an outing in the woods.

The latest attraction in the park line inaugurated by the Company is at Elmhurst. The Elmhurst Recreation Grounds consist of an enclosure 600 feet square. In the center is the baseball diamond, facing which is a grand stand with a seating capacity of 3,000. The Company has in operation the velodrome bicycle track which formerly attracted so

much attention in San Francisco. It cost \$4,000. The cinder track is one of the fastest in the State. These grounds, owing to their excellence, have acquired great popularity among athletes.

EXCELSIOR REDWOOD The Excelsior Redwood Com-COMPANY. pany has caused a revolution in the matter of supplying material for the building of houses on this side of the bay. It is a branch of C. A. Hooper & Co., of San Francisco, and is under the capable management of William Boscow, who, for the past four years, has conducted the enterprise in a most successful manner. It supplies tanks, kiln-dried redwood dowel doors, hardwood doors,

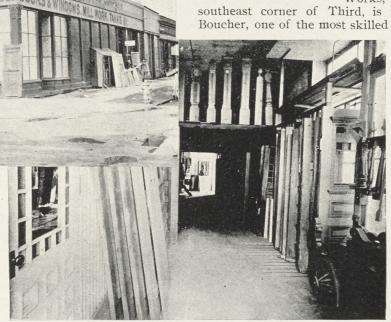
windows, weights, cords, house finish, mill work and mouldings, and keeps such a stock on hand that it is possible to supply all of these needed in a building at a notice of a couple of hours. The trade has greatly improved since the house opened here, and now the place is the resort for all persons doing building or who sell building goods, which they may obtain here at the lowest current prices. The headquarters of this establishment are at 671–673 Broadway, Oakland.

THE PUGET SOUND The Puget Sound Lumber Company has been for LUMBER CO. years the leading lumber concern in this county. It has attained to its present standing through the management of G. W. Fisher, who succeeded in buying out the old Merrill Lumber Company. The yards extend westerly along First Street from Broadway, with an ample frontage on Broadway, at which intersection is located the office of the Company—the most finely appointed place of the kind on the Coast. It is finished entirely in Douglas fir, kiln-dried, than which no prettier or more durable

wood can be used in furnishing a house. The Company has yards also at Alameda, Visalia, Tulare, and is interested in others at other places. It owns its own mills and vessels, and ships goods to all parts of the Coast, and over this immense area Mr. Fisher has control of the concerns of the Company.

OAKLAND BOILER The well-established Oakland Boiler Works. Works, 668 Franklin Street, at the southeast corner of Third, is in the hands of Thomas P. Boucher, one of the most skilled workmen on the Coast in his

business. It is located close to the estuary, and is convenient to shipping masters and engineers. It turns out and repairs all kinds of marine and stationery boilers, and the most modern of machinery is employed. For twenty-five years Mr. Boucher was employed in the great boiler works of Wm. McAfee & Son, San Francisco, and for ten years was foreman of the place. His boilers are in use al over the Coast, the last one having been put aboard the steamer John Riley, which has sailed for the Klondyke. Mr. Boucher is a Native Son, a member of Lincoln Parlor, N. S. G. W., and takes an active interest in the Order.



EXCELSIOR REDWOOD COMPANY, OAKLAND.

CHARLES M. Charles M. Jenkins is the pioneer planing mill man of JENKINS. Oakland, having been here since 1874. He is the successful proprietor of the East Oakland Planing Mill, on East Twelfth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, which he has been conducting for a long time. He is a native of Watsonville. He gives employment to twenty-two men and turns out all kinds of general mill work for the erection of houses, stores and other places of business.

MERRIMAN

Several years ago, the people of this city began a MANUFACTURING crusade in favor of the purchase of home-made goods, and, as a consequence, home trade has greatly increased in every line. The crusade has given an impetus to the consump-

tion of locally-manufactured goods and has led to the inception of a number of home manufactories. In the Merriman Manufacturing Company the people of this city and of the county have an institution which is worthy of appreciation. The President is A. A. Sawyer, and F. J. Lea is the Secretary and Manager. These gentleman are bright, wideawake business men. They have taken hold of a business which has been in existence since 1888, and have given it a most remarkable impetus. The company's pro-

ducts include ammonia, bar syrups, castor oil, chloride of lime, Jamaica ginger, liquid bluing, Alpha olive oil, as well as olive oil of all other leading kinds, soda, spices, salad oils, shoe dressing, sewing machine oil, Sicily bird seed, wagon oil, all the well-known flavoring extracts; Florida water, barber supplies and a number of other articles, all of which are almost in daily use in the households of Oakland. Such being the case, there is no necessity for going to San Francisco for goods which are daily produced here in all their purity, and the consumption of which tends to the circulation at home of money, which it is wrong and wasteful to spend abroad. For the purpose of encouraging this enterprise, the people of this county should inquire of their grocers for the flavoring extracts and other goods of the Merriman Manufacturing Company of Oakland, because many of the local

dealers now have them on their shelves and prefer to sell them to those manufactured on the other side of the bay. These extracts and products are made only of the purest ingredients and have no superior on the market. The Merriman Manufacturing Company sends goods all through the county, to Auburn, Sacramento, Stockton, San Francisco and a number of other places, and the goods are everywhere rated as unexcelled.

INDEPENDENT One of the purest, most wholesome and most popular BREWING CO. of the brands of steam beer brewed in this city is that made by the Independent Brewery, at East Tenth Street and Twenty-seventh Avenue, the proprietor and manager of which is Rudolph Ringgenberger.

Mr. Ringgenberger was born in Switzerland. He learned his trade in 1866, and has steadily worked at the business ever since. He came to this country in 1868, and in San Francisco he worked successively at the Philadelphia, the National and Pacific breweries. He came to Oakland in 1878 and served as foreman of the Washington Brewery for three years. He then established the East Oakland Brewery at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street, which he ran with remarkable success until 1890 when he sold it to the syndicate. In 1894, he established the present Independent Brewery, which has steadily grown in favor and its beer is rated as one of the best made in the State. Mr. Ringgenberger is a practical brewer and personally superintends every detail of the brews which he sends to customers.

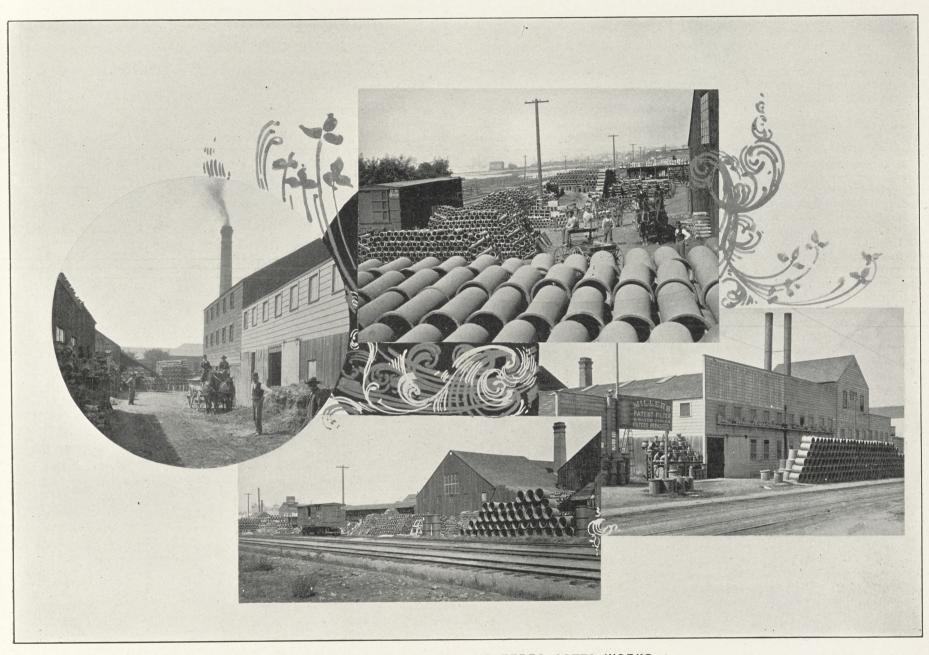


MERRIMAN MANUFACTURING CO., OAKLAND.

BAY CITY The Bay FLOUR MILLS. City Roller Flour Mills is the property of J. C. Westphal & Sons, and is located at the corner of First and Clay Streets. This popular brand of flour has been known to California housewives during the past twenty-three years, for it is that length of time since the plant was put up. The shipping facilities of the mill for supplying points on the bay are excellent, as the Company owns the schooner Annie which plies between Oakland and the ports of the bay counties. Besides, the mills are convenient to the railroad, and side tracks have been built, facilitating loading and enabling orders to be started direct to all points in the interior. The mills are equipped with all the latest improved roller process machinery for reducing cereals to flour and meal. The large trade in Oakland and its

suburbs is supplied by a number of wagons which deliver flour and other products daily. Between thirty-five and forty men are employed in the various departments, the pay roll amounting to over \$50,000 a year. The firm does a business of half a million dollars annually and is of great benefit and credit to the thriving City of Oakland.

BAY CITY The management of the Bay City Iron Works in the IRON WORKS. hands of F. J. Matthews is steadily pushing that institution to the front. The enterprise is located at 521 to 525 Third Street. It turns out all kinds of agricultural work, general jobbing in machinery work, threshers, machine engines with straw-burning boilers, and irrigating



OAKLAND ART POTTERY AND TERRA COTTA WORKS.

James Miller, Proprietor.

pumps of the M. B. Schutzell design. This pump throws two 12-inch streams with a capacity of 20,000 gallons a minute. These works are the only ones which make the straw-burner boiler for threshing machines. The boiler has taper flues and taper shells, which give more heat in proportion to the water in the boiler than can be given by any other design. The works employ fifteen men, who, with the practical manager, are mechanics in the strictest sense of the term.

THE The Oakland Cream Depot is an establishment of OAKLAND CREAM which the people of the city have every reason to be DEPOT. proud and certainly the President and founder, J. A.

Bliss, is to be congratulated upon the success of an enterprise which he took up in its infancy only a few years ago. In 1888 the business was practically

established by Mr. Bliss. It had already been started by other parties, but being run in a very desultory sort of way. There was one small route then and only a few cans of milk were disposed of each day. Mr. Bliss however, with a keen foresight, saw the opportunity for an establishment that would be a credit to the city and a profit to himself, so he grasped the helm. From the very beginning he assumed the highest standard possible in the manner of conducting his business and to-day he can boast of the largest and best-equipped establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast. His immense patronage has increased the number of routes to seven, while a special route is always in readiness to respond to extra calls or telephone orders, three hundred cans being now handled each day. One horse-power separator, with which he began, has been supplanted by two finely-constructed separators run by steam power. The need of more commodious quarters and those better adapted to the requirements of the business caused

Mr. Bliss to have erected last year the present handsome and well-appointed structure on the site of the old one at the corner of Telegraph Avenue and Eighteenth Street. A cold storage addition is one of the features of the new depot, where 150 gallons of cream are always kept in prime condition, as nearly all the ice-cream dealers in the city are supplied by this concern. Five hundred cows are being milked at present at the three dairies, known as Sweet Brier Dairy, in Wildcat Canyon, back of Berkeley, Diamond Canyon Dairy, back of Blair's Park, and Mt. Eden Dairy, near San Leandro. Butter is made fresh every day and the handling of eggs is a large branch of the industry. Visitors to the establishment are always welcomed by Mr. Bliss, who is ever anxious to show the public how carefully the place is conducted. He deserves great credit for being among the first and most earnest in agitating the matter of appointing a milk inspector for the city of Oakland and has always stood staunchly by the Board of Health on the question of the tuberculin test and healthfulness of cows generally.

PLANING MILL.

INGLER & ATKINSON The great number of handsome residences in Oakland and the surrounding surburban towns, which are constantly being multiplied, has necessarily

given place for many establishments which furnish the material for their construction. One of the largest industries of the kind in the county is the extensive planing mill of Ingler & Atkinson, at the corner of Washington and Third Streets, Oakland. The plant was established by C. L. Ingler more than fourteen years ago. Mr. Ingler was born in Philadelphia in 1851, but accompanied his parents to the Pacific Coast when a child. They settled in

Tuolumne County, where he attended the county schools, but finished his education in colleges at Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia. Returning to California he began a commercial career in San Francisco where he remained in the planing mill business until 1878 when he decided to locate in Oakland, and the present extensive and profitable plant is the result of his labor on this side of the bay. In 1883 a partnership agreement was entered into between Mr. Ingler and T. L. Hierlihy, but the latter was succeeded two years later by H. T. Atkinson, the present partner. The concern has furnished all the material of the kind required for such costly and beautiful structures as the residence of Senator Perkins, the Macdonough Building, Everett Block, Oakland High School and Edwin T. Goodall's home on Jackson Street.

Mr. Ingler has been a useful citizen to the community. He has served two terms as a member of the Board of Education, assisted in organizing the Builders' Exchange, of which he was the first Secretary, is a



THE OAKLAND CREAM DEPOT.

Director in the Equity Building and Loan Association, and is prominent in a number of fraternal societies.

ANTHONY'S In Anthony's Pharmacy, which is located at 1600 PHARMACY. Eighth Street, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Peralta Street, is found a tribute and a memorial to the late Dr. A. G. Anthony, the well-known physician who died in this city about three years ago. The doctor was one of the best known and most successful physicians which this city ever had and his services to the people extended over a period of more than a quarter of a century. He was known almost to everybody and his popularity led to his serving for two terms as a member of the Board of Health, over which body he presided. The Doctor was a

native of Massachusetts. He came to San Francisco in 1868 and located in Oakland in 1871. He left a widow and one son, Edward H., and two daughters, Mabel E. and Ada D. Anthony. The last mentioned is now temporarily in British Columbia. The Anthony Pharmacy is well supplied with drugs of all kinds and in the hands of a capable and skilled pharmacist, so that every prescription is compounded with all the care and skill which the necessity of the act demands.

P. Loustalot, the popular wholesale butcher, has one of the most finely appointed slaughter houses in the

stock yards at West Berkeley. The house is located on the main street of the stock yards and is supplied with all the latest devices for the expeditions, humane and cleanly slaughter of sheep, calves and hogs. Mr. Loustalot never has a scarcity in the supply of these animals, because he makes demands upon the finest ranges and ranches, which are respected and the result is that his patrons have always at their command a supply of the freshest pork, mutton and veal in the market. Mr. Loustalot's slaughter house turns out about 3,000 sheep a month with the other animals in proportion, and this supply is gradually on the increase.

JAMES MILLER. James Miller the enterprising owner of the Oakland Art Pottery and Terra Cotta Works, on East Twelfth Street, near Twentythird Avenue, East Oakland, was born at Calton Hill, Edinburgh, Scotland, March 25th, 1838. He learned the potter's trade when but a youth under the instruction

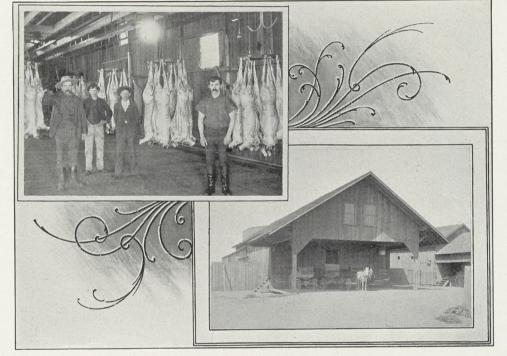
of Leroy, an Italian artist, who is recognized as the best moulder in Scotland. He advanced rapidly in his trade, one of his earliest great pieces of work, being a model of an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria. He perfected this knowledge of his trade and art by a tour of Europe, and especially by study at Naples. He came to America in 1866, working in some places at a salary of as much as \$300 a month. He arrived in California in 1872 and located in what was then Brooklyn, but what is now East Oakland. He was the first to introduce terra cotta for architectural purposes in this State, establishing the California Pottery and Terra Cotta Works, and

in August, 1886, located the present factory, which is known all over the country. Mr. Miller married Miss Isabella Crabb in Oakland, September 9th, 1873, and six children have been born to them. He is a member of Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 12, A. & A. S. Rite of 32d degree, of the United Workmen, and Knights of Honor. The Oakland Art Pottery and Terra Cotta Works cover nearly two blocks of ground, and have a railroad connection along their entire south frontage. They give employment to about forty persons, according to the activity of trade. The amount expended for wages annually ranges between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and the output of the works includes terra cotta chimney pipes, tops and caps, water filters,

fire-clay vases, pedestals, tiles, fountains, vitrified iron-stone sewer pipe, as well as a thousand other articles of an artistic nature for the interior and exterior decoration of the home and grounds. These goods sell easily on the reputation of Mr. Miller and his works, which is unexcelled. Mr. Miller is one of the brightest, most genial, enterprising art and pottery men in the country. He is the owner of several valuable patents and is always in advance in everything which tends to the betterment of the calling to which he has devoted his life. One of his recent achievements is a water filter which has become immensely popular and is considered one of the most perfect in use from a hygienic standpoint.

ABRAHAM JONAS. Abraham Jonas, who has so long been at the head of the big Jonas Clothing house of this city, is one of the best known and enterprising merchants of Oakland. He began his business ca-

reer in a modest way in a small store on Broadway, and gradually increased his custom until the patronage demanded one of the most commodious stores in the city. In conjunction with his brothers, other stores were established in Santa Cruz and San Bernardino. Mr. Jonas is affable, genial and methodical and has made a host of friends. He was born in 1855 in Rogazen, Prussia. His father was the late Rev. Joachim Jonas, who died some months ago, the family consisting of several sons and daughters. Mr. Jonas has acted as President of the First Hebrew Congregation in this city for three years and officiated as Grand President of the Ind. Order of B'nai B'rith.



P. LOUSTALOT'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE, WEST BERKELEY.

F. A. WILDER, Five years ago last September, the Albany Hotel of ALBANY HOTEL. Oakland was taken in charge by F. A. Wilder. It is still in that gentleman's hands, and under his management it has become one of the most successful and widely known hostelries in California. As a consequence, Mr. Wilder has secured the control of the house for a still

longer period, a fact which is greally appreciated by the people, both of this city and the traveling community. Mr. Wilder aims to have the Albany supply fully to its patrons the same table and accommodations which would be enioved by a wealthy family at home, and that he has succeeded in this respect is attested by some of the most exclusive residents of this city and other places who, when traveling, are satisfied with only the best which the market supplies and which means can command. The hotel is located at Fifteenth and Broadway Streets. It has one hundred sunny rooms, sun being on all sides of the house. It has electric elevators, and beautifully furnished apartments, single or en suite, with hot and cold water in each. All of the accommodations are supplied at rates which are remarkably low when

A. C. FAY. dairies of Alameda County is Talcott's, the entrance to which is off High Street, a short distance north of the San Leandro road. It is owned by A. C. Fay, who was brought up on a farm in Vermont and whose whole life has been, in one way or another, connected with dairy

interests. Mr. Fay has been in charge of this dairy since 1881, during which time he has served thousands of families in Oakland with milk and cream that for sweetness and richness has been unexcelled. The grazing land on which the cattle are, in part, fed comprises 300 acres. There are 250 cows supplying the dairy. These are also stallfed, in addition to the grazing on the ranch. the stall feed consisting annually of about 1,200 tons of hay, 250 tons of middlings, 300 tons of bran and 75 tons of oil cake. In this dual manner of supplying food, the cows are, at all times, kept in the best of physical condition and are thus able to perform the function of supplying rich and wholesome milk. Mr. Fay gives employment to fourteen men all the year around. This dairy has recently united with several



THE ALBANY HOTEL, OAKLAND.

one considers what the same accommodations cost elsewhere. The rates are from one dollar to three dollars per day. Mr. Wilder is thoroughly experienced in every detail of hotel management, and the wants and comfort of his guests are carefully looked after and have his personal supervision. It is a thoroughly home-like hotel and enjoys an excellent patronage.

produce their own products, among them being the Fairmount, the Blair, the California and the Medau dairies. The result of the mutual arrangement is what is called the Central Creamery. By the agreement in this case the wasteful expenditure of labor and money in having the same section supplied by the teams of four or five different dairies has been abandoned

and now these dairies supply all their customers in each district by means of one wagon. As a consequence of this methodical arrangement it is expected that the price of milk to consumers will soon be reduced. The output of this dairy is 450 gallons daily, 13,500 a month, or 4,927,500 a year.

PIERCE & There is no more complete veterinary institute in this State than the Oakland Veterinary Hospital, 1724 Webster Street, Oakland, at the intersection of Broadway, owned by Dr. Fred E. Pierce, D. V. S., and Dr. R. A. Archibald, D. V. S. It is forty by eighty feet in size, two stories in height, is well lighted, ventilated and

drained, with a capacity for twenty horses, and has also a canine department with accommodations for twenty dogs. All the latest modern appliances for the treatment of sick animals, including equine operating tables, are employed, and the greatest success has been achieved in treating all diseases. The place represents an outlay of \$5,000, and is a gem in every particular. Scientific instruments have lately been introduced, and Dr. Archibald is making a special study in bacteriology, which is now attracting so much attention from the surgical world.

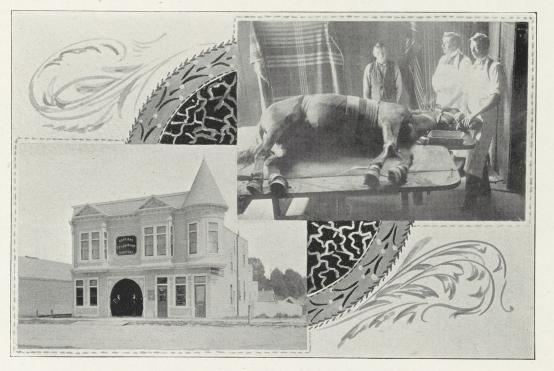
M. J. KELLER A lead-COMPANY. ing business house of Oakland, in fact one of the largest establishments on the Pacific Coast, is the M. J. Keller Company, at Nos. 1105, 1107 and 1109 Broadway. After more than eighteen years of steadily increasing prosperity this con-

cern attests the solidity and permanency of Oakland's business growth and progress. The firm was organized and began business in a small way in 1879, with a little store room and a comparatively small stock of men's furnishing goods. Working along the lines of rigid business principles, under the personal guidance of Mr. Keller, success was the reward from the beginning. Year by year some new departure, which would tend to advance the business, was taken, and at intervals a new line of goods was introduced, until at present every article of wearing apparel essential to a man's attire, and much that is worn by the gentler sex, can be had at this store. Besides

extensive tailoring and shirt-making departments, the catalogue includes hats and caps, ladies' waists, traveling bags and valises. Some months ago in conjunction with the regular tailoring business a ladies' tailoring department was added, which was not long in becoming quite as popular as the other branches. An extensive laundry is also maintained in connection with the establishment. To conduct a business of such magnitude, the services of 172 people are required in the various departments. Fifteen of the number are traveling salesmen, who ply their vocation over the vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Keller has long been prominently identified with all enterprises intended to promote the business inter-

ests of Oakland, and besides being an active worker in the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association has served a term as President of the Board of Trade.

GEO. E. The lead-FAIRCHILD. ing shoe stores in Oakland are owned by Geo. E. Fairchild. There are two of them and both have been named after this city itself, each being known as "The Oakland." One is located on the west side of Washington Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and the other is in the Macdonough Block, corner Fourteenth and Broadway. The former is 44 by 85 and the latter 30 by 45 feet in size. In each there are thousands of dollars invested in a stock of monster proportions and modern styles. Mr. Fairchild also owns an immense store in Honolulu, one in Alameda, one in Berkelev and three in San Francisco,



THE OAKLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

the principal one on that side of the bay being on Market Street, near Zinkand's restaurant. The Oakland houses were established about four years ago. Their growth has been rapid and their progress is due to the fact that standard goods are kept on hand and nothing is misrepresented. Mr. Fairchild is doing a very big business in San Francisco, but also gives his Oakland stores the closest attention. It is his intention, this season, to introduce into all of them certain features which are a means of great attraction to Eastern stores of the same kind. In the handling of his stores Mr. Fairchild gives employment to sixty-five men.

THOMAS DOMOTO. The Japanese Nursery, on Central Avenue, a short distance from the intersection of San Leandro road and High Street, is one of the most complete of its kind in the State. It occupies two acres and contains twenty-one hot-houses. Some of these extend in size from 16x45 feet to 30 x 115 feet. They are filled with a most variegated assortment of ferns, palms, flowers and home plants and there are thousands in the collection. The plants and flowers are raised in a scientific manner and are tended in the most capable way by a corps of botanists who are experts in their business. The nursery is the property of Thomas Domoto, who gives employment to seven men. Mr. Domoto has been located in his present place for five years and the flowers of his hot-

houses are popular all over the county.

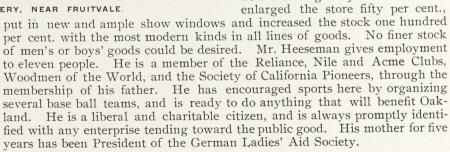
TAFT & PENNOYER There can be no better illustration of the sure and steady commercial growth of the City of Oakland than is given in the history of the dry-goods firm of Taft & Pennover. For twenty years the concern has been catering to the Oakland public and by honest, straight-forward dealing has gained a reputation second to none in the country, which coupled with excellent business judgment and methods has given it rank with the first business houses on the Pacific coast. In 1877, H. C. Taft, who had a store in Petaluma, decided upon entering a larger field, and moved his stock to this city. He chose for a location the store where the establishment is still doing business on Broadway, or rather about onesixth of it, for that was all the space he had need for then. Three years later Mr. Pennover joined him. The latter came fortified with about

twelve years' experience in the leading dry-goods houses of New York and Chicago, and under the able guidance of these formidable partners the business increased with such rapidity that it was soon found necessary to add one of the adjoining stores, so the one on the south was rented and the partitions knocked out. A few years passed, and saw the firm in the same predicament as before; the amount of store room was still inadequate to hold stock enough for the increased patronage. This time the store adjoining on the north was taken in. Again in 1890, the congested condition of their quarters made it necessary to enlarge, but a new departure was taken on this occasion by annexing the floor above. This step however was not a satis-

factory one, for although an elevator was put in for the convenience of purchasers, their customers seemed to dislike leaving the main floor, so the upper floor was abandoned and the store in the rear and facing on Fourteenth Street was added in its place about three years ago. A high grade of fancy goods and chinaware was added to the stock as the premises were extended, and the firm is now enjoying the patronage of the best families on this side of the bay as well as many purchasers from San Francisco. All the purchases of the house are made in New York and Europe, and while Mr. Pennoyer attends to the inside management Mr. Taft does the buying and makes two journeys each year to the Eastern metropolis. The firm enjoys the patronage of many New York houses who sell to no

other dry goods establishments here. Sixty employes are necessary to conduct the volume of business.

C. J. HEESEMAN. No young man of business in this city has displayed more enterprise and attracted more attention to himself and the house, within the last two years, than Chas. J. Heeseman, whose palatial clothing store is located at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Broadway, Oakland. There are few finer clothing emporiums in San Francisco, and the importance of this statement may be realized when it is asserted that on Mr. Heeseman's shelves there is a stock valued at between \$45,000 and \$50,000. Mr. Heeseman was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1871. He came here in 1882, was educated in the Oakland public schools, clerked for C. and A. Nordhausen, and in May of 1896 succeeded to their business, which he has since greatly increased. He enlarged the store fifty per cent.,





DOMOTO BROTHERS' NURSERY, NEAR FRUITVALE

HUNT, HATCH The establishment of the warehouses on the Adams Wharf, east of the Alice-Street bridge, possession of which was taken by Hunt, Hatch & Co., revolutionized the commission business of this city. Previously much of the fruit and vegetables consumed here was brought from San Francisco, and at a late hour in the morning distributed to dealers and consumers in this city and the surrounding towns.

When the new firm of Hunt, Hatch & Co. took hold of the business, it employed two steam schooners to bring fruit here daily, the result of which was that fruit was discharged here every morning at three o'clock, and fruit lovers and dealers were enabled to make their purchases before the sun rose. This caused a change in two respects—fruit that was fresh, without bruises, and fruit early enough to be used on the breakfast table. This year the firm will employ three steamers—the Duxbury, the Etta B. and the Mary C. These will run up and down the Sacramento and San

Joaquin Rivers and deliver at the warehouse of Hunt, Hatch & Co., at the Adams Wharf, the freshest of fruits and vegetables daily. The business of the firm last year exceeded four hundred tons a week, and this year a large increase in this amount is anticipated. The firm comprises C.W. Hunt, G. W. Hatch and W. M. Wheeler, the first acting as manager.

HAY & The San WRIGHT. Francisco and Oakland Harbors, with their enormous shipping, have created the necessity for a most extensive and modern shippard,

ly enough to be used on the r the firm will employ three the Etta B. and the Mary C. wn the Sacramento and San

WAREHOUSES OF HUNT, HATCH & CO., OAKLAND.

and such an institution has been established in the harbor of Oakland, near Alameda Point, by Alex. Hay and Elijah B. Wright, forming the well-known firm of Hay & Wright. These yards are the most complete on the Pacific Coast and as a consequence are always hives of industry from one end of the year to the other. They have been in operation for the past eight years. They are easy of access to craft both from Oakland and San

Francisco, and are protected from the fury of the gale, even in the stormiest kind of weather. The members of the firm are among the most expert ship builders on the continent, both having devoted all their lives to the calling. Mr. Hay is a native of Nova Scotia, where he learned his trade. He came to California in 1858 and for many years pursued his calling at Sixth and Berry Streets, San Francisco, prior to his removal to this side of the bay.

The vards have a frontage on the railroad track of the S. P. Narrow Gauge of 550 feet, and on the Estuary of San Antonio, otherwise known as Oakland Harbor, of 562 1/2 feet. They have a series of shops of all kinds, such as are required in an enterprise of this kind, wharf privileges down to deep water, a marine railway capable of hauling on shore vessels of 10,000 tons, immense derricks and hoists, some of which can lift boilers of forty tons weight. The firm does all kinds of repairing of boats,

tugs, sailing vessels and steamers, and builds all kinds of deep-water vessels of the largest description. Many of the finest vessels now afloat have glided down the ways in these yards, some of the most recent being the steamers Aloha and the Nelson, which are among the most perfect of their kind in these waters. The firm uses an immense amount of material annually, a great deal of it iron, supplied by the Judson Manufacturing Company of this city. The firm gives employment to 300 men and pays out wages to the amount of \$16,000 a month. The concern is known all over the Coast and its business is always increasing, necessitating a constant enlargement of the plant, in which, at the present is invested. The San Francisco office of the firm is at

time, over \$60,000 is invested. The San Francisco office of the firm is at 36 Steuart Street.

E. LEHNHARDT. The premier ice-cream establishment in Oakland is that of Emil Lehnhardt, at 1159 Broadway. Mr. Lehnhardt is a native of New York City. His father was a native of Mainz, on the Rhine, and his mother of Westphalia, Germany, and both are still

living. He went to San Francisco thirty years ago, attended school there, learned the trade of watchmaking, and then acted as traveling salesman for five years for a large wholesale jewelry house, going all over the Coast, from British Columbia to Mexico and as far east as the Rocky Mountains. He then engaged in confectionery and candy making, opening a store on Fourteenth Street, this city, nearly opposite the City Hall. He there attained to success, and later moved to his present quarters. At first he gave employment to only four people, and now he has twenty persons on his pay-roll. His factory and parlors are as complete as many of the leading concerns of

the kind in the East. His icecream, candy and confections are the best that can be made, and his trade in the first-named feature requires thirty tons of ice per month. Mr. Lehnhardt is married and has one daughter. His grandfather started the first lithographic institution in Germany, and was lithographer to the Crown and some of the official maps he made are now in the possession of Mr. Lehnhardt's father. Mr. Lehnhardt's father was one of the founders of the first German Turners' Society in the United States, at New York City in the early Fifties.

HOTEL Oakland is METROPOLE. proud in the possession of a hotel which for external appearance, the beauty and convenience of its internal arrangements, the excellence of its cuisine and service has no superior among the hotels of California, a State which ranks first in the care and attention given to the

guests which throng its hotels in all seasons of the year from all portions of the world. The Hotel Metropole is a modern hotel. It is newly built, is supplied with everything which can add to the comfort of its guests, its furnishings are complete and fresh, and its rooms are airy and large. Its location, on the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson Streets, is central, yet the guests are not disturbed by the noise of traffic over stone pavements. Electric cars pass the door and on them can be reached every portion of Alameda County, from Haywards and Fruitvale to the State University. The hotel

is the property of the Smiley Estate, the representatives of which take the greatest pride in the possession of one of the finest caravansaries in California. The proprietor is Mr. R. M. Briare, an experienced hotel man, well known in San Francisco and elsewhere, and who believes that the Hotel Metropole, as newly fitted up and re-decorated and re-furnished, has no superior. The hotel is a delightful home for families and tourists. It has excellent accommodations for commercial travellers, and its table is a special feature. Accommodations are furnished for over 150 guests. The class of patrons is very select, and among them are to be found the best families

from the East as well as of the Pacific Coast.

REMILLARD Oakland BROS. was in its infancy — a town of not more than 2,000 inhabitants--when the Remillard Brothers began the manufacture of brick in a small way. They had unlimited faith, however, in the future of the city, and that they did not err in judgment is shown by the conditions of Oakland to-day. Year by year their business increased and their facilities for producing a material for the best building purposes has been kept apace. As far back as 1879 their trade had reached proportions of such magnitude that it was decided to incorporate. This was done with such able officials to direct the affairs of the concern as President P. N. Remillard, Vice-President Phillip H. Remillard, and Secretary P. H. Lamoreaux. The Company at the present time maintains vast brickyards at Pleasanton, San Jose and



HOTEL METROPOLE, OAKLAND.

Green Brae, the combined capacity of these being about 45,000,000 bricks annually. The yearly sales amount to more than 30,000,000 bricks. To operate this immense plant necessitates the employment of about 400 men, and the pay-roll amounts to \$150,000 annually. Their trade has reached out to nearly all the cities and towns of Central California, which they also supply with lime, cement, plaster and general building material. Nearly every brick structure of any prominence in Oakland has been built with material furnished by this Company, and as our buildings compare favorably

with those of any city in the world, they stand as monuments to the merit and quality of material produced by this enterprising corporation.

NURSERY OF Oakland, for years, has been noted as a city of trees, palms and flowers, and the cultivation of these beauties

of nature by the people has conduced to making the place, in a special manner, the city of homes. No person has done more to foster this æsthetic taste—this love of flowers - in Oakland and along the Coast, than E. Gill, the florist who, for years, has had a large and well kept nursery on the west side of Washington Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. This perfectly appointed place, however, is only a fraction of the Gill's Nursery, because on the San Pablo road, immediately north of the northern line of Berkeley, he has 103 acres laid out in a most skillful manner and stocked with one of the largest and most varied assortments of trees, shade and fruit, palms, vines, ferns, and flowers to be found in California. Mr. Gill makes a specialty of flowers, and especially of roses, and the area which he has devoted to their cultivation is incomparably beautiful with the wealth of color and diversity of flowers which it displays. There are not fewer than 10,000

plants in the collection and of this number there are so many varieties as to render them well nigh innumerable. Among them may be enumerated the Rainbow, Papa Gontier, Belle Seibricht, Sofrano, Bridesmaid, Mrs. Cleveland, Perle des Jardins, Mme. Caroline Testout, American Beauty, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Ulrecht Bruner, Bride, Marechal Niel and Sarah Isabella Gill. These and others have a reputation which brings orders to Mr. Gill not alone from California, but also from all along the Pacific Coast as also from Europe. Mr. Gill is a most successful florist, a just reward for the excellence of his stock and the ability with which he conducts his business.

M. L. WURTS. One of the leading real estate agents of Alameda County and a gentlemen who has aided much in its growth and prosperity is M. L. Wurts. His office is in the Wurts Block, at 1323 Broadway, Oakland. His business is not confined to Oakland but

extends throughout the county, a very large number of sales having been effected by him in recent years especially at Berkeley. Mr. Wurts has been in the real estate business in Alameda County for over ten years and his rustle and enterprise have built up a very extensive business not only in real estate but also in the insurance business. Any matter placed in his

hands is attended to promptly and carefully.

MORRIS ISAACS. Morris Isaacs is the proprietor of The Oakland Clothing Company, on Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. He has been connected with the business life of Oakland for many years, and prior to engaging in his present enterprise was the manager of the Harris Clothing Company, on the corner of Ninth and Broadway. He has always been to the fore in assisting local commercial development, and in his social and business relations has established a host of friends and well wishers.

CHAS. H. BUTLER The firm of & CO. Chas. H.
Butler & Co., agents for the popular brand of Port Costa Flour and proprietors of the Monarch Feed and Meal Mill, conducts the largest business of the kind in Oakland. Their warehouses, mills and offices are situated on the wharf at the foot of Webster Street. As schoon-

ers can load and unload directly from or into their warehouses they save the expense of re-handling, wharfage and drayage which their competitors are forced to pay and consequently have to sell at San Francisco prices. Through the efforts of this firm and owing to the excellence of the article, Port Costa Flour has become a household necessity in Alameda County and an enormous quantity is sold each year. Chas. H. Butler, though a native of Michigan, has been a resident of Oakland for a great many years. Twenty years ago he began business on Eleventh Street, the firm name being Smith & Butler. Appreciating the superior advantages of the present location the business

was moved to its present site nearly five years ago. Since that time the business of the firm has increased wonderfully, and as stated before, the firm of Chas. H. Butler & Company has not only become the leading one in that line in Oakland but also in Alameda County.



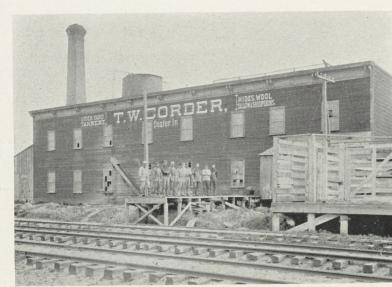
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE HOTEL METROPOLE, OAKLAND.



M. L. WURTS.

(T. W. CORDER. One of the most notable features of the great stock yards at West Berkeley is the hide, wool, tallow and sheepskin institution of T. W. Corder, which is also one of the most successful affairs of the kind in the country. Mr. Corder cures annually about 360,000 pounds of wool, which is shipped East, and renders 70,000 pounds of tallow per month, or nearly 1,000,000 pounds per year, a large portion of which is





TANNERY, STOCK YARDS, ETC., OF T. W. CORDER WEST BERKELEY.

used in the making of soap, much of which goes to Mexico. A large number of the hoofs of cattle at the stock yards are prepared there for shipment to Japan, where they are fashioned into combs and various other articles, and are then returned for sale to this country. The bones of nearly all the animals of the stock yards are also turned into fertilizing material, so that there is scarcely anything in the way of refuse from the carcasses in the yards which is not turned to account by Mr. Corder. This is especially true of hides, fully 30,000 cattle hides and 100,000 sheepskins being placed on the market every year. Mr. Corder's business has been established twenty years and is conducted in a manner which shows the proprietor to be versed in every branch of the calling.

OHLSON The Ohlson Salt Works at Mt. Eden have been for salt Works. years among the most thoroughly-established and widely-known institutions of the kind in the State, their reputation having been acquired at an early day and remaining with them up to the present time. They were established in 1870, and since that time they have readily

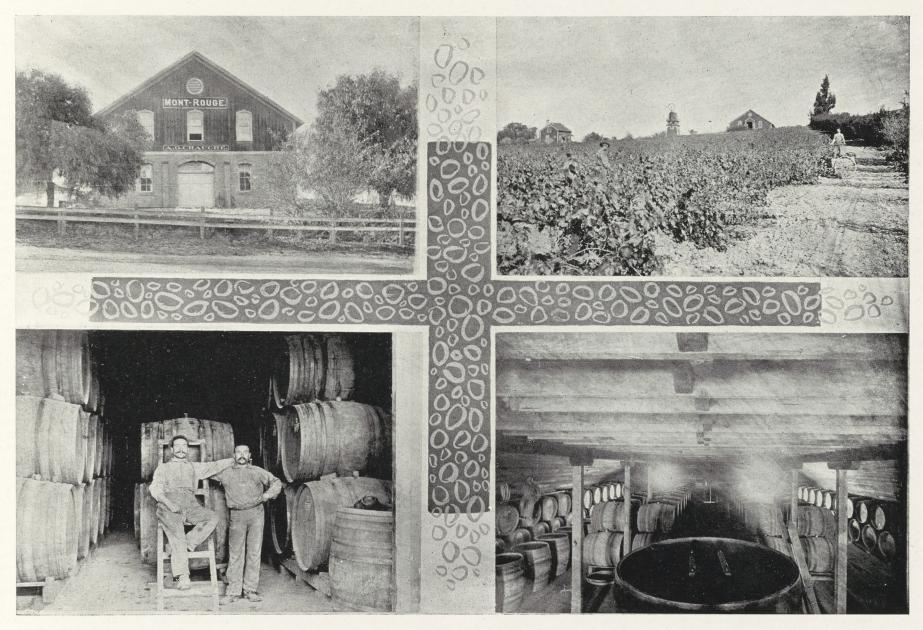
found a market at the highest prices available for their output. The product—coarse and half-ground salt—is shipped from the landing in Mt. Eden Creek to Plummer Brothers, San Francisco, the average crop being about 2,000 tons every year. The plant is now under the management of Alexander Cox, a young man who has been raised in the business, and who is possessed of rare executive and business ability.

OAKLAND The Oakland Bottling Works, at 1417 to 1421 Broad-BOTTLING WORKS. way, are second to none in the State in the solidity of their standing and their completeness of appointments. They are owned by the Oakland Bottling Company, the President of which is F. W. Stromberg, a prudent and circumspect business man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business. He was born in Germany, and came to Alameda County twenty-eight years ago. He resided for a time in Mount Eden, Pioche, Nevada, and in San Francisco, in which last-mentioned place he was married to Miss Katie Bentner. He came to this city and became the agent for the celebrated Fredericksberg beer of San Jose. When the breweries were pur-



THE OAKLAND BOTTLING WORKS.

chased by the syndicate this agency and that of Wieland's were consolidated, thus forming the Oakland Bottling Company. The beers bottled by this Company are Wieland's, Fredericksberg, Lohengrin and the United States, and these are sold to families, saloons and restaurants all over the adjoining counties. Twenty men and teams are employed in carrying on the enterprise, which has grown to great proportions.



MONT ROUGE VINEYARD AND WINERY, LIVERMORE.

ABLE PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The Alameda County Medical Society has on its Rolls Some of the Most Distinguished Members of the Medical Fraternity in the West. Some Personal Paragraphs That Will be Found Interesting.

LAMEDA COUNTY has been extremely fortunate as regards the class of professional men who have come to reside within her borders. Some of the most distinguished members of the medical fraternity in the West and a number of the most able leaders of the bar have their headquarters either in Oakland or surrounding towns.

The practicing physicians of Oakland are a fine set of men and the Alameda County Medical Society can hold its own with anything of the

kind in the West. The necessary limitations of space makes it impossible to comment on each of the individual members of the profession practicing here, but enough are presented to enable a good idea to be obtained of the calibre of those who make up the medical fraternity of Oakland.

DR. H. RYFKOGEL. Dr. Henry Anthon Louis Ryfkogel was born in Great Village, Nova Scotia, where he received his preliminary education in the schools of that place. He came to the United States in 1891, locating in San Francisco, where he undertook the study of the medical profession, in which he is now one of the most successful and promising of the younger members of the calling. He entered the medical department of the University of California in that year and graduated in 1894. He next became attached to the Dr. Woolsey's Railroad Hospital in this city for a year, after which, he took a post-graduate course at his

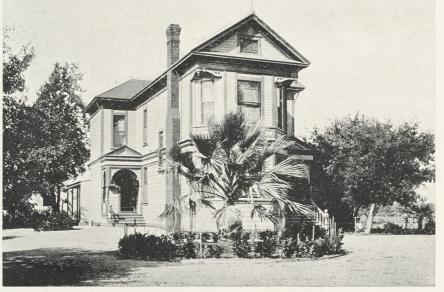
Alma Mater, where he also filled the position of instructor and assumed charge of the Museum of the College. He then returned to Oakland and, in 1895, entered into a partnership with Dr. E. H. Woolsey of this city, which still exists. Dr. Ryfkogel, for a young man, has been honored by a number of important positions, the duties of which he discharges in a very capable manner. He is a member of the Board of Health of Oakland, in which he acts as Chairman of the Committee on Prevailing Diseases and

their Causes. He also holds the position of Bacteriologist to the State Board of Health, with a term of four years. He is a member of the the Alameda County Medical Society, the San Francisco County Medical Society, the California Academy of Medicine, the San Francisco Microscopical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has also been appointed a member of the Alumni Council of the University of California, a position which he greatly prizes. He held the position of

Demonstrator of Anatomy of the University of California, but resigned two years ago. The Doctor has made a study of bacteriology and experimental surgery, mainly of a scientific character. He has written a number of articles on medical and surgical subjects, which have been published in leading journals of the profession. He enjoys a lucrative practice and the esteem of his brother practitioners. His office is at 1103 ½ Broadway, Oakland.

DR. E. F. CARD. Dr. E. F. Card was born in Kingston, Canada, in 1862. In 1876 he came to this Coast and entered the Cooper Medical College. After graduating he went to Chicago, and continued his studies there. On returning to the Coast he was eighteen months physician in the California Woman's Hospital in San Francisco. He has two offices, one in San Franciso, and one in Oakland. He has been a practitioner in Oakland for five years. Dr. Card has made a specialty

of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in the treatment of these organs has no superior on the Pacific Coast.



RESIDENCE OF STENZEL BROTHERS, SAN LORENZO.

DR. J. L. MILTON.

Dr. J. Milton is a young physician of this city who has already gained distinction in his profession and has surrounded himself with a large clientele. His father, Anthony Milton, is an old and popular resident of Oakland having settled here in the early

Sixties. The subject of this sketch was born in the family home at Twenty-eighth Street and San Pablo Avenue, in 1870, where he still resides. His general education was received in the public schools of Oakland and after graduating from the High school he entered the medical department of the University of California where he received his diploma in 1891. He spent the following fourteen months as an Interne at the City and County hospital of San Francisco. He next went to New York where he studied in the leading hospitals, principally the New York Polyclinic hospital, where he took a post graduate course and served as an Interne. He paid a brief visit to Oakland in 1894, and then left for a six months trip to Europe, studying in the hospitals of London and Paris. He returned in 1895 and opened an office in the Central Bank building in connection with Dr. A. Miles

Taylor. The latter left for an extended tour in Europe last January leaving his entire practice in charge of his able associate.

The career of Dr. EVA L. HARRIS. Eva L. Harris is a remarkable one. It illustrates what a plucky young woman can do. Less than four years ago she was a medical student in a San Francisco College; to-day she has a large practice in Oakland. Dr. Harris while in college supported herself; often her most needed wants were unsatisfied as she had not the means to supply them. But she knew not despair. She indomitably persevered, and today the sun has dispelled the clouds of yesterday. While at college she was so punctilious in her duties and intelligent in her studies, that six months prior to her graduation she was made on recommendation of the faculty, resident physician at the Fabiola Hospital. This was a handsome and deserved tribute to her abiltiy. Dr. Harris is a native of Ohio. She is a grad-

uate of Hahnemann Hospital College in San Francisco. This is a homœopathic institute; she is a member of that school. She graduated in 1895, and shortly opened an office in Oakland. Her college friends endeavored to dissuade her from taking such a step, contending that Oakland was full of medical practitioners, physicians who have resided there for years, and who had acquired renown and wealth through a constancy of professional service. They dwelt on the almost hopelessness of the task of a late medical graduate becoming a successful physician in Oakland; they advised the young doctor to locate in some small town, as her prospects of success would be much brighter. Here Dr. Harris's strength of character received additional accentuation. She told her friends that she would succeed in

her profession in Oakland. She was particularly fortunate in the commencement of her professional career. Several difficult cases were successfully treated by her, and her practice rapidly increased. To-day her services are in great demand, her handsome offices in the Macdonough Building being filled with people seeking alleviation from suffering. Dr. Harris is a vivacious little woman, intelligent and sympathetic.

DR. A physician of the eclectic school who has succeeded H. B. MEHRMANN. in building up an extensive patronage in Oakland during ten years is Dr. H. B. Mehrmann. He was born in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, August 17th, 1864. There his education was begun, but at the age of ten he moved to Chicago where he remained four years attend-

ing the public schools during that period. In 1876, he came to Oakland and for five years was a pupil at the old Sackett academic school. He next turned his attention to the study of medicine and entered the California Medical College in San Francisco where the eclectic doctrines as applied to the practice of medicines are taught. He graduated from that institution in April, 1885, and opened an office in Pleasanton, near the county border line. After practising there three years he decided that Oakland was a more desirable place to locate and he was not long in establishing an extensive practice here. Dr. Mehrmann is a member of the county, State and national eclectic societies. He has been President of the county society once and has been elevated to the same office twice in the State society. He is fond of athletic sports and some of the time which is not divide between his patients and his family is devoted to the Reliance Club of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Nile



FARM OF STENZEL BROTHERS, SAN LORENZO.

Club and belongs to a number of fraternal and benificiary organizations.

DR. F. W. MORSE. One of the leading specialists of this State is located in Oakland. He is Dr. F. W. Morse, who has given special attention to the eye, ear and throat. He was born in Decorah, Iowa, in 1855, where he lived until the age of fourteen. From there he came to California, settling in Chico. In 1874, he entered the University of California, graduating four years later. He then took the position of Assistant in the agricultural department and while acting in that capacity was appointed as expert on diseases of vines by a Joint Commission of the University and the State Viticultural Association. He spent three years in

the viticultural department of the University until 1889. During his service in that department he was several times commissioned to do expert work in Southern California. He next began a course in the medical department of the University, graduating in 1891. He has since been associated with Dr. Pardee, both in the cities of Oakland and San Francisco.

DR. N. H. Among the believers in the CHAMBERLAIN homeopathic method of treating the sick is Dr. N. H. Chamberlain. He was born in Henry County, Missouri, in 1868, but at an early age accompanied his parents to this State. They first lived at Placerville, but subsequently moved to San Jose where young Chamberlain attended the public schools. From there the family came to Oakland, in 1855, and two years latter, after completing a course at the High school, he went East and entered Ann Harbor University graduating in 1892. He had devoted his energies to acquiring a medical education while in the eastern college and his proficiency in that department resulted in his securing the appointment of resident physician of the college hospital after his graduation. He resigned to return to Oakland and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery here. He had devoted special attention to the latter branch. Dr. Chamberlain has served on the Board of Health for two years past and has been for the last year Gynecologist at Fabiola Hospital. He is Secretary of the Alameda Homoeopathic Medical Society and a member of the State body.

JOSEPH HENRY sician in Oakland and probably in the State, is Dr. Joseph Henry Wythe, who was born in Manchester, England, May 19th, 1822. He accompanied his parents to America in 1832, and began his education in the private schools of Philadelphia where the family settled. Twelve years later he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and commenced to study medicine in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Drs. Worrington, James R. Mc-

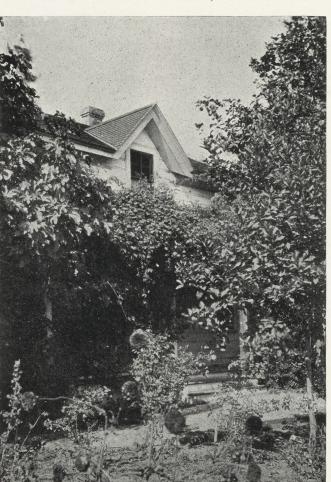
Clintock and J. Bryan. After attending two courses of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery he received his degree in 1850. He practiced in Philadelphia from July 1851 to March 1852, and then moved to Port Carbon, Pa., where he remained until 1857. He next became surgeon in the collieries of Carbon County, which post he held for

three years. He was in Mauch Chunk, Pa., during the succeeding two years, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers at the breaking out of the Civil war. In July 1862, he was promoted to Surgeon and five months later organized the camp hospital near Alexandria, D. C., for sick and wounded paroled soldiers. He practiced in Salem,

Oregon, from 1869 to 1870, since which time he has been in Oakland. He has been Professor of Microscopy and Histology in the Cooper Medical Institute since 1872, and is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of San Francisco, and the Victoria Institute of London, and is also a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He is the author of a number of excellent literary productions including the "Physician's Pocket Dose Book," "The Microscopist," "The Structure of the Blood and its Relation to Practical Medicine." He received the honorary degree of D. D., from the University of the Pacific in 1876, and that of L. L. D. from Willamette University in 1855. Dr. Wythe has devoted much of his life to pulpit work, he having expounded the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal faith at various times from 1842 to 1880.

DR. R. T. A native of Oakland who STRATTON. has gained distinction as a physician and surgeon is Dr. R. T. Stratton, who was born in the eastern section of the city in 1862. His father, James T. Stratton, was a pioneer who came from New York State in 1850. Mr. Stratton Sr. was engaged for many years in surveying and civil engineering, and was U.S. Surveyor General of California in 1876. Dr. Stratton graduated from the Franklin Grammar School, and subsequently the Oakland High School, entering upon a term at the State University when eighteen years of age. He then attended the Cooper Medical Institute for a time, but went East to finish his education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then took a post-graduate course at the Medical College and Hospital of New

York, receiving his degree. Returning to California he practiced in Calistoga, but came back to Oakland in 1887. Three years later was appointed County Physician of Alameda, and last year was appointed Surgeon at the Receiving Hospital. He is a brother of Senator F. S. Stratton, also of Professor Geo. M. Stratton, of the University of California.



RESIDENCE OF THEO. NEILSON, SAN LORENZO.



Dr. J. P. H. Dunn.
Dr. L. R. Webster.

Dr. Hubert N. Rowell, Berkeley.

Dr. E. H. Woolsey.

Dr. J. Maher.

Dr. E. J. Boyes.

Dr. Geo. C. Pardee.

Dr. J. H. Wythe.

Dr. D. D. Crowley.

Dr. H. E. Müller.

Dr. O. D. Hamlin.

Dr. A. Miles Taylor.

Dr. M. C. O'Toole, Berkeley.

Dr. R. T. Stratton.

DR. Dr. John S. Adams, the Nestor of the medical pro-JOHN S. ADAMS. fession in Oakland, was born in Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, December 24th, 1830. He is a descendent of one of the oldest and best known families in New England. He was educated in the public schools of Vermont, and is a graduate of the Albany, New York, Medical College, where he got his sheepskin on December 24th, 1855. While pursuing his studies at Albany, he was a favored student of Dr. John Swinburne, a distinguished physician and surgeon, who was subsequently quarantine officer of the port of New York, surgeon in the United States army, Mayor of Albany, and Member of Congress. Dr. Adams commenced the active practice of his profession in Troy, New York. He was for nearly six years connected with the hospitals in Albany and Troy. He was so assiduous in his work that his health became impaired and in 1863, in company with his wife and son, five years of age, he crossed the plains. Dr. Adams spent four years in Alpine County and rapidly recovered his health in the mountains. He then removed to San Francisco, but finding the climate too rigorous went to St. Helena, Napa County, and practiced in that and the adjoining counties until 1874, when he came to Oakland, where he has since resided. He spent a year in Europe as an attendant in the principal hospitals in London. Dr. Adams took much interest in the formation of the Medical Society of the State of California. The first certificate issued by the Board of Examiners of the Society was to him. This was on June 29th, 1876. June 19th, 1856, Dr. Adams married at Troy, Miss Ellen Tompkins, a native of Providence, Rhode Island. Her father was a leading manufacturer and inventor in Troy. On September 4th, 1885, Mrs. Adams died, leaving two children, Dr. Frank O. L. Adams and Carrie T. Adams. Nothwithstanding that Dr. Adams has practiced medicine for forty-three years he is as enthusiastic today in his profession as a recent graduate from a medical college.

DR. Dr. Stone, the resident physician at Fabiola Hospital, LUELLA STONE. is a native daughter. She was born in Santa Cruz. Her father, H. P. Stone, was one of the pioneers of Santa Barbara and was a prominent educator in that county. Dr. Stone was educated in the public schools of Santa Cruz, the High school of Oakland, and the University of California. She graduated from the University, receiving the degree of B. S. C. in 1889. Shortly after completing her collegiate course she entered the California Eclectic Medical College in San Francisco and graduated with high honors, standing at the head of a class of twenty, in December, 1892. In conjunction with Dr. W. B. Church she established the Oakland Sanitarium on Jackson Street. It was a private institution and rapidly acquired a popularity as a cure resort under its efficient management. The cares of the sanitarium were too great for Dr. Church's failing health and Dr. Stone removed to Jackson, Amador County, and engaged in active practice. Her success was marked and she rapidly acquired a large and lucrative business. In the Spring of 1897, Dr. Stone was offered and accepted the position of resident physician at the Fabiola Hospital. In this office she has discharged her responsible duties with such intelligenc and cheerfulness that she has endeared herself to the management and all those who have sought restoration of health within the hospital. Dr. Stone's kindness and sweetness of manner do much to alleviate suffering and lessen pain. Young in years but proficient and thorough in the knowledge of her profession, Dr. Stone's future is one of great promise.

DR. A. S. LARKEY. Dr. A. S. Larkey, a physician of the homoeopathic school, is another of the very bright young men California has given to the medical profession. He was born in Contra Costa County December 29, 1864. After attending the public schools in the neighborhood of his home he went to the University of the Pacific, in San Jose, and graduated in 1886, receiving the degree of Ph. B. His medical studies were then pursued in the eastern States, and in 1889 he graduated from the medical college of Philadelphia. Being anxious for the invaluable experience of a great hospital, Dr. Larkey set his heart upon a position in the New York Hahnemann Hospital. The only means of entrance to that institution is by competitive examination. Dr. Larkey successfully passed the difficult ordeal and was rewarded by receiving the appointment of surgeon of the hospital. He remained there a year and then returned to California, choosing Oakland wherein to locate. His ability was soon appreciated. He has been elevated to the office of President of the Alameda County Medical Society, and is at present surgeon for the Fabiola Hospital.

ment of the county is Dr. J. Maher. He has made his presence felt not only as a physician of the highest merit, but as a citizen of progressive spirit and sterling qualities. He has unlimited faith in the future of the bay county and has at no time hesitated to back his beliefs by cash investments. As an instance he is the possessor of a handsome home. Dr. Maher came to Oakland in 1889, not long after he had graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He was born in Ireland in 1848 and when still a young man lifted the burden of responsibility for his future from his father, who was the head of large family, and came to America. Since coming to the coast Dr. Maher was married to a native daughter, Miss Annie Mathews of Golden Gate, whose father, Peter Mathews is one of the pioneers of the State.

DR. J. L. MAYON. Dr. Mayon comes from one of the oldest families in the county. He was born near Marysville, in 1858. He was educated in the public schools in San Francisco. While attending the High school he took a course in Latin and Greek. He entered the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco and graduated with honors, November 6th, 1879. Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Mayon removed to Sutter Creek, Amador County, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Sutter Creek at that time was a lively and prosperous town and the Doctor from the first enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. At the expiration of three years he was asked by the Board of Supervisors to accept the position of County Physician and was chosen for that office. For seven years he held the position, or until his removal to Oakland. In Oakland, Dr. Mayon soon acquired the popularity which marked his professional and



PROMINENT PHYSICIANS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY .-- ALOPATHIC.

Dr. F. W. Morse, Oakland.

Dr. W. F. B. Wakefield, Oakland.

Dr. J. S. Adams, Oakland.

Dr. Frank L. Adams, Oakland.

Dr. H. A. L. Ryfkogle, Oakland. Dr. J. L. Milton, Oakland.

Dr. J. L. Mayon, Oakland.

Dr. F. H. Payne, Berkeley. Dr. G. L. Eaton, Oakland.

ocial career at Sutter Creek. He has served as Health Officer, and for over three years has been the Grand Medical Adviser of California for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Dr. Mayon has been successful in his professional work. He is an affable gentleman and entering the sick room his presence seemingly alleviates suffering. His genial manner often accomplishes what medicines cannot do—it cheers the patient and makes him for the time being forget his suffering. His office and residence are combined at his home, 1069 Market Street, Oakland.

DR. J. M. DUNN. Among the most successful dentists in Oakland is Dr. J. M. Dunn. Dr. Dunn was born in Oakland in April, 1865. He was educated at the public schools and is a graduate of the University of California and the dental department of that institution. In 1884 he commenced the practice of his profession in Oakland and to-day has a lucrative business. Dr. Dunn is constantly keeping abreast with the rapid advancement being made in dental surgery. His commodious parlors in the Union National Bank Building, Twelfth and Broadway, contain all the modern appliances and instruments for the treatment of refractory teeth, their painless extraction, or their restoration to usefulness. In all branches of the science the Doctor is proficient. Socially Dr. Dunn is an affable gentleman. He has a large circle of friends and as an entertainer he is noted for his hospitality and



DR. J. M. DUNN.

cheer in general. Dr. Dunn married Miss Emily Yoell of San Jose.

DR. M. M. ENOS. Dr. Enos, a successful practitioner of Oakland, is a native of Alameda County, having been born in Haywards. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from a college of medicine when he was but twenty years of age. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Enos commenced practice in San Francisco and two years ago removed to Oakland where he stands among the first in his school of medicine. He enjoys a large practice which is rapidly increasing. The Doctor has been very successful in performing a number of difficult surgical operations. Last June he conducted eighteen operations, all of which were successful. Dr. Enos' practice has grown to such proportions that early in the year he was compelled to seek more commodious quarters; he therefore removed his offices to the Kahn Building, Washington and Twelfth Streets, and in his present quarters has the handsomest and most commodious

offices in the city. They comprise four large rooms elegantly furnished and with the latest surgical appliances. The suite consists of a large reception room, containing all the latest magazines and periodicals; a consulting room, operating room, and an X-ray room. The last named is the most interesting from a scientific standpoint. It contains mechanical appliances capable of wonderful results. By means of the X-ray the Doctor is assisted in performing difficult surgical operations, as it accurately discloses fractures, bullets lodged in the body and erratic growths not revealed to the naked eye. The room, it is stated, is the first one in Oakland exclusively devoted to that branch of science.

DR. W. F. B. Dr. W. F. B. Wakefield was born at Parry Sound, WAKEFIELD. Ontario, Canada, in 1866. During early life he attended the schools of the towns of Thorold and St. Catharine's on the Canadian side, near Niagara Falls. He entered the University of Toronto and graduated in 1893. A desire to enjoy the many benefits of a life in California having long possessed the young student, he went to San Diego to study medicine. After a three years' sojourn in that portion of the State he con-



DR. J. J. MEDROS.

cluded to further advance his know-ledge of surgery by a visit to Europe. A year of close application to this branch of his profession under some of the great surgeons of Berlin familiarized him with modern methods and has enabled him to perform, since his return to California, some of the most intricate and delicate operations. He came to Oakland in January, 1896, and was not long in placing himself on a solid footing with the leading practitioners of the county, and in establishing the extensive practice he enjoys.

J. J. MEDROS. was born in Massachusetts, in 1869. He received his preliminary education in the Chauncy Hall Lotus School, Boston, and subsequently came to Cali-

fornia. He graduated with honors from the Cooper Medical College in 1889, and in 1890 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of California. He has since been associated with D. D. Crowley, M. D., in the practice of medicine in the city of Oakland.

DR. H. E. MULLER.

Dr. H. E. Müller is a physician of note who found his way to Oakland from picturesque Switzerland, where he was born in St. Gale in 1860. He received his early education in the schools, both public and private f his native town. He finished at



PROMINENT PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY OF ALAMEDA.

Dr. E. M. Keys. Dr Maurice W. Brown. Dr. J. T. McLean. Dr. G. P. Reynolds. Dr. W. B. Stephens. Dr. W.O. Smith.

the High School of Schaffansen on the Rhine, which overlooks the famous fall of that name, at the age of seventeen, and started immediately for California, whence his parents had preceded him. He had at that time a very limited knowledge of the English language, but that obstacle to a successful career in this country was overcome by a year's course at the San Francisco High School. He at once entered the medical department of the State University and graduated in 1880. After glancing about for a place to locate permanently, he decided upon Oakland as the most congenial city in which to pursue his chosen vocation. For six years his offices were in the Market Street block, and from there he moved to his present quarters, at 1155 Broadway. In 1890 he returned to Europe, spending a year of arduous study in Berlin and Zürich. While in Berlin he was a member of the International Medical Congress, which met there in August, 1890. He returned to Oakland and resumed his practice at the close of that year. While abroad he studied general medicine under Professor Eichhorst, and surgery under Professor Kroenlein. He became a member of the Board of Health of this city in 1892, and in 1895 was made President of the Free Clinic in Woolsey's Hospital. Dr. Müller is very popular socially among the Teuton residents of Oakland, and is President of the Deutscher Club, an honor he has held for a number of years.

PR. Dr. Frank L. Adams, one of the most eminent FRANK L. ADAMS. physicians in Oakland, and of the State, was born in Troy, New York, July 30th, 1858. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1863. Dr. Adams was educated at the Oakland High School and the State University. He graduated from the University in 1881. He then entered the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco and graduated from that institution in 1883. He served one year as Interne in the City and County Hospital of San Francisco and then commenced actively the practice of his profession with his father, Dr. John S. Adams, in Oakland. Dr. Adams has been a member of the Oakland Board of Health two terms and was Health Officer for one term. The Doctor is a member of the Athenian, Reliance and Water Nile Clubs. He is married and has two children. He has a charming home on Telegraph Avenue.

L. R. Webster was born in Clarksville, Penn., in L. R. Webster. 1863. Like many other men of sterling worth his early education was not gained without a hard struggle. Until he was sixteen years of age he helped to till the soil on his father's farm in Mercer County, Penn., gathering what knowledge he could, when he was able to spare the time, from the adjacent village schools. At sixteen he went to Ohio and punctuated his school terms by teaching long enough to gain the wherewithal to continue his studies. In 1860, he left for Kentucky to study medicine with Dr. A. Jackson, of Richmond, refusing the proffered pecuniary assistance of his father, who had begun to appreciate his son's efforts to acquire an education. In March, 1864, he graduated from the University of New York City and was appointed contract surgeon in the Union Army under Post Surgeon Field of Indiana. He subsequently served as physician and surgeon in St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and as

physician of the Lying-in Asylum of New York City. He afterwards practiced in Ohio until 1874, when he came to California. He located in Grass Valley, where he remained for about eleven years, serving for a long period during his residence in Nevada County as U. S. Examining Surgeon. He came to Oakland in 1885 and was not long in building up a good patronage and his services are sought by many coming from long distances. He is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons and the State Medical Society. Dr. Webster was married in 1865 to the daughter of C. C. Riggs.

DR. ALBERT MILES Prominent among the physicians of the regular TAYLOR. school in Alameda County is Dr. Albert Miles Taylor, who has been identified with the medical profession in Oakland for twelve years past. He was born December 31st, 1858, of pure Saxon stock, near the border line of Kentucky and Tennessee, his father being a wellknown pioneer of the blue grass locality. Like the greater number of Americans who have gained distinction in any capacity, his efforts to acquire an education during the earlier years of his life were met by numerous obstacles. After days of toil he went to night school and when it was possible he attended the district schools during the day. Finally he grasped an opportunity to enter McDowell College, the first of the higher institutions of learning to be established west of the Mississippi River, and known as the Missouri Medical College. From there he graduated with honors and concluded his medical education in New York and Europe. Dr. Taylor began practicing medicine and surgery in the Eastern States twentyone years ago and has been in charge of some of the large hospitals in the cities of the Altantic Coast. In 1884, he turned westward and located in Victoria, B. C. The winters proved too severe and after a two years sojourn in the far northwest he came to the more congenial climate of Oakland, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. His specialty is abdominal surgery, and in 1891 he went to New York, spending the year there studying this particular branch. In 1893 he returned to the metropolis of the East and took a post-graduate course in polyclinics. About two years ago Dr. Taylor founded the Taylor Sanitarium in this city, which is one of the most perfect private hospitals on the Pacific Coast. It is known as the East Bay Sanitarium. In January last Dr. Taylor left for a three-months' tour abroad, to continue the study of surgery in the cities of London, Paris and Berlin.

DR. Dr. Edwin J. Boyes is a Canadian who has successEDWIN J. BOYES. fully pursued the practice of medicine in Oakland
during the past few years. He was born in Toronto in 1864, and received
his education in the city of his birth. He was the medalist of the Normal
School, at the period when the Marquis of Lorne was the Governor of the
Province. Later, when he had graduated from the School of Natural
Science of Toronto, he was made Civil Engineer of the Canadian Government. He served in that capacity during the building of the Canadian
Pacific Railroad, and furnished the notes for a greater portion of the mapping of the Northwest territory. He subsequently turned his attention to



PROMINENT PHYSICIANS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY .-- HOM COPATHIC.

Dr. A. S. Larkey, Oakland.

Dr. N. H. Chamberlain, Oakland.

Dr. Eva L. Harris, Oakland.

Dr. B. P. Wall, Berkeley.
Dr. G. F. Whitworth, Berkeley.

the study of medicine and graduated with high honors from Trinity University and Trinity Medical College, plodding for a sheepskin from both institutions at the same time. In 1890 he left the Victoria University, an honorary graduate. He is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, which is the highest medical institution of learning in Canada, and its graduates are the only practitioners from Canada recognized in England. He decided that the west furnished the best advantages for a young physician and he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained three years. While practicing there he did most of the surgery for the gold miners, and during the last two years of his residence in Nevada was generally conceded to have the largest practice in the State. Since settling in Oakland four years ago he has devoted special attention to surgery and the diseases of women and children. In 1895 he went to Europe, spending a year studying in the larger hospitals of Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London. In the latter city Sir Spencer Wells was his tutor. Dr. Boyes is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His practice is not limited to Alameda County but is quite extensive in San Francisco.

DR. Among the younger members of the medical pro-OLIVER D. HAMLIN. fession, and one whose merit has already given him an assured position in the community, is Dr. Oliver D. Hamlin. He was born in Alameda County in 1870, and attended the public schools of Oakland, where his close application to study and rapid advancement convinced his elders that he would make his mark in later life. His college course was taken up at Santa Clara, where he graduated with honors in 1889. The study of medicine being his natural bent, he next entered the Cooper Institute in San Francisco, graduating with honors in 1894. He returned to the city of his birth and began practicing. Dr. Hamlin is a man of splendid proportions physically, and striking physiognomy. His presence is felt wherever he goes, and after being identified for a brief period with the Order of Elks he was elevated to the position of Exalted Ruler of the Oakland Lodge last March. He enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to fill such a high position in that body.

DR. G. L. EATON.

Dr. G. L. Eaton, one of the best known and most popular of the young physicians in Oakland, is a native son of this State. He was born in Visalia, Tulare County, July 13th, 1872. His earlier years were spent on the farm. At the age of ten his father died. Dr. Eaton, then but a boy, tramped two and a half miles over dusty roads in the summer and through the rains of winter to attend school. On exhausting the curriculum of the district school, he attended the Normal school at Visalia, and subsequently went to St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo County, finally entering the University at Berkeley. He then returned to Visalia and engaged in the abstract business for a year and a half, husbanding his resources in order that he might complete his education. Subsequently he entered the Vanderbilt and Tennessee University at Nashville. The Universities at the time were one, but before he graduated they became separate institutions. He pursued his studies with such diligence that he

received a diploma from each. After receiving the degree of M. D., Dr. Eaton was Interne in the Briggs Infirmary at Nashville, where he had an excellent opportunity to see and participate in many delicate and intricate operations. In 1864 he returned to Visalia, and on August 18th, of the same year, he came to Oakland and started a practice. Dr. Eaton is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the Oakland Board of Health. He is also a member of the Nile Club, and the Knights of Pythias. The Doctor is the surgeon for the Syndicate Railway System of Oakland, a position of responsibility and emolument. As a member of the Board of Health he has brought about much good to the City of Oakland. He was one of the chief workers in having Lake Merritt dredged and has been a material factor in all efforts towards placing Oakland on a thoroughly sanitary basis.

DR. O. L. JONES. Dr. O. L. Jones is a native of California. He received his early education in the public schools of San Rafael, and his High School education under Professor Kellogg, of the Boys' High School of San Francisco. He entered the Cooper Medical College with the class of '90, and after one year then went East to the Kentucky School of Medicine. After graduating from this institution he returned to California, took a post graduate course, and graduated from the California Medical College. He then spent two years abroad, completing his education by working under prominent operators in the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, and the great cities of England. A trip around the world followed, during which he made a study of special diseases in South Africa, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and other countries. Upon his return to California nearly four years ago the Doctor located in Oakland, where he has practiced ever since. He has been very successful, and on an average waits upon one hundred patients daily. His X-ray apparatus is one of the most complete on the coast, including an exceptionally large static machine (10 plates) and electric lamps and appliances for examining the interior of the body. The Doctor has his own dispensary, in charge of a competent druggist, and has lately been conducting a private sanitarium. He is one the staff of the McLane Hospital of San Francisco and occupies the chairs of bacteriology, microscopy and Histology of California Medical College. His offices occupy the entire upper floor, at the northeast corner of Seventh and Broadway.

DR. GEORGE P. Dr. George P. Reynolds of Alameda was born in REYNOLDS. Schuyler County, New York, in 1849. He received his preliminary education at Genesee College, Lima, Livingston County, New York. His professional education was acquired in the medical department of Syracuse University, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1873. He practiced his profession in Schuyler County, N. Y., until 1877, when he came to California, and to-day his practice has grown with his experience until at the present time it includes a most exclusive clientele. He has contributed much of his time, information and skill in improving the sanitary condition of Alameda. He is a member of the Board of Health, and over which he presides. Dr. Reynolds has finely appointed quarters at 1360 Park Street, and his home is located at 2256 Central Avenue.





PROMINENT PHYSICIANS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY .-- ECLECTIC.

Dr. M. M. Enos, Oakland.

Dr. O. L. Jones. Oakland.

Dr. Luella Stone, Oakland.

Dr. H. B. Mehrmann, Oakland.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Seminaries and Academies at Which Students are Instructed in All Branches of Education, and are Fitted for a Life of Usefulness.

HILE the public school system is a complete one, yet it does not comprise all of the educational advantages which Oakland and Alameda County have to offer. The private schools, seminaries and academies are among the best equipped and the best governed in the State. In the list of teachers are some of the foremost educators of the country. The course of study varies, and covers such a wide

scope that almost any branch of learning may be taken up by the

student. OAKLAND SEMINARY. Alameda County is the educational center of the Pacific Coast. Not only is the State University located here, which is destined to be without a superior in the United States in the way of buildings, grounds, corps of instructors, and number of students, but here also are located the finest private institutions of learning to be found in the State. For many reasons Alameda County has drawn to itself a very large proportion of people of education and refinement. who are extremely desirous that their sons and daughters be allowed the very best scholastic advantages. On this account a number of private schools have been established, for boys or for girls, which rank on a par with the best Eastern institutions. Among these none stands

higher than the Oakland Seminary.

a school for young ladies, which has been established for nearly forty years, and from which has graduated hundreds of young ladies who now are ornaments of society in cities scattered throughout the Eastern as well as the Western States.

Notwithstanding the recent period of financial depression which has forced many educational institutions to close their doors for lack of sufficient patronage, the Oakland Seminary has moved steadily along the pathway of prosperity and success, patronized by the leading families of the State, and

recommended by men occupying the highest positions in the ministry, in the legal and medical professions, and by the leaders in mercantile pursuits, not only in Oakland and San Francisco but in the cities of the interior and of the North and South.

Mrs. M. K. Blake, the head of the institution, is a lady who can safely be entrusted with the educational and moral guidance of the young ladies

who may be placed under her control and protection. Her seminary has every convenience and advantage for the education of those who may be enrolled as its members. The instructors have no superiors; the class rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated; the rooms for boarding pupils are fitted with every detail which may add to the comfort and health of the inmates: the cuisine and service is unsurpassed; the location is central, so that it can be reached easily from all directions; the facilities for exercise and recreation are unexcelled: and the social relations formed by the pupils are such as to elevate and enoble.

The Seminary was re-opened by Mrs. Blake nine years ago, after a prosperous career of over thirty years, and since then the number of pupils has steadily increased, and on its list are found the names of the daughters of the best families in the State.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

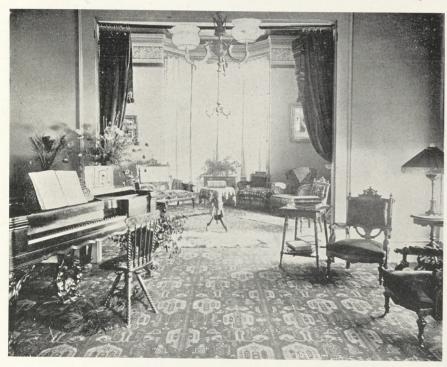
The corps of instructors is as follows: Mrs. M. K. Blake, Principal; T. D. Adams, A. M., Master—Classics, English and Oratorical Work; Mrs. T. D. Adams, Preceptress (graduate of State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.)—English and Mathematics; Madame V. Lefebre-Hopper, French; Mrs. R. H. Hohfeld (graduate of Oakland Seminary), German; Miss Harrie Borland (graduate of Oakland Seminary), Mathematics; Mrs. Dr. Sarah Graves, Physiology, Sewing and Embroidery; Miss Hobart, Elocutionary Etiquette; Miss Edith



THE OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Backus (graduate of Oakland Seminary), Principal of Primary Department; Miss Rena Hertzler and Miss Ida Egli, Kindergarten; Prof. R. H. Hohfeld, Piano and Harmony; Miss Flora Kendall, Piano; Prof. Henri Fairweather, Vocal Music; A. T. Stewart, Violin; Miss Theresa Sherwood, Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo; Mrs. M. C. Richardson, Drawing and Painting.

The following are some of the well-known citizens who have kindly al-



RECEPTION ROOMS, OAKLAND SEMINARY.

lowed the use of their names for reference: Rev. J. J. McLean, D. D., Oakland; Hon. F. K. Shattuck, Berkeley; Rev. Geo. Mooar, D. D., Oakland; Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D., Oakland; Hon. Wm. R. Davis, Oakland; Wm. R. Wells, A. M., M. D., Petaluma; Hon. F. M. Campbell, Oakland; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco; Rev. Robert Bentley, D. D., Berkeley; Judge J. M. Haven, Oakland; Judge McKisick, San Francisco.

Oakland Seminary is centrally located at 528 Eleventh Street, Oakland, a city that in healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery and facilities for mental and moral culture is unsurpassed in the State. Inquiries for catalogues and other descriptive matter will be promptly answered.

ST. JOSEPH'S

ACADEMY.

St. Joseph's Academy, which is the preparatory school for St. Mary's College, is located at Fifth and Jackson It is in a quiet part of the city, possessing large and

spacious grounds, affording to pupils a home as well as a school. Its scholastic merit and adaptability is duly appreciated by parents and others visiting the academy, and making themselves acquainted with its many superior advantages.

The Academy is in charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, a teaching order founded in France in the seventeenth century. The Brothers, as far as possible, form with their pupils a happy family circle. Living in the same house, they preside at their recreations, and thus, without obtruding, give at once an air of refinement and a tone of morality to their every action.

Brother Genebern is Director. He came to California in 1868 with Brother Justin, the late Brother Cianin and six other members of the Order. They assumed the management of St. Mary's College, then located on the



ART ROOMS, OAKLAND SEMINARY.

old Mission Road, San Francisco, which college was subsequently removed to Oakland.

In 1870 St. Joseph's Academy was founded. Its present site was purchased from J. Ross Brown, ex-Minister to China. In the large grounds east of the former Brown residence there stands to-day a summer house, the material for which was brought from China by Alex. Brown.

The Academy was first conducted as a day school, but in 1880 it was changed so that both day and boarding pupils attend. The average number of pupils is between forty and fifty. The Brothers of the Christian Schools, of which Brother Bettelin is Superior on the Coast, are trained to the work of education. It is their vocation; the sole object of their Society. Under their control St. Joseph's Academy enjoys the advantages of over

two hundred year teaching and of world wide acquain ance with the best an latest methods of pedagogic science. Care is taken that every branch prescribed be thoroughly studied and nothing learned by rote. At St. Joseph Academy, board, tuition, medical attendance, books and stationery are placed within the means of parents of moderate circumstances.

OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

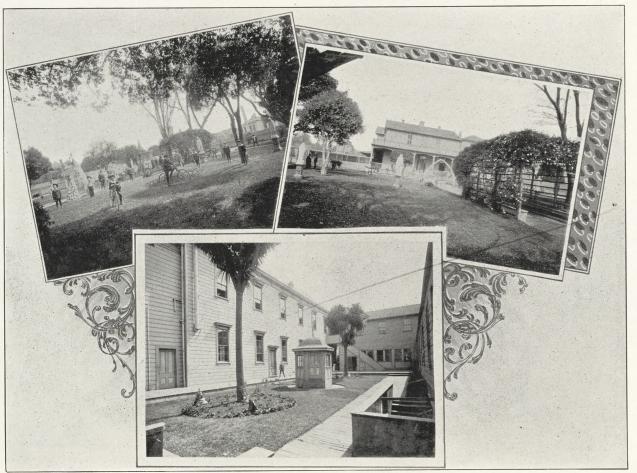
There are a number of other excellent private educational institutions, all of which are successfully Among operated. them may be mentioned the Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Fifteenth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, which is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and has a large attendance. It is among the foremost of Catholic institutions of learning halls and class rooms are especially adapted for the uses for which they were constructed. The course of study embraces a complete college education, while the teaching force is of recognized ability. The college enjoys a State reputation, though among its students and graduates, are many who have come from other sections of the country.

The Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 1534 Webster Avenue,

is conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred name of Jesus and Mary. It is among the largest and best apportioned convents on the Pacific Coast and the buildings as well as the grounds are ornaments which any city can justly feel proud of. The grounds on the rear face Lake Merritt, where boating is enjoyed by the young ladies. Thousands look back to their early religious and educational training received in this convent.

Gilson's Normal and Special Training School, 569 Thirteenth Street, makes a specialty of fitting both men and women for the profession of teaching. Course of study necessary for all branches, from primary to University work, are on the curriculum.

Aydelott's Business College on Broadway and Eleventh Streets, and the Polytechnic Business College on Twelfth and Clay Streets, make



ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, OAKLAND.

in this county, and has a large and thoroughly efficient corps of instructors. California College, on East Twenty-seventh Street and Fourteenth Avenue, is under the charge of the Baptist denomination. It has several fine buildings, and spacious grounds, beautifully laid out in gardens, walks and groves. The dormitories are particularly attractive, while the assembly

specialties of fitting young men and women for the active duties of a business life. All branches in this connection are taught, but more especially the studies of stenography, typewriting and book-keeping.

The Pacific Theological Seminary, Webster Street, between Hawthorne and Plymouth Avenues, fits students for the pulpit. From this institution

many a man hns gone forth to preach the gospel at home and foreign fields.

The Sacred Heart school for boys and a separate one for girls is located on Forty-first Street, near Grove. The former is in charge of the Christian Brothers, while the Sisters of the Holy Names conduct

the latter. This is a primary and elementary school, where students are fitted for the higher courses in the St.

Mary's College.

This College occupies a very large brick buildings on Broadway and Plymouth Avenue. It is one of the finest structures of like kind on the Coast, and the cost of construction ran well up into six figures. The Christian Brothers guide the destinies of the youths entrusted to their care. Though all the higher branches of learning are taught, the physical welfare of the student is also provided for. A fine gymnasium and an extensive campus, provide means for the development of the muscles and body of the growing boy.

St. Mary's school for boys, on Jefferson and Seventh Streets, is in charge of the Christian Brothers, while the school for girls, conducted by Sisters of the Holy Names, is located on Grove and Seventh Streets.

St. Patrick's school for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers is on Seward and Campbell Streets. The girls's chool is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Anthony's school is located on Pray Avenue, near East Fourteenth

Streets, conducted by Dominican Sisters.

St. Francis de Sales school for boys, conducted by Christian Brothers;

girls school conducted by Sisters of the Holy Names, is on the corner of Jones and Grove Streets.

Zion German and English school, is on the corner of Myrtle and Twelfth Streets. It is affiliated with the Lutheran denomination.

MISS HORTON'S

SCHOOL.

Miss Horton's

School, Corner of

Twelfth and Filbert Streets, Oakland, is

now entering its fourteenth year, having

been opened in September, 1883, by Miss

Horton who was for some years previously

connected with the Adelphia Academy,

Brooklyn, N. Y. The school has from

the outset taken the initiative in intro-

ducing live methods and worthy ideas

in education, and numbers among its

earlier puplils many who are already dis-

tinguishing themselves in active life.

The founder's conception has, from the

first, embodied the idea of making a

thoroughly wholesome school life for

the pupils; and, in order to carry this

out, bodily training, in addition to

mental, has been recognized as essen-

tial. To this end, gymnastics, and the

Lloyd system of manual training lend

their aid. As there is a limited number

in each class, attention to detail is ren-



ONE OF THE CLASS ROOMS, MISS HORTON'S SCHOOL, OAKLAND.

dered feasible in all departments; and opportunity is given for that utilization of the natural tendencies of the individual character which promotes its intelligent and harmonious development. The course of instruction comprises all the grades from primary to college preparatory, and is thoroughly co-educational throughout. Graduates are accredited to the University of California at Berkeley.



ALAMEDA COUNTY CITIZENS.

Brief Biographies of Some of the Well-Known Men who Have Made Their Home in the Most Resourceful County in California. Records that can Stand the Test of Public Criticism.

T is but natural that so prosperous a community as Alameda County should contain within its borders many men whose names are household words all over the State. From a political standpoint alone, the fact that Alameda is the banner Republican county of California draws particular attention to it, as does also that it has given to the State one Governor and the present Republican United States Senator, Geo. C. Perkins.

In the few brief biographies that follow will be found a few facts regarding those whose lives have in some ways been distinguished from those of their fellow men, and a fairly good representation is given of the class of citizens Alameda County numbers within its boundaries. Some of them have Statewide reputations, and others are merely local; but in every instance it can at least be said they have been "tried and not found wanting."

L. C. MOREHOUSE. It can in no way be considered undue adulation to say that in L. C. Morehouse Alameda County has one of the most distinguished citizens of the State of California. His public record certainly entitles him to such honors, for during the past sixteen years he has represented the Second District on the State Board of Equalization — a term of continuous service unrivalled by any other officer of the State. To the regret of those he has so long and faithfully represented, he will, with the close of the present year, lay down the cares of office, his desire being to obtain that rest his public career shows he has so well earned.

Mr. Morehouse's life has been a busy one, and has been marked throughout by a chain of successes wrought by his own personal zeal and energy, and accomplished in great part by the unblemished reputation obtained in every community in which he has resided. His childhood years were passed

on the farm near Cardiff, Onondaga County, New York, where he was born on the 29th day of December, 1833. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Lake County, Illinois, and established their home almost on the line which separates the northern part of Illinois from the southern part of Wisconsin.

In 1852, when Mr. Morehouse was a lad scarcely nineteen years of age, his father, who had become smitten with the gold fever that was then raging throught the country as a result of the discoveries in California, decided to head for the new El Dorado, and to take his son, the subject of this sketch, with him, Mrs. Morehouse and the rest of the family remaining meantime on the home farm in Illinois. In April of that year they accordingly set forth with fourteen other hardy emigrants, all have

forth with fourteen other hardy emigrants, all having cast their lots together for the trip across the plains. The route selected lay in a direct line through Illinois and Iowa, crossing the Missouri River at Kanesville, the present site of Council Bluffs, and then due west over the great plains and the Divide.

The trip was an adventurous one, owing to the dangers attendant on the bands of Indians who roved about the plains and the many wild beasts that might be encountered, but they accomplished it safely and arrived at Diamond Springs in August of the same year. A few months later Mr. Morehouse, Sr., died at Stockton, and his son was therefore thrown on his own resources. He took up the occupation of teaming, and for several months plied between the mines of Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties, with occasional visits to Stockton. In December, 1853, he went to San Leandro and hired out on a ranch near the town at wages of \$600 a year. Six months later his employer, being somewhat pinched for money, wanted to reduce his pay; but he was offered the same amount at the Haas Ranch near by so he transferred his services there.

His spirit of enterprise induced Mr. Morehouse in 1857 to branch out as a farmer on his own account. Instead of squandering the wages he had been receiving on the Haas Ranch, he had laid them carefully by, the result being that he started up his farm on what proved a paying basis from the start.

He got homesick, however, and the following year, in 1858, he sold out his ranch and started back for Illinois, via the Panama route.

On his arrival at the home place he invested the little nest-egg he had made in California in land, and settled down to enjoy life again with his mother and the rest of the family. In June, 1861, came one of the most



L. C. MOREHOUSE, SAN LEANDRO.

important events of his life, for he married Miss Miriam Jewett, the lady who is still the sharer of his fortunes. The ceremony was performed at Racine, Wisconsin, but they made their home on his Illinois farm, where they dwelt uninterruptedly for the next five years.

By this time the old California fever was beginning to assert itself again. He was doing well, it was true, but the slow-going methods of the East as compared with those he had experienced in California palled on him, and he

decided to seek his fortunes once more in the Land of the Pacific. He accordingly sold his Illinois farm and, accompanied by his wife, joined an expedition and set forth on his second trip across the plains. The same route was followed as regards the crossing of the Missouri, which was accomplished at Omaha, and they then headed along the north bank of the Platte River, through Salt Lake, and over the southern route to Austin. Nevada. From this point Mr. Morehouse and his wife then drove to his old headquarters at San Leandro, and took up the residence there that they have ever since maintained. They made excellent time on their overland trip, for although they remained a week in Salt Lake City the total

irces. He



SENATOR GEO. C. PERKINS.

time consumed from first to last was from April 26th to August 26th. Mr. Morehouse decided to go into business life on this, his second, venture on the Coast. He engaged in the collecting and insurance business, and the large acquaintance he thus formed, added to the general knowledge of his integrity and straightforwardness, resulted in his being elected Constable of Eden Township, a political preferment that proved to be the first step to a long and honored public career.

When his term of Constable was ended he was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor under the late O. H. Burnham, whose headquarters at the time were in Oakland, and later he was elected Township Assessor. So well and so impartially did he fulfill his new trust that the people elected him three times to the place, finally conferring on him the honor of returning him Assessor of Alameda County. The Legislature, however, changed the law before he could take the position, so he went back to his old post of Assessor of Eden Township, and remained in it until the close of 1882.

At that time the Republican party was in sore straits to get men on the State ticket who could be elected. The name of L. C. Morehouse was

proposed for the Second District of the Board of Equalization, and was at once accepted, for by this time his record for honesty and faithfulness to his trust had become more than local. His nomination was followed by his election, he being the only Republican elected on the district ticket. His colleagues on the Board were Charles Gildea, C. E. Wilcox and John Markley. The special qualifications that he possessed, owing to his long service as Assessor, made him a valuable man to the State, and the people realized this, for at the next election, in 1886, they returned him again, the other members being Gordon E. Sloss, C. E. Wilcox and John T. Gaffey. The same conditions prevailed in 1890, when he was elected in company with J. S. Swan, R. H. Beamer and J. R. Hebbron, and in 1894 he was returned for the fourth time, his associates on the Board being A. Chesebrough, R. H. Beamer and George L. Arnold.

On January 1st, 1899, the public career of Mr. Morehouse will close for the time being anyhow, and at his beautiful home on Estudillo Avenue, San Leandro, he will enjoy the rest to which so busy a career entitles him. He leaves the State service with the knowledge that he has the confidence and

esteem of the people, as has been well attested by his repeated reëlections. His labors on the Board of Equalization has always been marked with that careful prudence which is one of his distinguishing traits, and the other members long since acknowledged his ability in this regard by electing him to the presidency of their councils. The people of California will long have occasion to remember the name of L. C. Morehouse, for in his hands their interests were always well cared for and ably protected.

From a social standpoint Mr. Morehouse is one of the most popular men in Alameda County, and, it is needless to say, is about the best known. His advice is always sought in the Republican councils, and among business men he is one



CONGRESSMAN S. G. HILBORN.

of those people whose "word is as good as his bond." He is a man of means for he has been remarkably successful in his investments, a result, of course, of his business acumen. Many excellent opportunities to engage in financial undertakings have been placed before him since it became known that he intended to retire into private life, but so far he has accepted none, and for the present at least will content himself at his home place in the little town he selected over a quarter of a century ago for the scene of his life's labors.

Socrates Huff is one of the best known of the Alameda County pioneers. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 1, 1827, a son of William and Pleasa (Garber) Huff. As a boy Mr. Huff had such limited educational advantages as were accessible in the pioneer settlements of the period in St. Joseph. When the news of the gold discovery in California was confirmed, Mr. Huff, with his brother, L. B., and four others, set out for the land of golden promise in February, 1849, reaching Bear River, after many hardships, August 12, 1849. Mr. Huff was successful in mining, but, thinking business more profitable, left his pan for a commercial life in Sacramento. Malaria soon drove him to Alameda

County, where he settled in Mission San Jose. Here he remained until 1851, when he returned to the East, but came back five months later. He then purchased a freighting vessel and engaged in that business, plying between Alvarado, San Francisco and Stockton, until November, 1852, when he made made another journey East and was married to Miss Amelia Cassaday February 14, 1853. Mr. Huff then went to Iowa and from there drove a herd of cattle to Green Valley, Alameda County. For a time he resided in Haywards and later moved to San Leandro, which has been the family home ever since, though for a time Mr. Huff was engaged in buriness in Carson City. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of Alameda County, which position he held for four years. Besides his farming and real estate interests he has been interested in banking and insurance business. In 1886 Mr. Huff was again elected Treasurer and in 1888 and 1890 the the voters also returned him to the position he had so faithfully filled.

T. L. Barker. T. L. Barker was born on a farm in New Haven County, Connecticut, in 1828. When about twelve years old he went to live with a relative in Auburn, New York. There he went to school and slept in the store. When the California gold excitement broke out, in '48, being "grub-staked" by an older clerk, he joined the Cayuga Joint Stock Company, and came to California, via Cape Horn, arriving in San

Francisco October 12, 1849. Soon after his arrival he went to the mines in Mariposa County. Like most other companies, his went to pieces, and about January 1st he went back to San Francisco. In January and February, 1850, Barker was employed in boating shakes and shingles from the foot of Commerce Street, San Antonio, to San Francisco, the shakes and shingles being from the redwoods. He went to the mines near Auburn, and from January, '51, till September, '53, he was a clerk and salesman in a wholesale grocery store in Sacramento. In 1856 he became a member of the firm of Booth & Co., in Sacramento. In 1868 he became connected with

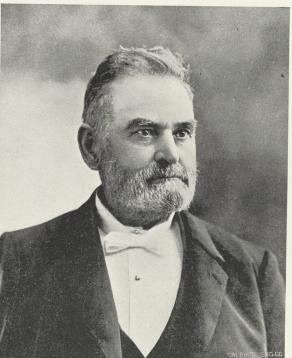
and part of the firm of Wellman, Peck & Co. of San Francisco, retiring from the firm in 1880, soon after the death of Mr. Peck. Since that date he has not been in active business. He resided in San Francisco from '56 to '74, and since then in Oakland. Mr. Barker has always taken an active interest in city affairs and was elected to the Council from the Third Ward, as a Republican, in '85. In 1893 he was tendered, unsolicited by him, the nomination for Mayor by the City Convention and accepted the same, but most of the men who asked him to be a candidate went back on him on election day and voted for the candidate of the municipal league. Since that date he has taken no active part in city politics. In 1872 Mr. Barker married Miss Mary

Richardson Simpson, a native of New York City. They have one daughter, Mary Simpson Barker. Mr. Barker is a member of the Society of California Pioneers and for nearly forty years has been a member of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES WHITE Charles White Logan, the LOGAN. photographer, to whom is to be credited many of the artistic photographic landscape views which adorn the pages of The Tribune's Souvenir of Alameda County, is a native of Iowa. He has been a resident of Oakland since 1889. He is an artist in his line of business in the truest sense of the word. His pictures are true to life, because he is able to perceive at a glance how to pose his subject and to determine the beauty spot which should attract the focus of his camera. Mr. Logan is also prominent in business and political circles and a genial gentleman with a large circle of friends. Mr. Logan does inside work, and for both he is equipped with all the latest requirements and improvements in the instruments of his profession. His studio is at 517 Thirteenth Street.

ANDREW Hollywood, Collector Hollywood. Andrew Hollywood, Collector of the Port of Oakland, is a native of Dublin, Ireland. He came to America in 1849. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fortieth New York Infantry, known as the Mozart Regiment, commanded by Col. E. J. Riley. The regiment was pound brigade of the Third Army Corps under Gen

attached to the Red Diamond brigade of the Third Army Corps under Gen. Phil. Kearney. Mr. Hollywood was shot in the left arm at Fair Oaks. He received the Kearney medal at Acquia Creek and was mustered out of service at Petersburg, 1864, by expiration of enlistment, and came to California. He entered the customs service at San Francisco in 1867 and rose to the position of sampler of merchandise. He was Deputy Sheriff under Colonel McKillican, of Alameda County, and last spring he was appointed to his present position of Collector of the Port of Oakland. He is a special aid-de-camp to Department Commander Cahen, G. A. R.



SOCRATES HUFF, SAN LEANDRO.



REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF OAKLAND.

T. L. Barker.

E. Lehnhardt.

J. W. Evans.

Chas. D. Pierce.

Alex. Hay.

C. L. Ingler.

Henry Rogers.

W. Frank Pierce.

M. J. Laymance.

Chas. G. Reed.

F. W. Stromberg.

W. S. Pelouze.

E. H. Anthony.

James Miller.

John A. Britton, General Manager of the Oakland JOHN A. BRITTON. Gas Light and Heat Company, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born October 9th, 1855. He received a common school education in his home city, and went to San Francisco, arriving there April 2d, 1868, where he attended the Lincoln School for one year. He studied law in the offices of Judges John Curry and Oliver P. Evans from 1871 to 1874. He then came to Oakland and went into the employment of the Oakland Gas Company August 1st, 1874, acting in the capacity of a collector. On August 29th, 1883, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of that Company, and has field those positions since. In January of 1895 he was elected General Manager of the Company. Mr. Britton was married July 29th, 1879, to Miss Florence Eastland. He is the father of five children — Van

Leer Eastland, Florence Armstrong, Alice Landor, John Alexander and Emmett Nicholson Britton. Van Leer Britton was appointed as a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point in the early part of this year, 1898. Mr. Britton is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M.; Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Council, No. 12, R. and S. M.; Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E.; Colonel E. E. Baker Post, Sons of Veterans; Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.; and is Past Grand of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F. He was organist of St. John's Episcopal Church, was a member of the choir for nine years, and has been a member of several prominent musical organizations. Mr. Britton is President of the Berkeley Electric Lighting Company, and Secretary of the Pacific Coast Gas Association, a position he has held since its organization in 1893. He was prominent in the making of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration of 1896 and 1898. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of Education on the Republican ticket. During the campaign of 1897 Mr. Britton was President of the Business Men's Sound Money League. He was connected with The Oakland Times during the regime of W. R. Bentley, doing special and

reportorial work. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, and is now President of the Good Roads Association.

J. W. Evans was born in Utica, N. Y., in December, J. W. EVANS. 1844. Shortly after his birth his family removed to Pennsylvania, where he was educated. He entered a machine shop and learned the trade of a machinist. He started in business for himself at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1870. In 1877 Mr. Evans received a flattering offer to go to Newark, N. J., which he accepted. He came to California in 1877, and commenced an active business career in San Francisco. Shortly after coming to California he became impressed with the advantages which Oakland offered as a place of residence, and in 1878 purchased a home in

that city. Since his residence in Oakland Mr. Evans has taken much interest in fraternal, political and educational matters, especially the latter. At the conclusion of his term of office he will have been a member of the School Board for eight years, two terms as a representative of his Ward—the Seventh—and two terms as a representative at large. For two years he was President of the Board of Education. Mr. Evans is a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He has represented the Seventh Ward in that body for four years. Mr. Evans is a man of family.

E. H. DYER.



E. H. DYER, ALVARADO.

The founder of the American Beet Sugar industry, which now has assumed immense proportions, is E. H. Dyer, of Alvarado, in this county. This is a tribute which is universally paid to the gentleman, and in view of the millions of money which have been invested in the enterprise, and especially the millions of dollars which it keeps in this country that otherwise would find their way into German and other foreign manufactories, is a tribute of which Mr. Dyer may well be proud. Mr. Dyer has been engaged in the industry for thirty years. His career has not been, however, without some admixture of reverses. These, however, were experienced early in the business. He was not daunted by them; on the contrary, he was impelled to greater effort, and with the fame which he enjoys has come a fortune of most liberal proportions. The first sugar beet factory in California was erected in Alvarado in 1869, when the California Beet Sugar Company was formed, with a capital of \$250,000. The Company comprised C. I. Hutchinson, Ephraim Dyer, T. G. Phelps, E R. Carpentier, Benjamin Flint, W. B. Carr, H. B. Rollins, W. T. Garrett, and E. H. Dyer. The project was inaugurated by Mr. Dyer, who had been told that A. D. Bonesteel, formerly a mayor of Fon du Lac, Wis., with two Germans, was engaged there in making sugar from beets, and that Bonesteel wanted to come to

this State for his health and go into the beet sugar busi-

ness here. Mr. Dyer had read of the beet sugar industry

in Europe, and set to work to inaugurate the enterprise,

so that the above Company was the result, and the erection of a factory at Alvarado followed in 1869. The project continued for four years, when some Wisconsin people in the Company claimed that the Alvarado soil was not suited to the culture of sugar beets. The works were moved to Soquel, Santa Cruz County, where the venture was again a failure. The Alvarado works were followed by the erection of beet sugar works at Sacramento and Isleton, and both of the latter were failures also. Mr. Dyer believed that he would eventually succeed, and in 1879 organized another company, bought rebuilt the old Alvarado works, and made in the first campaign the first profit that had been made from sugar beets in this country. The machinery used was old. It had formerly been used in the works at Sacramento. Despite this fact, in four years, notwithstanding many disadvantages and

costs of repairs to broken machinery, the enterprise cleared the comfortable sum of \$104,000 Then came the war between Spreckels and the American Sugar Refinery. For four years subsequently sugar sold at an average of five cents per pound. The works, however, ran without loss until they were destroyed by the explosion of a boiler in 1878. By this time, experience had taught Mr. Dyer how to run the business economically, so as even to withstand the danger of the low price of sugar. It also showed him the necessity of educating young men in the work. He secured the services of an Austrian who was an expert in the business and through him Edward F. Dyer, son of the father of the industry, became proficient in the business and was placed in charge of the new works. The factory was known as the Standard Sugar Manufacturing Company. In 1880 Mr. Dyer and his son traveled

abroad, visited many of the beet sugar works in France and Germany, and learned many things that were of interest in the business. In 1885 Edward F. Dyer, the son, and Harold P. Dyer, the nephew of E. H. Dyer, visited Europe. Both were skilled draughtsmen and chemists, and the information they acquired in the now thriving industry was voluminous and practical and was put to use at Alvarado. In 1885 these young men erected the present magnificent modern mill at Alvarado. Since then, however, the institution has broadened its scope, increased its machinery and output in a most remarkable manner In 1890 E. H. Dyer & Co. erected, under contract with Salt Lake capitalists, a complete beet sugar plant at Lehi. Utah, with a capacity of 300 tons daily. This was the first beet sugar factory built in this country entirely out of American machinery. The buildings were models, and, with the machinery, were built from drawings by Edward F. and Harold P. Dyer. The factory proved a success from the first day. The fame of Dyer & Co. in the manufacture of sugar beet machinery extended, and in 1896 they built a 350ton mill at Los Alamitos, in Orange County, for W. A. and J. Ross Clark. So great a success was this factory that the Messrs. Clark have contracted with Dyer & Co. to enlarge the capacity to 700 tons

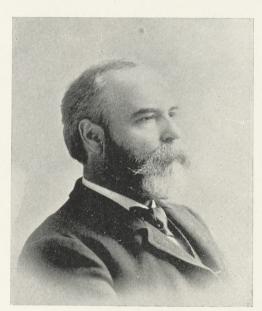
per day, and the machinery has just been placed in position. The same firm is now erecting a 350-ton factory in Ogden, Utah, and another one still for the same Company at LeGrande, Oregon. The machinery in all these was made from drawings by E. H. Dyer & Co. Wherever this firm has put in its machinery, it has proved a success. Commendatory letters have poured into the office and orders are being forwarded to it from all sections, according as the people awake to a realization of the gratifying returns which are sure to come from investment in the beet sugar business. E. H. Dyer, who has thus signally benefited Alameda County, while at the same time enriching so many other communities, is deserving of recognition for the zeal and the untiring energy he has displayed and the remarkable

success which has crowned his efforts. He came to this country in 1858, settling in Alvarado, having been born in Sullivan, Hancock County, Me., April 17, 1822. He came here in the infancy of the county and has established an industry, the possibilities of which no man may now realize. He was the fearless and trusting champion of the conditions of our climate, our soil, our people and our method of doing business, and he has won, enriching the community, while he himself has attained imperishable renown. Nor has he been without civic honors. He served two terms as County Surveyor, from 1859 to 1861. For ten years he served as United States Deputy Surveyor, having been appointed by General E. F. Beale. In 1876 he represented the Second Congressional District in the Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He is a man of magnificent proportions. Although advanced

in years, he is a picture of bodily health and manly vigor. He is surrounded by a devoted family and is in the enjoyment of that ease and comfort which are the invariable results of a well-spent life, and is admired by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

DR. E. H. WOOLSEY. Ability, energy, perseverance and enthusiastic devotion to his profession are the characteristics that have contributed in the largest degree to the eminence enjoyed by Dr. E. H. Woolsey as a citizen and a physician in this community. The same traits, qualities and abilities exercised under other conditions would have resulted similarly, limited only by the sphere of his activities. It will not be denied that he exceeds the scope of his environment, and it is acknowledged from afar that had he elected to attempt the achievement of his professional ambitions in competition with the most celebrated of his vocation in any of the great capitals of the world he would have compelled recognition as one of the leading inductive scientists of the time. As an original investigator Dr. Woolsey has earned the encomiums of the best medical and surgical authority of the age, and his monographs on "Shock," "Double Amputations," "Aspiration of the Knee-Joint," "Fractures" and other subjects relating to

applied surgery have been successfully tested by practitioners throughout the world. During thirty-six years Dr. Woolsey has devoted himself to his profession. He began the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., and graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1868. He came to Oakland in 1873 and has resided here continuously since. It was by his effort that the receiving hospital for accidents was established in Oakland, and it was one of the valuable results of his administration as health officer that a sanitary system was introduced that has rendered this city one of the healthiest in the United States. These are but two of the salutary innovations and reforms effected by Dr. Woolsey on behalf of this community. Both in his public and private capacity he has been untiring



DR. E. H. WOOLSEY, OAKLAND.

and unremitting in his endeavors for the general good, and it is but justice to one whose zeal has always operated for the common welfare without thought of personal aggrandizement to say that his unselfish strivings to a noble purpose have not always been appreciated as they should have been; the good he has done, in the sight of men and by stealth of a modest aversion to ostentatious display, will live after him, and another generation will regard his life work with a clearer vision across a broader perspective; for has it not been said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country? Perhaps, however, we who know Dr. Woolsey in his immediate personality may gain an added estimate of his professional acquirements when we are informed that he has been the associate, confidant and pupil of

such eminent scientists and savants as Liebrich, Sidney Jones, the celebrated English surgeon, Jonathan Hutchinson, Hardy, Guerin, Hilton Fagge, Tilbury Fox and Joseph Lister, of Edinburgh, under whom he served as assistant at the time the great Scotch surgeon was enlightening the world on antiseptic surgery. These are illustrious names in modern medicine, and the practical knowledge acquired under their tutelage in the hospitals wherein their jurisdiction extended at the time Dr. Woolsey was with them was of inestimable value to the young and enthusiastic student. He has since put that knowledge to excellent use and enhanced the fame of those from whom he derived the skill that so closely fitted a judgment native to the man. To give some idea of the varied activities that enter into and emanate from the life that Dr. Woolsey lives it is only needed to mention that he is a member of the American Medical Association, Railway Surgeons of the United States, Medical Society of the State of California, Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Alameda County, Oakland Free Clinic Association, and that he was for many years an active member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society. He has invented a number of valuable surgical contrivances, among them a universal arm splint and a speculum, both of which have been extensively used not only

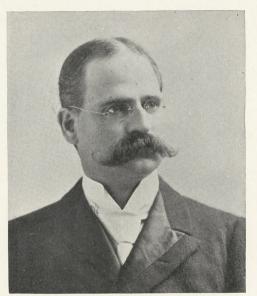
in this country but abroad. He has served as a Director of the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and also of the Home for the Adult Blind. Dr. Woolsey comes honestly by that spirit of aggressive determination which has so often manifested its when important public questions have been broached. His is a fighting strain from a Scotch, English and Dutch ancestry; his great grandfather was in the War of the Revolution, his grandfather carried a musket in the War of 1812, and he was himself a volunteer in the War of the Rebellion in the Thirteenth New York Regiment. He is as positive in his advocacy of men and measures as he is in the expression of his opposition, but it has never been asserted that he is insincere in either relation. However, the true worth of the man will be caviar to the general public until we read it in his epitaph—the record that often reveals so much to a discerning posterity concerning great men that was hidded from their contemporaries.

JAMES P. TAYLOR. One of the most successful and progressive business the head of large coal and wood enterprises. He was born in Sydney, Australia, January 23d, 1846. He arrived in San Francisco April 1, 1849. Shortly after his arrival he was taken to his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, who resided at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was educated. In 1864 he returned to San Francisco. For two years he was a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Whitney. Subsequently he went to British Columbia and on his return to this State he entered upon the business in which he is now engaged. For nineteen years Mr. Taylor has been in business in Oakland and is highly esteemed in mercantile and social circles. He is President of

the Board of Trade, a director in the California Bank of Oakland, and a member of the St. Andrew's Society and the Society of California Pioneers. Mr. Taylor has been frequently urged to enter politics and such is his popularity that his nomination for any municipal position would be equivalent to an election. He has ignored the allurements of politics though, and desires recognition only as a business man.

FRANK K. MOTT. Among the active young business than Frank K. Mott, He has had a prosperous business career. Mr. Mott was born in San Francisco, January 21st, 1866. Early in life his parents removed to Oakland, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools. Shortly after leaving school Mr. Mott entered the carriage material and hardware establishment of George Brown as a clerk. In 1889, in conjunction with E. A. Howard, he bought from Mr. Brown the carriage and wagon material branch of the business, the firm being known as E. A. Howard & Co. January 1st., 1898, Mr. Mott purchased his partner's interest in the concern and under the name of Frank K. Mott, the business is now conducted. Thus from a subordinate Mr. Mott in eight years has

become the exclusive owner of an extensive establishment, supplying a large and contiguous country with carriage and wagon material. His rapid progress in the business community speaks more forcibly than words of his industry and efficiency. Mr. Mott is public spirited; he takes a deep interest in all projects calculated to advance the material intersts of Oakland. In politics he is Republican. When Dr. George C. Pardee was Mayor, Mr. Mott was appointed on January 7th, 1895, to succeed Henry P. Dalton in the City Council. At the election in March of that year. Mr. Mott was elected to the City Council from the First Ward for two years. He took such an interest in municipal affairs and discharged his duties so intelligently that during the last year of his incumbency, he was elected by his colleagues President of the Council. As a presiding officer he was in all his rulings fair and to all who sought his presence courteous.



VICTOR H. METCALF, OAKLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE ALAMEDA COUNTY CITIZENS.

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B. C. Mickle, Centerville.

Andrew Hollywood, Oakland.

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M. Isaacs, Oakland.

O. F. Breiling, Oakland.

A. Jonas, Oakland.

Rudolph Ringgenberg, Oakland. Leo. Fuchs. Oakland.

T. P. Boucher. Oakland.

Wm. Walsh, Oakland.

C. M. Jenkins, Oakland.

P. Loustalot, Berkeley.

Wm. A. Boscow, Oakland.

Dr. D. Crowley is a native of Ireland. He come DR. D. D. CROWLEY. to this country when he was five years of age. At the age of fifteen he attended the State Normal School at Genesee, N. Y., and afterwards attended an academy at Palatine, Ill., at which place he prepared himself for medicine. In the year 1879 he graduated at the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and a few months after graduating came to California, where he taught anatomy in the California Medical College, at that time located in this city. In the year 1884 he departed for Europe, again

graduating before leaving America, this time from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Illinois, an institution that is known by all medical men of the country. The Doctor spent one term in the Edinburgh University, after which he visited the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. After an absence of nearly two years he returned and resumed his practice in this city. He operated for four or five years in the receiving hospital of this city, and served as Health Officer from 1887 to 1891 two terms. He was President of the Alameda Connty Medical Association, and is at present, in addition to this, a member of the Medical Society of California, a member of the Academy of Medicine, in San Francisco, and a member of the American Medical Association. result of his investigations in this branch, as well as in other lines of surgery, has

been quoted in many medical

journals, as well as in text

books. Among these jour-

nals are the American Medical Lancet, the Journal of Surgery, published in Hamburg, Germany, and the Annual of Universal Medical Science. Dr. Crowley is one of the founders of the Nile Club and is at the present time its President.

W. S. PELOUZE. W. S. Pelouze, who for twelve years was an honored member of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, and who is still a resident of Oakland, was born in Boston. Mass., in 1828. At twelve years of age he was a type-founder, and at fifteen he

was a boy before the mast. When eighteen years of age he resumed his place in his father's type-foundry, in Boston. Mr. Pelouze, however, had an ardent military temperament, and when the war with Mexico broke out, although only in his 'teens, he enlisted and served under General Taylor. He was still dominated by a warlike spirit and soon after his return from Mexico he went on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, under General Lopez. He was taken prisoner, was discharged, and he then returned to New York. He then started on a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He was wrecked on the Mississippi when near New



MR. FRANK MOFFITT'S SWIFT MOTOR YACHT, THE "AUGUSTA."

Orleans, but was picked up by a steamer, forwarded to St. Louis, and then to Cincinnati. Again he suffered shipwreck and was cast into the water. When he rose to the surface he climbed onto a floating chicken coop, on which, one of the ill-fated woman had already found refuge. The coop, with its occupants, floated down the stream. and Mr. Pelouze and the woman were rescued. He worked on the river for a year, and then resumed his trade at Philadelphia. He went from Philadelphia to Boston, where he remained about a year and then sailed for San Francisco, in March of 1852, coming around the Horn on a trip which continued six months. After his arrival in the State he went to the mines on the Little Fork of the American River, where he remained for six or eight months. He then returned to San Francisco. In 1853 Mr. Pelouze went back East by the Isthmus

route, and was married in Boston toward the close of that year, and with his bride, Miss Laura Loud of Pittston, Me., returned to California. On reaching San Francisco he engaged in the type manufacturing business on Merchant Street. Business prospered with him, and Mr. Pelouze acquired a a competency. In 1864 he returned a second time to the East, accompanied by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Pelouze remained there a year, visiting all the principal cities. They came back to this State in 1865, and in 1866 moved to this city and established their home at 1773 Seventh Street, where they



Henry Schuler Chas. L. Weller W. H. Noy

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ALAMEDA

Peter Jorgenson T. W. Leydecker E. K. Taylor

D. J. Sullivan Joe Laurence L. L. Schuler Ben F. Lamborn H. Hauch A. F. St. Sure have resided since, being amply supplied by Mr. Pelouze's years of industry with a sufficient amount of money to more than keep the wolf from the door. In 1884 Mr. Pelouze was elected a Supervisor of Alameda County. In drawing lots to determine who should have the long term of four years Mr. Pelouze was successful in winning the full term and was so popular that he was re-elected to two subsequent terms each of which composed four years. Mr. Pelouze was a careful, prudent and painstaking official. While he was amember of the Board, a great many acts of importance were transacted and his vote was always in the line of progress and improvement.

David W. Martin of Alameda, is one of the most widely known residents and business men of Alameda

County. He has attained to this distinction by a residence here extending over many years, by upright business dealings and by years of energetic service to the people as Supervisor of the county. Mr. Martin is a native of Massachusetts. He came to this state in 1874 and settled in Alameda, where he has since resided. He engaged in the livery business two years after his arrival and has conducted the same up to the present time, having one of the most finely appointed stables and one of the most remunerative classes of patronage in the State. It was not until 1886 that Mr. Martin allowed himself to be inducted into politics and he submitted then only after years of persuasion on the part of his friends to allow his name to be used. He was elected Supervisor on the Republican ticket in that year, in the second supervisorial district and he immediately set to work to put the roads of that district in a condition which the farmers desired them to be put in so that they might be servicable in all kinds of weather. He built the road from Fruitvale to Haywards, which has become a great means of communication between the interior and the northern and western sections of the County. This was an undertaking of no small proportions;

it was not his only achievment, because he also brought into subjection the hilly country in his district by completing, what is known as the mountain roads around Haywards. Among these were the roadways in Crow Canyon, in Norris Canyon, Palomares Canyon and Redwood Canyon. The road leading from San Lorenzo to Robert's Landing is also the result of his efforts. It had previously been of the corduroy pattern and has since been supplanted by a finely ballasted throughfare as hard as a floor, which is still in good repair notwithstanding the rains and storms and travel to which it has been subjected. To build, bridge, protect these roads and supply them with culverts was of great undertaking, and consumed almost unremittingly the time of Mr. Martin during the eight years of his official

life. Mr. Martin has always been an ardent Republican, and is greatly devoted to fraternal orders, being a member of the following organizations: Oak Grove Lodge, F. & A. M., Alameda; Encinal Lodge, Odd Fellows, Alameda; Alameda Chapter, R. A. M; Oakland Commandry, No. 11, K. T.; and of Islam Temple of Shriners of San Francisco. Mr. Martin is now building a fine residence in San Bernardino, but Alameda will always be his place of business.

OSCAR F. Oscar F. Breiling was born in Oakland, June, 1872.

BREILING. He attended the public schools and subsequently graduated from a business college. After his graduation he embarked in business for himself at Eighth and Chester Streets, West Oakland, where he

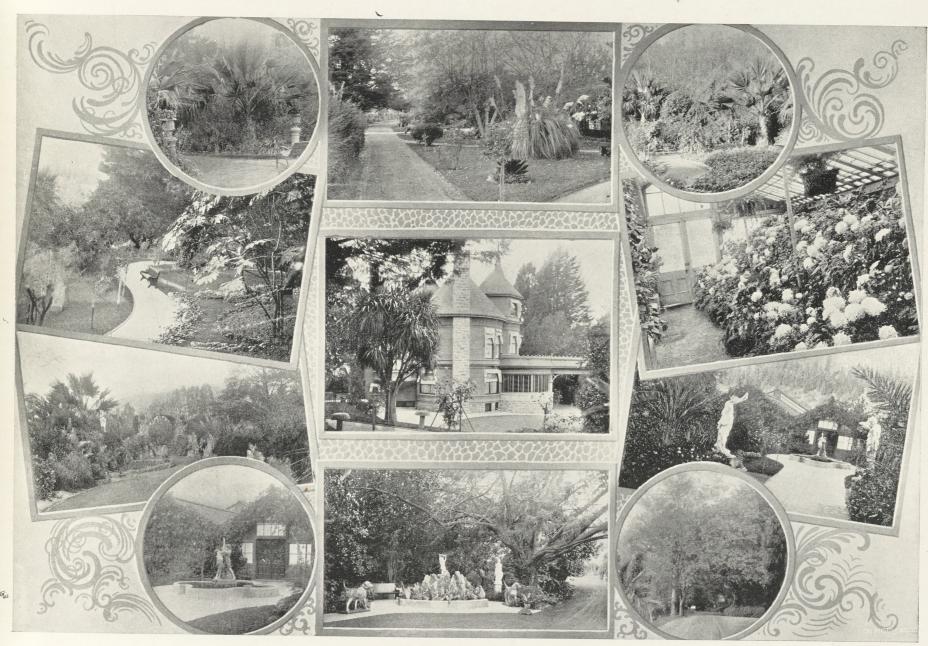
now conducts one of the largest markets in that section. Mr. Breiling has taken much interest in the advancement of the section in which he lives, and has devoted much time to the study of municipal affairs. He is one of the most active Republicans in Alameda County. In 1896, the party, recognizing his labors in its behalf, tendered him the nomination for Assemblyman in the Fortyninth District. Mr. Breiling made an active canvass and carried the District by 635 majority, and this too when he had a Fusion majority of 800 votes to overcome. In the Legislature Mr. Breiling was aggressive and a hard and conscientious worker. He was a member of several important committees, being Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. He labored both early and late and discharged his trusts with a fidelity of purpose which met with approval from all those who favored an economic administration of public affairs. As a legislator Mr. Breiling made an enviable reputation. Exceeding, if possible, Mr. Breiling's interest in politics, is the regard which he has for the Order of Native Sons. He is Past-President of Oakland Parlor and his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with State Grand-officers of the Order. Personally Mr. Breiling is a genial

gentleman. He makes friends and retains them. In the section in which he lives no young man has a larger circle of acquaintance and none is more highly esteemed. He is punctilious in all his appointments and business, and enjoys a deserved popularity.



DAVID W. MARTIN, ALAMEDA.

HARRY W. Harry Von Kapff is one of the popular Native Sons VON KAPFF. of the City of Alameda. He is a young man full of energy and promise, and has already held the responsible position of Constable in his own city, an office the duties of which he discharged with becoming judgment, honesty and promptness. Mr. Von Kapff is one of the rising young men of California.



"FERNWOOD," -- THE RESIDENCE OF W. J. DINGEE, NEAR OAKLAND.

ALAMEDA COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

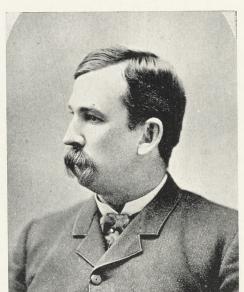
Brief Sketches of Some of the Disciples of Blackstone Who Have Made Names for Themselves Throughout the County, State, and Nation.

LAMEDA COUNTY can point with pride to her sons in the legal profession. Outside of San Francisco there are more attorneys in this county than in any other in the State. Their work at the bar is known throughout California and in many instances through the United States, for many a case of national reputation has been determined in the Oakland Courts. The attorneys have necessarily made themselves more or less known, according to the prominence of the cases in which they have participated. As a whole, the legal profession in the county has a record for ability and successfulness which compares more than favorably with any section of the State.

G. W. Baker, one of the most G. W. BAKER. talented and best known attornevs on the Coast, was born at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, where he spent his early life on his father's farm. He received a good literary education, and then took up his chosen studies for the legal profession. As a young man he showed marked aptitude in this line, and his early practice, after being admitted in Wisconsin, was so successful that he was soon recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the State. For three years he was engaged as special attorney for several large Eastern railroads. In 1870 Mr. Baker decided to go to Nevada. He was young, ambitious and energetic, and although the bar of Nevada even then had many brilliant members, he was undaunted by the competition he was obliged to meet. He settled in Eureka and the rapidity with which he succeeded, wherever he went, early manifested itself, for three years later the citizens of Eureka made him District Attorney, being the first officer to hold that position. In 1876 he was sent to the State Senate and in 1878

was nominated by his party for Secretary of State, and although his party was by far the weaker of the two contesting, Mr. Baker came within a close margin of winning in the race. There has never been a case of any importance in Nevada during the past eighteen years with which Mr. Baker has not been associated, and the long list of legal victories which are credited to him prove that the high reputation he has established has been justly earned. For many years Mr. Baker has been one of the counsel for the Southern Pacific Company, as well as being in charge of the legal interests of several other large and powerful corporations. This, with his

large private practice, makes him one of the busiest of the attorneys at the San Francisco bar. In politics Mr. Baker of late has identified himself with the Silver Republicans, and has been one of the leaders in the movement, planning the campaigns and personally directing them. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Eureka Commandery, K. T. Few indeed are the citizens who can look back upon a record of a life-time which has been so unusually successful, and of such benefit, not only to the community, but has been an example which has aided many another.



G. W. BAKER, OAKLAND

F. S. STRATTON. Mr. Stratton was born in Oakland January 22, 1859. He graduated from the Oakland High School and in 1881 from the State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. Subsequently he formed a partnership with W. W. Morrow, now U. S. Circuit Judge. This partnership continued until Mr. Morrow was appointed District Judge by President Harrison. Mr. Stratton has been attorney for the United States in the French and American Claims Commission cases, the Alabama Claims cases, and was special counsel in the Benson Land Fraud cases. In 1881 he became the attorney for the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and resigned that position in July, 1895, in order to go to Europe, though he has ever since been special counsel for the Board. He is attorney for a large number of corporations, banks, insurance companies, and heavy mercantile firms. In November, 1896, Mr. Stratton was elected to the State Senate from Alameda County. His term expires January 1, 1900. He was the champion of the State University in the Senate. Mr. Stratton has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Europe, and the British Kingdom. If he has a fad

it is mountain climbing. He also takes much interest in athletics, being fond of rowing, long distance swimming, bicycling, etc. He is a member of the University and Merchants Clubs, in San Francisco, and the Athenian, Reliance and Columbia Rowing Clubs, of Oakland.

HENRY C. McPike.

Henry C. McPike was born in San Jose June 25, 1857. His father, John M. McPike, was born in Pike County, Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1850, marrying Mary A.,



Fred S. Stratton. Thos. F. Garrity. Chas. N. Fox.

John R. Glascock, Judge W. E. Greene. H. A. Powell.

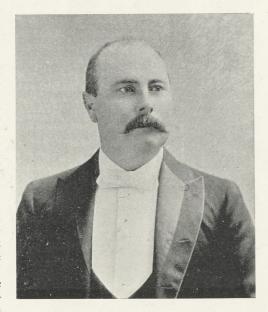
BENCH AND BAR OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.
lascock, Supreme Court Wm.
E. Greene. Justice F. W. Henshaw. Judge owell. Judge S. P. Hall. T. C.

Wm. R. Davis.
Judge F. B. Ogden
T. C. Coogan.

Henry C. McPike. J. E. McElroy. John A. Stanly.

daughter of Dr. George B. Crane, in 1856. In 1859 he moved to St. Helena, Napa County. Henry C. McPike spent the early years of his life on the farm. In 1878 he commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas P. Stomey, then County Judge of Napa County. On August 12 of the same year he entered the Hastings Law College as a member of the first class to enter that institution. He graduated on May 30, 1881. The year following his graduation he commenced the practice of law in San Francisco.

In 1882 Mr. McPike received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District, his opponent being the Hon. Joseph McKenna, now U. S. Supreme Court Justice. The campaign was one of spirit and it can be truthfully said that Mr. McPike made the pioneer bi-metallic or silver campaign in California. He forced this issue on his opponent on account of Mr. McKenna's vote in Congress in favor of the single or gold standard. On the 20th of December, 1886. Mr. McPike was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, which office he resigned on the 30th of April, 1888, to resume his private practice. Although Mr. Mc-Pike has his offices in San Francisco he has been con-



GEO. W. REED, OAKLAND.

nected with some cases of note in the Courts of Alameda County, the latest one being the Britton litigation with the Oakland Bank of Savings. One of the most notable cases that he had charge of was the recent divorce proceedings of Mrs. Lily Langtry, familiarly known as the Jersey Lily. On April 5th, 1883, Mr. McPike married Lillian M. Miller of Oakland. Three children have been born to them—Belden M., aged 13; Hazel A., 11; and Henry Grayson, 6. Mr. McPike resides on Franklin Street, Oakland. Mr. McPike is easily approachable and makes and retains friends. He is warm in his likes and dislikes. As an advocate he is earnest and eloquent.

George W. Reed is another of the most prominent Oakland, June 14, 1852. In 1856 his family removed to Oakland, where young George attended the public schools and Oakland College, from which he entered the University of California, in 1872. He then read law for about a year, when his brother was selected County Clerk. Mr. Reed was given a deputyship, which he filled for four years, at the expiration of that time

resuming his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1879. In 1880 he entered the law office of A. A. Moore, remaining there for three years, at that time being admitted to partnership. This continued until 1889, when Mr. Reed assumed the duties of District Attorney, to which office he had been elected. He was re-elected, and served another term. Retiring to his former professional life, he then resumed his practice, and and shortly after joined in partnership with Emil Nusbaumer, under the firm name of Reed & Nusbaumer, the firm of Moore & Reed having been dissolved.

EMIL NUSBAUMER. Attorney Emil Nusbaumer, has been one of Alameda County's most successful practitioners for many years. He was born in San Francisco, February 13th, 1856, and is consequently 42 years of age. His early education was obtained in a school in Dublin, this county. In 1873, young Nusbaumer secured a position as clerk in a Sunol store, but in 1875, determined to complete his education and joined the class of '79, but in 1877, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being graduated from there in 1879,



EMIL NUSBAUMER, OAKLAND.

and was admitted to practice in the Courts of that State. Returning to this county, he entered the office of E. M. Gibson, at the time District Attorney, where he remained until his election as Justice of the Peace for Oakland Township, in 1882. For four years he served as Justice and in 1889 was appointed a deputy under George W. Reed, then District Attorney of the County. On May 3, 1883, Mr. Nusbaumer married Miss Elsie H. King, and later established himself in his pretty East Oakland home. At present he is in partnership with G. W. Reed, in the law firm of Reed & Nusbaumer, having offices on Ninth and Broadway Streets. In politics Mr. Nusbaumer has always been a Republican and wields a great influence.

EDWARD F. PRINGLE. Edward J. Pringle, one of the venerable practitioners at the San Francisco bar and a resident of Oakland, was born at Charleston, S. C., February 12, 1826. He entered Harvard College and graduated in 1845. He then studied law in New York and was admitted to practice in that State. In 1853 Mr. Pringle came to California and opened a law office in San Francisco. At that time there was much litigation over Mexican land titles, and Mr. Pringle made a

thorough study of that subject, which was new to jurisprudence. He became an authority on Mexican titles and has been engaged in many important cases growing out of them. In his forty-five years practice in California Mr. Pringle has ignored criminal cases. Mr. Pringle, up to the election of 1896, had always been a Democrat. He has never aspired to office, although always taking a great interest in national and local affairs. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders that drafted the present city charter of Oakland in 1889. On May 12th, 1898, he married the daughter of Sydney L. Johnson, an eminent member of the California bar at that time. Seven children have been born to them—five boys and two girls. W. B. Pringle, one of the sons, is President of the Oakland City Council, and Edward J. Jr. is one of the promising members of the San Francisco bar, and is engaged in practice with his father. Mr. Pringle has resided in Oakland since 1873. As an advocate Mr. Pringle is masterful. He studies his cases with care and logically presents them to the court and jury. As a citizen he is highly esteemed. Notwithstanding that he is in his seventythird year, he is full of the vigor and exuberancy of youth. He is a genial and jovial companion.

H. A. Powell from his boyhood has resided in California. H. A. POWELL. His father was one of the first settlers in the now productive Sacramento valley. Mr. Powell attended the public schools and graduated from the State Normal School in 1867. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Blatchley in San Francisco, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1870. He then opened an office in San Francisco. He has made a specialty of probate, land and corporation practice, and in some of the most noted civil cases in the State he has been an active participant. He was one of the attorneys for the City of Oakland in the water front fight with the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Powell was an active member of the Board of Freeholders which framed the present Oakland City Charter in 1889. On the failure of one of the members-elect of the present Board of Education in Oakland to qualify, the interest that he has always taken in educational matters was recognized and he was appointed as a member of the Board at large. In politics Mr. Powell has always been a Republican. At the last presidential election he was a McKinley elector. His name has been frequently and prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Mayor in Oakland, and this, too, when he has in nowise sought political preferment. Mr. Powell, shortly after being admitted to the bar, became a resident of Oakland and has continued to reside in this city. He takes a great interest in municipal affairs and has done much in a quiet and effective way in placing Oakland in the position which she occupies today as among the first of the beautiful cities of California.

THOMAS F. Thomas F. Garrity, the attorney, was born in Pinole, Contra GARRITY. Costa County, February 25, 1864. He attended school in that neighborhood and worked on a farm for some years. He graduated from St. Mary's College in San Francisco in 1882. He began the study of

law in 1884 in the office of Flournoy & Mhoon, San Francisco. Later he returned to Contra Costa, where he remained on the farm until 1888. He then went to San Francisco and accepted a position in a city department. He was married April 16th, 1891, to Miss Marguerite Flournoy. He moved to Oakland in 1892 and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He has been the nominee of the Democratic party for District Attorney, Superior Judge, and City Attorney. For Judge he ran 4,800 ahead of his ticket, being defeated by only 491 votes, when McKinley received a majority of 5,280. In another heavy Republican year he was defeated by only 200 votes for the position of City Attorney. He led the fight of the liquor men and won in the fight against the move to close the saloons from midnight Saturday to Monday morning. He has won every case of the beer bottlers in which attempts were made to compel them to pay the same license which is paid by retail liquor dealers. He was attorney for Sheriff McKillican when that gentleman was in office. He has been distinguished in a number of prominent criminal cases in which he was quite successful; notably, the third Collins murder trial, in which he was associated for the defense with George A. Knight, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. Mr. Garrity's legal business is gradually trending to civil practice and he is now the attorney for a number of estates. . He is the father of two daughters.

J. E. McElroy. J. E. McElroy is a native of this city. His early education was received in the public schools of Oakland. After finishing the High School course he entered the University of California. Upon graduating from the State University, a course in Santa Clara College followed, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A regular course in Hastings Law College came next. Upon graduating from the last named institution Mr. McElroy began the practice of his chosen profession in this city. By diligent application to his business he has succeeded in building up one of the best practices in the city. Mr. McElroy has always taken an active interest in politics, and has a constituency that is the envy of many an older hand at the game. He is also very prominent and popular in the order of Native Sons. As he is now but twenty-seven years of age Mr. McElroy has a brilliant future before him.

JUDGE
Judge E. L. Lawrence was born in San Francisco in E. L. LAWRENCE. 1860. In 1870 he moved with his parents to East Oakland, where he has resided ever since. His early education was received in the public schools of Oakland. Upon graduating from the Oakland High School in 1876, he entered the State University. At the conclusion of a three years' course in that institution he studied law in the office of J. M. Wright, being admitted to the bar in 1883. He was married in 1882 in San Francisco, to Miss Nellie Cushing of this city, and has one daughter fourteen years of age. The Judge is a staunch Republican, and in 1894 was elected Justice of the Peace of Oakland Township. During his term of office he has tried five hundred cases. Fifty of these have been appealed to the Superior Court and in but one instance has his decision been reversed.

GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

How and Where the Local and Judicial Departments of the County are Conducted Under the Officials Whom the Citizens Have Chosen to Represent Their Interests.

HE administration of county affairs is the pride of the citizens of this portion of the State. The county government is run under a system which insures the best results from the least expenditure. In fact Alameda County's government is upheld as a model one throughout the State.

The county buildings are of the finest and the officials have proven themselves to be not only men of marked executive ability, but progressive

citizens who realize the necessity, and embrace the opportunities, to forward the interests of the districts they represent.

It has long been the proud boast of Alameda County that her citizens govern her destinies. In the Board of Supervisors, the recognized head of the county government, a great responsibility lies. The present Board has done more for the county than many another and the excellent condition of the streets and highways mutely testify to the manner in which the Supervisors have performed their trusts. It is one thing to expend public money for improvements and another to so distribute it that the greatest amount of good can be done for the least outlay. All the districts of the county unite in applauding the methods pursued by the present Board, and its good work may almost be termed a monument to its memory.

J. P. GARLICK.

J. P. Garlick is a native of Illinois, sixty years of age. He came to California in 1864. From this State he went to Oregon and taught school from 1865 to 1868.

gon and taught school from 1865 to 1868. In 1866 he was a member of the Oregon Legislature. Mr. Garlick returned to California in 1868 and taught school in Butte County until 1872, when he moved to Solano County and continued teaching until 1878. He then removed to Oakland and was Principal of the Cole School until 1895, a period of seventeen years. In November, 1894, he was elected Superintendent of the Schools of Alameda County, a position which he now holds. Education has been his principal life work.

HENRY P. DALTON. A county official who has distinguished himself during a comparatively brief but exceptionally clean political career is Henry P. Dalton, the present Assessor of Alameda County. He is a native of California, having been born in Tuolumne County. He has been a resident of Oakland, though, for more than twenty-two years. After receiving a public school education he entered upon a business career as a partner in the firm of Henry Dalton & Sons, engaging in this city in

the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. After being thus associated with his father and brother in business for several years, he gradually drifted into public life as a member of the City Council from the First ward. He was not long a member of that body before his splendid executive ability was recognized and he was given a place among the leaders who stood courageously against the powerful advance of monopoly. This was in 1893, and his excellent record as a councilman stood him in good hand the following year, for his faithful and earnest work in behalf of the people resulted in his being elected a member of the Municipal Legislation. By this time his popularity had increased to such an extent that he cast aside all party affiliations and made the fight for the office of County Assessor as an Independent. He was elected with an overwhelming majority. Resigning his place in the City Council, he entered upon the duties of his new office with a determination to do the best he was capable of for the people of Oakland. His courageous, straight-



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT ROWE, COR. THIRTEENTH AND BRUSH STREETS.

forward and indiscriminate manner of handling affairs has gained for him the approbation of all honest-minded citizens and made his name respected throughout, not only the county, but State. A low assessment of residence property and a high tax on income property has been his motto, and so well has he carried out this idea and so thoroughly have his efforts been appreciated by the people that he will be a hard man to unseat as long as he wishes to continue to bear the burdens of his present office.



ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COLONEL Colonel George Babcock, the noted orator and vet-GEORGE BABCOCK. eran of the Civil War, was born in Yates County, New York, in 1832. After a course in the common schools he became a member of the Genessee College. Subsequently he was Professor of Latin and Mathematics in the Genessee Model School. On the 4th of March, 1856, Colonel Babcock was admitted to the bar at Albany. Shortly after his admission he accepted the principalship of the Batavia School, and in 1870 he commenced the practice of his profession in that town. He had hardly settled before the volcano of the Civil War burst on the country. Locking his law office he went on the platform and assisted by his stirring appeals in raising two regiments. Not satisfied with his efforts in behalf of

his country's cause the Colonel, in February, 1861, was mustered into the service as a private in Company F. Fifth New York Regiment. He participated in a number of battles, and after the fierce and bloody struggle at Antietam, at which time he was Captain of his company, he was totally disabled and honorably mustered out of the service. On his return North he was advised to go South. He went to St. Louis, where for sixteen years he successfully practiced law. He was a member of the City Council for several years, and in 1864 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Colonel Babcock, in principles, has always been a Whig and a Republican. In all the political campaigns since 1864 he has taken an active part. In 1882 he came to California. He was Chief Adjuster in the United States Mint at San Francisco from 1890 to 1894. On his retirement from the mint he was tendered the appointment of Court Commissioner

for Alameda County, a position which he now holds. As a public speaker Colonel Babcock is well known throughout the country and State. In California alone he has delivered over three hundred addresses on literary, political and economic subjects. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality.

GEORGE L. George L. Nusbaumer is a native son and a member of NUSBAUMER. Oakland Parlor No. 50, N. S. G. W. He was born in San Francisco January 5th, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Alameda County. On leaving school in 1868 he joined the surveying corps of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which was then at work in Alameda County. Mr. Nusbaumer's promotion was rapid, for in two years he was in charge of an instrument and a party in the field. At the conclusion

of the railroad work, he followed his profession in a number of counties in the State, running lines in Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Tehama and Yolo. The route for the forty miles of flume conveying lumber from the mountains to Red Bluff was surveyed by him. Since 1880 Mr. Nusbaumer has been County Surveyor of Alameda County, and the present excellent condition of the roads in the county is largely due to his indefatigable efforts for substantial road work. He believes in scientific road building and the permanent construction of highways, contending that the cost, great as it is, is economical in the results attained. Mr. Nusbaumer is a warm advocate in road work in the construction of masonry and concrete bridges and culverts. In 1881 Mr. Nusbaumer was married to Miss Florence Peek, of Woodland.



RESIDENCE OF EMIL NUSBAUMER, OAKLAND.

James B. Bar-JAMES B. BARBER. ber of Alameda, one of the most popular officials Alameda County has ever had, is a native of Maryland, having been born there November 9th, 1850. He came to Alameda with his father in 1853, where he has since resided. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the grocery business until he was twenty years of age, when he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as telegraph operator. After three years he returned to Alameda, where he engaged in the coal and wood business, and conducted it eight years. He was next in the soap business for two years, and then became actively interested in politics. He entered, as a clerk, the office of Tax Collector of Alameda, and later became an extra deputy in the office of the County Tax Collector and there remained as deputy under Tax Collector Webster. In 1886 and 1887 he

served as a deputy to Molloy, who was then County Assessor. In 1888 he was elected Tax Collector of the City of Alameda. At the end of the term, in 1890, he was elected City Treasurer of Alameda, and in 1892 he was re-elected to that position without opposition. In 1894 his popularity gained him the nomination for County Tax Collector, and he was elected by a majority of 2,700. Mr. Barber was married in 1878 to Miss Anna M. Cook. Mr. Barber has always been a Republican, and his public services in politics have been rendered under the auspices of that party. On September 19th of this year he was re-nominated to succeed himself, by the unanimous vote of the Republican Convention. Mr. Barber is a member of Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, F. & A. M., of Carita Chapter No. 115, Order of Eastern Star, of Alameda Lodge No. 49, K. P., and of Haleyon Parlor No. 146, N. S. G.W.



ALAMEDA COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Chas. E. Snook, Dist. Attorney. Chas. H. Spear, Recorder. Jas. B. Barber, Tax Collector. Frank C. Jordan, Clerk.
C. B. White, Sheriff. O. M. Sanford, Treasurer. J. P. Garlick, Supt. Schools. Geo. Babcock, Court Commissioner. Myron A. Whidden, Auditor. Henry P. Dalton, Assessor. W. S. Harlow, Under Sheriff. Geo. L. Nusbaumer, Surveyor. J. Cal Ewing, Chief Deputy Clerk.

OAKLAND'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

Brief Biographies of the Men Who Have so Successfully Guided Oakland's Municipal Bark During the Past Two Years.

AKLAND'S city government is recognized as a model one. This is due largely to the capable officials of the past, and those who now hold office. They have carried on the work of the municipality in a thoroughly systematic manner, and if asked to give a motto suitable to all we would quote, "The greatest amount of good to the largest number of people."

W. R. THOMAS. W. R. Thomas, the present Mayor of Oakland, was

born in Cook County, Illinois, in which county Chicago is located, in 1842. He was left an orphan when only six years of age. He attended the public schools of Chicago until he was thirteen year old. Since that time whatever of information he has acquired, has been the result of private application. He worked in a general merchandise store until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the 105th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, being at the time nineteen years of age. He passed from private through the various grades up to and including second lieutenant. At the battle of Resaca he was promoted to the position of captain and assistant adjutant general, and served till the close of the war on the staffs of Generals Ward and Hooker. He was wounded in front of Marietta, Ga., and at Resaca. After the war he settled in DeKalb County, Ills. He was married in Sycamore, Ills., to Miss Ellen L. Wells. In 1870 he came to California, living in Oakland. He moved to Redwood City, where he became deputy County Clerk and Recorder of San Mateo County, holding the position for four years. He came to Oakland in 1876 and engaged with his brother in the coal business, subsequently selling out to the Renton Coal Company. He then moved to San Francisco and became a bookkeeper in an insurance office. Later.

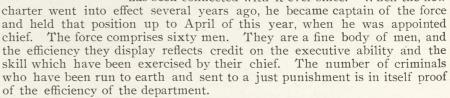
he became Deputy County Clerk of Alameda County under Major Allen, a position which he held for a time under Allen's successor, County Clerk Boardman. He resigned in October, 1885, to accept the position of Chief of Police of the city, to which he was elected by the City Council. He held this position until April 5th, 1888, when he retired, being succeeded, for political reasons, by Peter Pumyea, now deceased, who had also been Mr. Thomas's predecessor in the office. On his retirement from the head of the

police department he went into the real estate and mining business, the firm name being Benham & Thomas. The firm is still in existence. In March, 1897, he was elected Mayor by a fine majority, and is still in possession of the office.

W. F. FLETCHER. Willard F. Fletcher, Chief of Police of Oakland, was born in Bloomfield, Maine, in 1837. He remained

W. F. FLETCHER. born in Bloomfield, Maine, in 1837. He remained there until 1852, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., going thither by

the Nicaragua route. After remaining in San Francisco for some time he removed to Timbuctoo on the Yuba river, and engaged in mining there. In 1853 he went to Columbia, Tuolumne County, and was actively engaged there in mining. In 1857 he returned to his former home in Maine, going on the steamer Central America. The vessel foundered when in a storm off Charleston, South Carolina, and out of five hundred passengers fewer than fifty were saved. All the women and children aboard, however, were rescued. In the following year Chief Fletcher returned to this State, and in 1862 he started for Idaho to engage in mining. He did not like the place and went thence to Portland, from which place he went to the Cariboo mines and remained there one season. He then went to Nevada, where he remained until 1864, when he moved to Montana and thence to Stockton, reaching the latter place in 1865. He worked there at his trade as a moulder for four years. During the years 1869, '70 and '71, he filled the duties of Chief of the Police of that town. He organized the force and put it on a plane of great efficiency. In 1871 he went into the foundry business and remained in it until 1874, when he came to Oakland, where he has since resided. In November, 1877, he was appointed a member of the police force, and has been connected with it ever since. When the new





CHIEF OF POLICE W. F. FLETCHER.



OAKLAND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

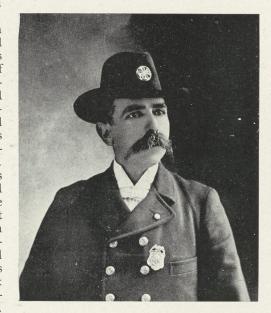
Oakland City Hall.

County Hall of Records.

Alameda County Court House.

CITY ENGINEER The post of City Engineer has been ably filled during R. M. CLEMENT. the past year by R. M. Clement, one of California's sons and a man of wide experience in that branch of municipal work. He was born in Illinois Town, Placer County, in 1865, but came to Oakland when a lad seven years old. After finishing at the public schools of this

city he attended the Urban Academy in San Francisco, graduating in 1884. He then went East to take a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston. Returning to Oakland, he immediately entered the employ of the Pacific Improvement Company as a civil engineer, and in 1890 he was given the position of Assistant Constructing Engineer. While associated with this concern Mr. Clement assisted in the construction of a large portion of the Market Street cable system, the Mission Street electric road, the Telegraph Avenue road and numerous others. He was called to Utah to do the work for an immense reservoir ordered by the Crocker Estate. Mr. Clement has never sought political honors and did not



N. A. BALL, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

know that he was a candidate for the office he now holds until after he had had been made the nominee. The best evidence of this statement lies in the fact that, although Mr. Clement is a Republican, he was nominated by a Democratic convention and elected on that ticket in March, 1897. By virtue of his office as City Engineer, Mr. Clement is also a Police and Fire Commissioner, and those departments have profited by his being a member of the bodies having jurisdiction over them. Being a man of splendid physique, he naturally takes an interest in all legitimate athletic sports, and is a director of the Reliance Athletic Club. He was captain of the first baseball team that won the trophy for the club. He is also prominent in the Native Sons and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

N. A. Ball. N. A. Ball, Chief of the Oakland Fire Department, was born in San Francisco in 1859. He moved to Claremont, in Alameda County, in 1862, and attended the Peralta School. He moved to Oakland in 1869. He attended the Lafayette School and the Irving Grammar School in succession, leaving the latter in 1878. He then took a course in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, and went into the

grocery business at the corner of Sixteenth Street and San Pablo Avenue. He remained there ten months and then went to work in the grocery business at Ninth and Washington Streets. He worked at this business for several firms, and in 1890 became First Assistant Chief of the Fire Department. He held the position four years, when he retired. In March, 1898, he was appointed Chief. When he was Assistant Chief his superior was J. J. Kennedy. Mr. Ball entered the fire brigade as far back as 1887, becomng a member of Engine Company No. 1, and retaining membership in it until he assumed the duties of Assistant Chief. Since his present connection with the chieftaincy, Mr. Ball has made a number of changes in the management of the department, and is rapidly bringing it to the highest degree of efficiency.



ELBURTON LAWTON,
ASSISTANT CHIEF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ELBURTON Elburton Law-LAWTON. ton, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 14th, 1843. He arrived in San Francisco May 5th, 1853, going thither via the Panama route. In 1856 he engaged in the business of carriage builder and became an expert in the trade. He became one of the torch boys of Columbian Engine Co. No 11. He remained with the old Volnnteer Fire Department until the close and when the paid force department was organized in 1886 Mr. Lawton became a member of it. In 1883 he was Foreman of Hose Co. No. 5. He managed his men with so much ability that he received the thanks of Chief Whitney, insurance men and citizens for the expeditious manner in which he extin-

guished a number of fires. He served also with distinction under Chiefs Ackerson and Scannell, and continued in the service until the department passed into the control of politicians, when he retired from it. He moved to Oakland in 1888, and in February of 1894 he was appointed Chief of the Oakland Fire Department, a position which he held for several years. He temporarily retired from the service, but in March of this year re-entered, being appointed to the position of Assistant Chief of the Department, a position which he still holds, and the duties of which he discharges with signal ability. His judgment as to the best method to pursue in handling big fires is recognized, and through his personal work many a costly conflagration in Oakland has been averted.



OAKLAND CITY OFFICIALS.

Councilman C. H. Brosnahan. Councilman Jas. Henneberry, City Engineer R. M. Clement.
Councilman W. H. Watkinson. Treasurer Z. T. Gilpin.
Supt. of Streets, M. K. Miller.
Councilman H. D. Rowe. Councilman E. W. Woodward

W. D. Heitman, President City Council.

Mayor W. R. Thomas.

Councilman E. W. Woodward. E. F. Holland, Deputy City Clerk. Councilman F. R Girard.

Councilman W. B. Pringle. Coucilman Geo. J. Earl.
City Attorney, W. A. Dow.
City Auditor R. W. Snow. Councilman B. C. Cuvellier.
Police Judge J. J. Allen.
ncilman F. R Girard. Councilman M. W. Upton.

TREASURER Z. T. Gilpin, the present City Treasurer and Tax Colz. T. GILPIN. lector of Oakland, was born in Donaldsonville, La., in 1846, but became a pioneer of this State, coming here with his parents in the golden days of '49, then a child not three years old. He was educated in the old college school which was subsequently merged into the University of California. When he finished there, in 1863, he joined his



MACDONOUGH BUILDING, OAKLAND.

parents in Nevada, where they had moved meantime, but shortly afterwards he returned to California, remaining in Grass Valley, Nevada County, for a time. In 1869 he went back to Nevada, and was one of the first employees on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. He was deputy postmaster for a year and a half. He came to San Francisco for a business course at Heald's College after completing which he returned to Nevada in 1872. He served as Deputy County Recorder and Auditor of Lyon County, Nevada, and was elected to the same office which he filled for two years, and then came to Oakland in 1877. Mr. Gilpin was married in 1878 to the daughter of S. M. Bavvitt, with whom he was associated in the commission business in this city for six years, the firm being Bavvitt, Manuel & Gilpin. In 1884 he was appointed Deputy City Treasurer by G. M. Fisher, who was then the chief in that department. He served under Mr. Fisher three years and under his successor, A. C. Henry, two years, until 1889, when the people of Oakland elected him to fill the office with which he had been so long identified. Under his administration during the past years, the Treasurer's office has been made a model one. Mr. Gilpin's retention in his present position is the general wish of the people.

R. W. SNOW. Roland W. Snow, the City Auditor, was born in Edgartown, SNOW. The Mayhew family, from which Mr. Snow is descended, settled Martha's Vineyard in the year 1640, after purchasing the island from Lord Sterling. Governor Mayhew, his son and grandsons, were preachers to the Indians and white settlers for five generations. When Mr. Snow was four years old he was adopted by Joshua Snow, a ship-master, and his early education was received in the public schools of Edgartown. At the age of eighteen he moved to Chicago, where he spent the following seven years, and then came to Oakland in 1875. He engaged in business in San Francisco, although still residing on this side of the bay, until 1889, when, by the new charter, the office of auditor was created in Oakland, and Mr. Snow was elected to fill it, after being endorsed by a citizen's convention. He has since been



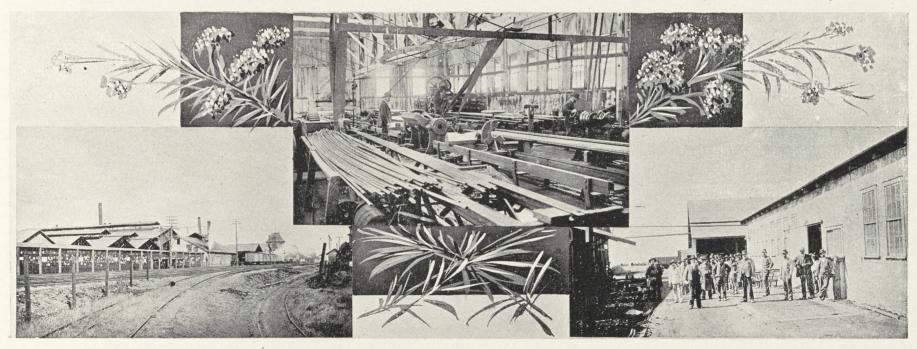
RESIDENCE OF CHAS. W. RANDALL, PIEDMONT.

endorsed by nearly all the local political parties, and is now serving his fourth term as Auditor. He is regarded by all as a faithful and efficient official.

SUPT. OF STREETS M. K. Miller, Superintendent of Streets of the City M. K. MILLER. of Oakland, was thoroughly educated for the duties of his office years before he came to this city. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is the son of General C. F. Miller, one of the engineers in service from 1861 to '65. Like his father and all his brothers, he became an engineer, being educated for the profession at the Rose Polytechnic

Institute at Terra Haute, Indiana, and the Kansas State University. For several years he was in the service of the engineering department of the Santa Fé Railroad, and resigned in 1887 to accept the chief engineership of the Coronado Beach Company at San Diego, California. He married Miss McDonald of Oakland in 1888, since which time he has made the Athens of the Pacific his home. He has served as chief engineer of several coast railroad companies, spending two years in Oregon, during which time he laid out the lines of the Coos Bay, Roseberg and Eastern Railway. Upon assuming office, about twelve miles of worn-out streets confronted him, property owners effectively blocking every effort towards improvement. To overcome their protests he began a campaign of education. By industriously studying the situation, he has reduced the cost of macadamizing from about one dollar to twenty cents a front foot. His plans and prices have met with the approval of the people and, within the past year, over four miles of these bad streets have disappeared and the improvement of many more miles is in progress. The improvement of East Twelfth Street will make his regime conspicuous in the annals of the city. That roadway, one of the principal in the city, was for years almost impassable, the property owners vigorously protesting against paying for any improvement. Mr. Miller effected a compromise by prevailing upon the civic authorities to pay one-half of the expense and, since the first of the year, nearly \$50,000 has been expended placing the eastern artery of the city in a condition second to none in the United States.

Judge J. J. Allen, Attorney at Law and one of the JUDGE J. J. ALLEN. City Justices of Oakland, is a native son of California, having been born in San Francisco January 24th, 1863. Two years later he came to Oakland with his parents and has since been a resident of this city. He struggled hard during early manhood to acquire an education. and frequently punctuated his school terms by working as a paper-hanger, or at any other employment of an honorable character he could find. He attended the Prescott School and while acting as janitor pursued his studies arduously, burning the midnight oil during many nights of the week. He was especially attentive to Latin, knowing its value in the study of law. which it was his hope to practice later in life. Entering the law office of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan in San Francisco at an early age, he closely applied himself to reading the great legal authorities until he was able to go before the Supreme Court and pass with high honors the examination which admitted him to practice. In 1890 he severed his connection with the San Francisco firm and returned to Oakland to practice. The young lawyer's ability was soon recognized and at the following city election he was a successful candidate for Justice of the Peace. He has also received the appointment of Police Judge and is now serving in that judicial capacity. Twice has he been elected President of the Acme Club, and is a member of the Native Sons and Odd Fellows. Judge Allen is a staunch Repuclican and has just been elected District Attorney of Alameda County.



JUDSON MANUFACTORY, EMERYVILLE.

SOME FEATURES OF NOTE.

Alameda County Industries, Manufacturing Establishments, Corporations and Miscellaneous Business Enterprises which Form an Important Part of the Mercantile Life.

T IS almost impossible to group under separate chapters all of Alameda County's numerous industries, manufacturing enterprises and other attractive features, with a list of the public spirited citizens who have made all these possible, owing to their miscellaneous character. In this chapter will be found some more of the many interesting features of the County, together with brief sketches of some of the prominent citizens.

GEORGE W. ARPER. George W. Arper, the leading oil merchant in this section, in competition with the Standard Oil Com-

pany, and President of the Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, is a native of Gilroy, in this State, where he was born in 1856. He obtained a public school education, went to San Francisco, where he engaged in lithographing, subsequently turning his attention to mechanical milling. Later he went in a thorough manner through a course in Heald's Business College, and followed this by a close study and mastery of steam engineering. He then went to the gold mines of this State and profited in many ways by the experience which he derived there. Returning to San Francisco he engaged in journalism and politics, taking an active interest in the cause of good government, both in the county and State. He was delegate to a number of conventions, and located in Oakland in 1883. He went into the business of handling illuminating and other oils, starting out on a small scale, and gradually finding his way into the appreciation of the people and establishing a trade second only to that of the great monopoly—the Standard

Oil Company—of which he has been for years the uncompromising foe. Since his advent to this city Mr. Arper, who is a Republican in politics, has taken the interest of a true citizen in good government, diligently inquiring into the probity and capacity of all aspirants for office, and bending his energies in support of those who possess the requisite qualifications, even though they differ from him in party affiliation. Mr. Arper is of an inventive turn of mind. He has had patented a number of devices of a practical nature, which are to him at once a source of revenue and fame. His public

spirit has been shown in many ways—in fact on every occasion when the display of public spirit and patriotism has been called into exercise. He is now serving his second term as President of the Merchants' Exchange, the organization which has done so much to stimulate improvements of a public character and enterprises which tend to increase the commercial importance of Oakland. Mr. Arper's original oil store was at Ninth and Webster Streets, but two years ago he was forced because of the increase in his business to establish a large warehouse at the Alameda end of the Webster Street bridge. There he is enabled to unload oil in car-load quantities, and

store it preparatory to distributing it among his many customers. The oil is brought from the East in Mr. Arper's own cars, a fact which makes him entirely independent of the Standard monopoly. Despite the fact that the latter company has endeavored to drive him out of business, he continues to increase the volume of his sales, and at a price which his big competitor dislikes, and which it would greatly increase but for Mr. Arper's defiance and grit. This competition of Mr. Arper has kept the price of monopoly oil down and has thus resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars annually to the oil consumers of this vicinity.

THE PACIFIC COAST The Pacific Coast DREDGING COMPANY. Dredging and Reclamation Company has probably made more land than any other concern of a similar character. During its twenty years of existence the Company has filled in thousands of acres of marsh and tide lands, most of which is now fertile and productive,

while on other sections manufacturing establishments have been erected. The Company was organized in 1878 and has a paid up capital of \$100,000. The main office is No. 36 Stuart Street. San Francisco. Captain John Hackett is president and C. H. Browne, secretary. The directors are Captain Hackett, C. H. Browne, J. M. Brady, B. H. Madison, and J. S. Drum. Outside of its machinery, dredgers, etc., the company owns large tracts of real estate, to at least the value of \$65,000. This is absolutely free from indebtedness, or mortgage. There are four principal dredgers used in the reclamation



GEO. W. ARPER'S OIL WAREHOUSE.



A. Salinger. Henry Tum Suden. Fred A. Sinclair. Wm. V. Witcher.

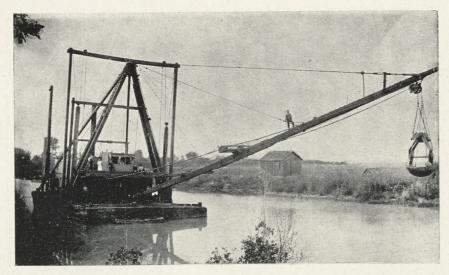
Wilber Walker.
J. L. Champlin.
J. S. Wixson.
G. E. Fairchild.

DIRECTORS OF OAKLAND MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

Henry D. Cushing. Geo. W. Arper, President. C. Wiedersheim. Frank C. Howe.

G. T. Burtchaell.
Webb N. Pearce, Secretary.
H. C. Coward.
Herman N. Gard.

H. M. Sanborn. Theo Gier. D. C. Brown. F. Muhr. J. F. W. Sohst. A. H. Schlueter. F. M. Farwell. F. J. Lea.



THE LEVEE-MAKING DREDGER.

and dredging work. Three are known as the "clam-shell" variety, while the other is of the noted suction pump style, which is so extensively used in filling in marsh land. The Company's first work, was done in Oakland Harbor, twenty years ago under a contract from the government. Eighteen years ago, the dredging of San Pedro Harbor, was awarded to this Company. The filling in of the Sixteenth Street Marsh was another big piece of work which Captain Hackett successfully accomplished. The reclamation of 10,000 acres on Brannon Island was one more task of enormous proportions. For five years the dredgers were at work in the Sacramento River. As well, the company, among its great amount of work, has for the past thirty years been doing all the dredging for the Union Iron Works. This somewhat remarkable success of a fifth of a century, is due to the capable management, with Captain Hackett at the head. He has, through his ability and attention to the minor as well as the greater things, guided the affairs of the company so excellently that it now stands among the foremost of sound and successful concerns on this Coast.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS No city on the Pacific Coast can boast of better accommodations in the express and transfer business than the City of Oakland. By the adoption of metropolitan methods and the liberal provision of equipment there has been established a system that has no superior. The central figure in the local industry, and by far the largest, is the People's Express Company. Constantly since its foundation, nearly a score of years ago, has this establishment increased in capacity and facility,

until to-day it controls the business of the city. In fact in some branches of work it has exclusive right of way. The scope of the People's Express-Company is broad. It is not a mere transfer agency: for while this is a feature, the main portion of its business is done in the express department. Here money and personal property are handled and shipped throughout the county, and a general express business conducted. This Company is thus unique in its organization. It is the only establishment of the kind in Alameda County. If growth be an indication of commercial vigor, the-People's Express Company is in the prime of activity. One year ago the the plant comprised fifty wagons; to-day it comprises seventy-five. The number of employees has increased nearly as much, while the volume of business is quite double the volume of a few years ago. The patronage of this popular firm is in the ascendency. The firm has always fought for its patrons, by adhering to moderate charges. In appreciation the people are giving their business. One of the most remarkable features of this-Oakland enterprise is its method of formation. The stock is held by the active workers, drivers and clerks. This insures prompt service and careful handling of goods. Thus this company strives to please its customers, and to treat its employees with justice—conditions that augur well forits future The officers of the People's Express Company are E. J. Graham, president; Albert Barlow, vice-president; E. J. Winters, secretary.



PEOPLE'S EXPRESS WAGONS.

BRICK COMPANY. The Remillard Brick Company of Oakland, bears the reputation of being the largest concern of its unexcelled, while in extent of business this local firm surpasses all competitors. The complete establishment is a trinity. It consists of three plants, the largest of which is situated at Pleasanton, Alameda County. This plant has an annual capacity of 17,000,000 brick. The other two branches are established at San Jose in Santa Clara County, and at Greenbrae ain Marin County. They have the respective capacities of 13,000,000 and

10,000,000 brick annually. At each of these places there is also a branch office, besides one in San Francisco, but the headquarters has always been

CHAS. W. LOGAN, OAKLAND.

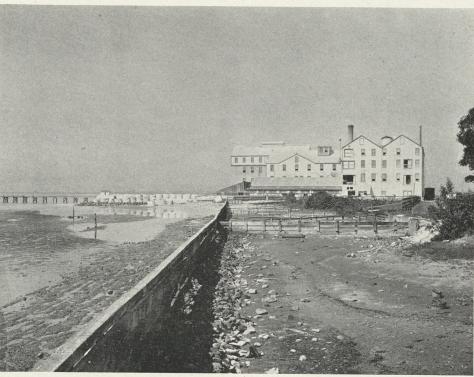
retained in Oakland. The field of business of this gigantic corporation is limited only by the eastern boundary of the Pacific slope and the Islands

of the Pacific. It supplies brick all over the coast and the western isles. The local business is almost a monopoly, the Remillard Brick Company having supplied material for nearly every brick building in Alameda County, also many in San Francisco. In 1861, the firm was established in Oakland by the Remillard Bros. Eighteen years later it was incorporated under the present name. The officers of the Company are residents of Oakland. They are: P. N. Remillard, president; P. H. Remillard, vice-president; and J. P. Gelinas, secretary.

SIEBE & GREEN. The firm of Siebe & Green was instituted December 26th, 1895, by Geo. H. Siebe and J. Charles Green. First confining themselves to San Francisco, they have with in-

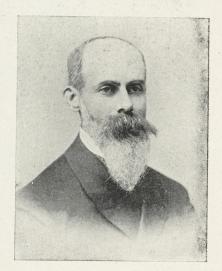
creasing business and confidence gradually extended their field of operations, so that now they have in San Francisco 48,000 lineal feet of posting and painted sign space, 14,000 feet in Oakland, and 9,000 feet in the rest of Alameda County. As posting in San Francisco practically means posting in Oakland and Alameda, two cities that have fully 150,000 people, it will be readily seen how firm a position Siebe & Green occupy, and how they really hold the key to the Pacific Coast work. Socially, politically and in the business world, the members of the firm are well known in San Francisco. Geo. H. Siebe, the senior member, is of the family of Siebe, a name

that is honored and respected wherever the influence of San Francisco business and political life reaches. Mr. Siebe's father is



PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY'S WORKS, ALAMEDA.

both being men of vast wealth and connected with many business enterprises. In business and fraternal circles Geo. C. Siebe is a prominent figure, being a specially well known Native Son, a Mason and Elk. At one time he owned and controlled the San Francisco bill-posting plant and was authority on out-door advertising. Combining with an affable, engaging personality, he has shown marked ability and is rated as a shrewd, thorough business man. J. Chas. Green, who has become known as the most persuasive, get-there hustler in the business, has been associated with Mr. Siebe since the partnership was first instituted. He is probably the best authority on the details of bill-posting in California and the Pacific coast generally, and has made a notable success of advancing the popularity of out-door advertising such, as posting and painted sign space



the successful business man, Fred C. Siebe, and his uncle is John D. Siebe, the present City Assessor, both being men of vast wealth and connected with many business en-

M. J. Laymance, one of Oakland's most successful business men, was born at Tunnel Hill, Whitfield County, Georgia, in 1856. He was educated in private schools. In 1875, Mr. Laymance came to California. He located in Sonoma County, where he engaged in the fruit business. He remained there two years when he



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. DE MONT, SAN LEANDRO.

went to Humboldt County, Nevada, and turned his attention to the cattle business. During the mining excitement at Spring City in 1878 and '79 in addition to the cattle raising and farming he interested himself in mining and merchandising. Subsequently, Mr. Laymance returned to California and from 1884 to '87 he farmed in San Joaquin County on a large scale, cultivating 3,000 acres in the northern part of the county. He was unfortunate though in encountering two bad years. In August, 1887, in conjunction with his brother J. Walter Laymance, he opened a real estate and insurance office in Oakland. The firm was known as M. J. Laymance & Co. From a small beginning it has grown to be a thriving concern. Early in 1898 the firm was incorporated as the Laymance Real Estate Company. Its present quarters occupy the whole of the ground floors of the Leimert Building, adjoining its old home, at 460 Eighth Street. The offices are the most capacious of the kind in Alameda County. Each department of the business has a special place assigned to it, and is in charge of a member of the firm, or of an expert who has had years of experience in that particular line. The firm has a most comprehensive method of renting houses, and has on its list business blocks, houses and manufacturing establishments of all kinds. The Company also represents several of the best and most solid insurance companies in the world. The property listed for sale with the concern is of all descriptions—lots in all the cities near the

bay, ranches, farms and orchards in all parts of Alameda County, and in fact in all portions of the State. The following are the names of the officers. of this prosperous concern: M. J. Laymance, president; J. Walter Laymance, vice-president; William J. Laymance, secretary; Union National Bank, depository. On December 31, 1897, Mr. Laymance, in conjunction with W. C. Gates (better known as Swiftwater Bill), organized the Alaska Transportation Trading and Mining Company, which carries on an extensive business in the north, owning an ocean steamer and several river steamers plying on the Yukon, two warehouses and stores, as well as conducting extensive mining operations on the tributaries to the Klondike-River, near Dawson. This venture has proven to be a big success already, while the prospects for the future are brighter yet. It is anticipated that millions of dollars will be taken from the claims, which are of seemingly inexhaustible richness and will undoubtedly prove a bonanza to the fortunate holders. In 1883 Mr. Laymance married Mary L. Lemmon, a native of Alameda County and the daughter of William T. Lemmon, a pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Laymance have four children.



RESIDENCE OF D. PESTDORF, NEAR SAN LORENZO.

GIERSBERG. One of the most noted of the celebrated vineyards of the Livermore Valley is that known as Giersberg, which is the possession of Theodore Gier, of Oakland. It is situated about four miles sourh of Livermore, and is one of the best known wine producing properties in that section. It comprises two hundred and thirteen acres, of which one hundred and forty are covered with vines, and from these there-



John F. Towle.

J. Tyrrel.

M. J. Keller.

J. P. Taylor.

Lyman Bridges.

E. W. Marston.

E. A. Heron, Pres.

Craigie Sh arp, Sec'y.

J. E. Johnston.

John A. Britton.

Sol. Kaha.

A. D. Pryal.

Frank K. Mott.

A. H. Breed.

is an annual yield of 50,000 gallons of the choicest kind of wines. Mr. Gier aims not at the quantity of his grapes, but rather at the quality, because he much prefers to have a superior grape and, as a consequence, a superior wine, to having a superabundance of grapes with a vintage which he would not put on the market. Mr. Gier has a very large variety of grapes on his vines, among them being Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Verdot,

RESIDENCE OF P. LOUSTALOT, WEST BERKELEY.

Petit Surah, Sauvignon, Semillon, Petit Pirrot, Petite Bouchet, Folle Blanche, Muscatel de Bordelaise, Mataro Zinfandel. These, however, are not by any means all that he has in hand, while the wines he makes comprises Riesling, Johannisberger, Hock, Traminer, Gutedel, Sauvignon Vert, Sauterne, Chateau Yquem, Claret, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Cabernet, Medoc Private Stock, Pommard, Chamberlin, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, Malaga, Madeira, Tokay and a host of others. Mr. Gier finds a ready market for these in this city, San Francisco, throughout the State, the East and in Europe. He makes a specialty of supplying families, hotels and clubs in which only the finest wines are used, and where the wines may be enabled to speak for themselves. His cellars at the vineyard have a capacity of 125,000 gallons, and the cellars in Oakland have about the same capacity.

All the grape vines which are planted in this vineyard were brought from France, more than ten years ago, by Charles Wetmore, the distinguished viticulturalist who brought to this country a large variety of the finest vines. It was the wine from these vines which won the great distinction of the first medal at the Paris Exposition. At the vineyard, Mr. Gier maintains an experimental station, striving for even greater success in his wines, having

fully one hundred and fifty varieties of grapes, from all over the world, to work upon. Mr. Gier has been a viticulturalist all his life, beginning when a child in Germany. He also imports a large quantity of the finest foreign wines and exports in exchange certain brands of wine which are not obtainable in certain places abroad. Under the name of the Theodore Gier Company, there is maintained in Oakland two large, finely stocked liquor stores, one at 513 and 515 Fourteenth Street, and the other at 915 Washington Street, where a full stock of imported and domestic wines and liquors are kept on hand for the wholesale and retail trade.



THE ARCATA, SAN PABLO AVENUE, OAKLAND.

H. C. COWARD.

H. C. COWARD.

H. C. COWARD.

H. C. Coward, of the Oakland Salt Works, is one of the most enterprising of the younger merchants of Oakland. He obtains the greater part of his salt from the Union City Salt Works, using about 3,500 tons in a year. He also imports a liberal amount from Liverpool, for which he has a ready sale. Mr. Coward has a perfectly appointed salt works at the intersection of Third and Washington Streets, Oakland, which he has supplied with the most approved machinery, and where he gives employment to twelve men. As a leader in his line, he is know throughout the State, not only for the extent of his business, but because of the superior quality of the salt which he handles. His success is an example of what a young man of business and energy can do by devoting himself constantly to a special commercial enterprise. The various brands of salt he puts up are commanding large sales.

MATTRESS CO. Alameda, the Oakland Mattress Company maintains a conspicuous place. This prominence has been attained through the tireless and business-like conduct of its management. One year ago Daniel Webster Alden came to Oakland, and together with John A. Lautheaume, bought

out the old factory on Fourth Street, which was then on the verge of dilapidation. Today there stands in its place a plant complete in every detail and second to none in the State. In fact, in some particulars, the local factory excels anything of the kind on the coast. Its machinery includes devices that are unknown to another establishlishment in the West, while the Company enjoys the reputation of being the sole one conducting a manufacturing establishment that makes every particle fo its constructive materials. Daniel W. Alden is not a novice in the business. For eleven vears he has been engaged in similar work in San Francisco. It was there he was associated with the largest concern in the State, as manager. He held this position until he decided to launch out independently, when he

crossed the bay and purchased the local establishment. He is the owner and proprietor. His enterprise and straightforward dealing have won for him an enviable reputation in the commercial community. Associated with him is J. A. Lautheaume, who has charge of the employees. The plant is composed of several distinct departments, each one a model of completeness for the work intended. Therein are manufactured a complete line of spring and top mattresses, as well as of every other kind of upholstery. The wire-weaving department is handled by two men who make, with the use of

intricate mechanism—wonders of inventive genius—the various kinds of springs. In the extensive frame making department, couches, parlor suits, bed lounges and divans are constructed. The top mattress department excels in hair, moss, eureka, silk floss, cotton, excelsior, and wool beds. In this department also are made clippers and box springs of all description.

The upholstering and manufacturing department turns out in great variety and in the most modern designs, parlor suits, couches and bed lounges, cushions, hall and bay window seats, etc. Beside these there is the commodious storage house, wherein the various articles of manufacture are stored prior to transportation. The Oakland Mattress Company employs twentyfive hands regularly, and its constantly increasing trade makes frequent additions to the working force necessary. The daily capacity of the establishment is fifty of any of the many grades of beds which are there manufactured. A very large amount of renovating and overhauling business is also done by the Company. The signal success attained by this Company demonstrates the fact that industry combined with honest business methods will



OAKLAND MATTRESS FACTORY.

always find recognition in the broad avenue of trade, and bring a sure and satisfactory return. The factory and main office is situated at 461 to 465 Fourth Street, Oakland. There daily the large orders from all over the city and State are filled by the skilled mechanics. The business under the present management is a lucrative one, for it is an established rule to turn out nothing which is not first-class. This is recognized and appreciated by merchants and customers in general who patronize this firm in large numbers. This is its best advertisement.

BEAUTIFUL One of the prettiest spots in Washington is Arden-wood, the elegant country home of Mrs. G. W. Patterson, widow of the late George W. Patterson. It is located midway between Centerville and Newark. The Patterson ranch on which the homestead is located consists of 4,155 acres, comprising some of the richest bottom lands in the State. It was appraised at \$529,563.50. Considerable of it is

sublet, but many of the broad acres are under the absolute control of the mistress of Ardenwood. They have never failed to yield large and profitable crops. The narrow gauge branch of the Southern Pacific Company runs for miles through the Patterson ranch and the Company will soon establish a station near Mrs. Patterson's home. It will be named Ardenwood.

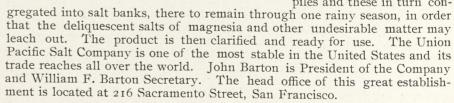
One of the interesting features of Ardenwood is the deer park, wherein sixteen of the dainty creatures roam at leisure over the twenty acres of their own. The animals are perfectly tame and are Mrs. Patterson's especial pets. There is not a more pretentious structure in the township than the handsome residence of Mrs. Patterson. It is a building of architectural beauty, and surrounded as it is by well-kept drives, lawns and shrubbery is as attractive a place as can be imagined. Personally Mrs. Patterson has endeared herself to thousands

any man in this line.

deared herself to thousands
She is extremely charitable
and apparently never so happy and satisfied as when placed in a position to
relieve the suffering of some unfortunate or supply the wants of the
reedy. Many poor families have received of her bounty. She deservedly
las the respect and good will of every citizen of Washington Township.
The successful management of such a vast estate demonstrates that as well
Mrs. Patterson is a business woman of marked ability and the equal of

UNION PACIFIC The Union Pacific Salt Company is the most extensive salt-making concern in the State. Its works are situated on the marsh at the mouth of Alameda Creek, near Alvarado. The Company was incorporated March 25, 1868, and shortly afterward purchased Rock Island, containing about one thousand acres. Active work in salt making was commenced in 1870, and for twenty-eight years the Com-

pany has been continuously engaged in producing the great article of commerce. Hundreds of men are emploved and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the enterprise. The works of the Company are recognized as models of their type. It is impossible in this limited space to go into details regarding the process of manufacturing salt from the waters of the sea. While the process is not complicated, it requires the services of skilled men to assist nature in carrying out the work. The principle is evaporation. The water is let into huge reservoirs, and there confined until the crystalline substance remains, which through the various processes becomes the article of domestic use or of commerce. The Union Pacific vats, reservoirs, etc., cover many acres. As far as possible nature is used in the production. When the water from these reservoirs is drawn away the salt deposit is collected in piles and these in turn con-





"ARDENWOOD," THE COUNTRY HOME OF MRS. G. W. PATTERSON.



C. C. Emslie, Berkeley Herald. Chas. White, Pleasanton Times.

T. G. Daniells. Alameda Argus.

Weston P. Truesdale, San Leandro Standard.

Geo. A. Oakes, Haywards Journal.

Albert Keyser, Oakland Journal.

Miss Mollie E. Conners, Oakland Saturday Night. G. B. Daniels, Oakland Enquirer.

A. Currlin, Oakland Journal.

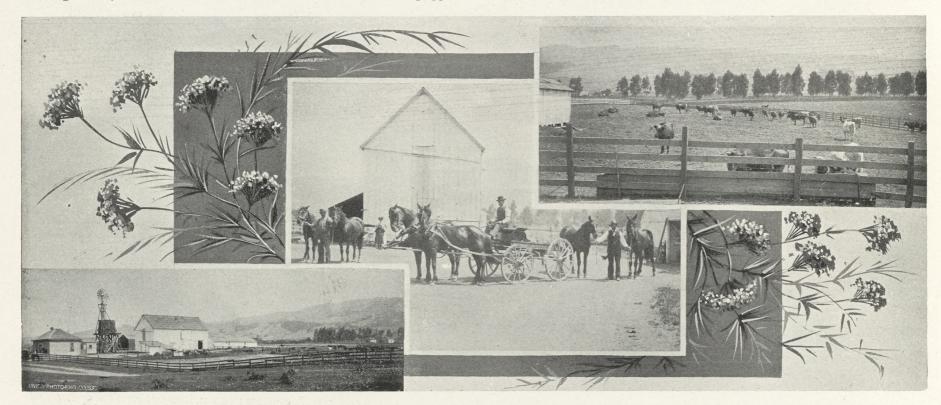
E. B. Thompson, Washington Press, Irvington. Geo. F. Weeks, Alameda Encinal.

J. B. House, Emeryville Gazette. T. G. Vivian, Niles Herald.

Daniel McCarthy, San Leandro Reporter.

SOREN NIELSEN, Soren Nielsen, the enterprising proprietor of the THE DAIRYMAN. Old Scandinavian Dairy, was born in Assens, Fyen, Denmark, in January, 1858. He went to reside in New York in 1883, after having served two years in the national troops of his native land. He came to California in 1884 and secured employment in the vicinity of Oakland from private individuals until 1888, when he engaged in the milk business, being located on High Street, Alameda. The business prospered with him, and he gradually increased his stock, until he has now a finely equipped

Morris Isaacs, the genial proprietor of the Oakland Clothing Store, 863 Broadway, was born in Melbourne, Australia, December 31st, 1857. He moved to Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, in 1863, and resided there several years. He was educated at the High School, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand. He returned to Australia and followed the jewelry business. He came to this country with liberal means and lost them in stock speculation. He worked for several years for Mellis Brothers, Oregon, and fifteen years for Joe Harris,



VIEWS OF THE OLD SCANDINAVIAN DAIRY, OAKLAND. S. NIELSEN, PROPRIETOR.

dairy with fifty cows, which he maintains both by feeding and grazing. He supplies a large number of customers with the sweetest and finest of milk, which is delivered with the greatest regularity. The Old Scandinavian Dairy has an established reputation, and this fact is due to the experience and intelligent management of Mr. Nielsen. In the purchase of stock he gives special and most particular attention to get the very best. Mr. Nielsen was married in 1891 to Adolphine Christina Rasmussen. His fully equipped dairy is located on Penneman Avenue, between Redwood Road and High Street.

the well-known Broadway clothier. Under dispensation, at nineteen years of age he became an Odd Fellow in New Zealand. He has been a Knight of Labor, and was Treasurer of the Federated Trades of Alameda County during the great railroad strike and disbursed thousands of dollars in relief without bonds. He is Receiver of Oak Leaf Lodge No. 35, A. O. U. W., and Past Master of the same. He is correspondent of the Jewish Times and Observer, as also of other journals. He is the father of three boys and four girls, all of whom are talented musicians. When Joe Harris retired from business, Mr. Isaacs opened a clothing store under the name of the Oakland

Clothing Company, 863 Broadway, where he is now doing an immense business. His stock is one of the largest and most complete and modern in the city and the prices are always the lowest. He gives employment to five courteous people who are experts in their several lines. Mr. Isaacs is an amateur actor of exceeding versatility, having taken part in many successful dramatic performances in this city. He is also an entertaining reader and reciter, and his services are always at the command of organizations which are working for charity. He is a genial companion, a shrewd business man, a good citizen, and is appreciated by all who know him.



IRA BISHOP, OAKLAND.

was a town known as Bishop's Mills, named after his father and two uncles who controlled the milling industry of the place. Mr. Bishop's education up to the age of seventeen years was received near his home town. His inclination was naturally toward the line of civil engineering and though he took no special course in this direction he nevertheless, at an early age developed a remarkable aptitude, which in later years resulted in placing him at the head of the profession. In 1869, he came to California, then in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company working between this vicinity and Ogden. Eighteen years ago, he located in Oakland permanently and started upon a business career, which rapidly put him in possession of considerable wealth. As an engineer, he has made a record which few can boast of. As manager of the San Francisco Tool Company, his vocation

IRA BISHOP. Ira Bishop is an example of a prosperous man, whose own efforts are solely responsible for his success in life. There are few citizens in the community who have done more for the general good

than he has and were there more of like calibre, Alameda County and Oakland particularly would have outstreched its present prosperity Ira Bishop was born in Canada on April 13th, 1846. His birthplace

came instead and during ten years in this capacity he has built the famous Nevada wharves and warehouses above Port Costa, which gave employment to 600 men. These are the largest docks of the kind in the country. Among the other big engineering and mechanical feats was the construction of the Balfour, Guthrie warehouses, near Benecia; the slips for the monster ferry boat Solano; the Baker & Hamilton Agricultural Works at Benecia, and many large pumping stations in different sections of the country. As well, the building of several railroads, cable and electric lines have gone to Mr. Bishop's credit. Mr. Bishop is at present general superintendent of the Oakland Transit Company; president of the Piedmont Bath and Power Company; DR. THOS. CARPENTER, ALAMEDA. manager of the San Francisco Tool Company; superintendent of the

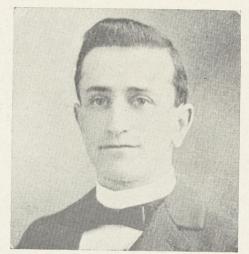




WALSH & O'BRIEN'S STORE, OAKLAND.

Pacific Power Company and a member of the Committee of Engineers of the Lake Merritt Sanitary and Improvement Club. He was married May 10th, nineteen years ago to Miss Kate Bethune and the couple have two sons, one eighteen years old and the other twelve years of age. Mr. Bishop's home on Lee and Adams Streets, Vernon Heights, is among the pretriest in the vicinity of Oakland. As a progressive, enterprising citizen and a successful business man, Mr. Bishop has few equals. To his interest in municipal affairs, is largely due the dredging of Lake Merritt and the construction of the park on the estuary front between Eighth and Twelfth Streets. In the conduct of his street railroad systems he has proved a public benefactor, as well as a careful financier.

F. A. WEBSTER. F. A. Webster, the photographer, located at 1069 Broadway, who has taken most of the portrait photographs for this souvenir, is recognized by all as one of the leaders in his business. His work has attracted attention not only in this city. but abroad. Mr. Webster was born in Michigan in 1860 and came to Oakland in 1889. All his life has been devoted to the art of photography and since his twenty-second year, he has conducted business of his own. He has been a member of the Photographers' Association of America, for years. Webster's Gallery, is in fact one the best equipped in

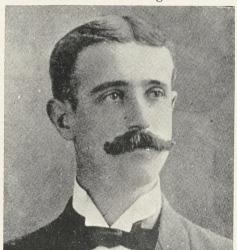


GEO. SIEBE

Oakland and in many respects, in the State. His cameras are of the most improved style and the lenses are of the finest make. Particularly is Mr. Webster known for his photographs of babies and children. This is not so much because he has made a specialty of this work, as it is that it has been forced upon him. He originated the idea of taking combination pictures of children and mounting them on one card. As soon as other photographers in the State saw these, the notion was readily picked up until it became so popular that it was all the rage, not only here, but throughout the East. Another line of work, Mr. Webster is particularly noted for, is that of carbons. These make a highly artistic finish and are absolutely permanent. There is no photographer in Oakland who equals Mr. Webster in this direction. In photography, the great art is to get a true, natural likeness of the subject. To do this requires patience, skill and most improved appara-

tus. The selection of back-grounds is a most important feature. In New York and Chicago noted artists prepare these backings expressly for Webster's Gallery. Some of his best scenes have been painted by Seavy and Heatherington. Then the light and shade effects are great factors; of these Mr. Webster has made a study for years until now he is their master. The volume of business, including the large family trade handled by the gallery, is in itself proof of the cleverness of the work turned out, while the prices charged compare favorably with others.

MOUNTAIN VIEW As early as 1865, the idea of opening a cemetery along the foothills of Oakland was discussed and in



CHAS. GREEN

December of that year, a few public-spirited citizens, formed an Association, under the nameof the "Mountain View Cemetery Association." The number of trustees was fixed at twelve, the names of some of whom were: Hiram Tubbs, George E Grant, A. M. Crane, J. A. Mayhew, Rev. S. T. Wells, S. E. Alden, Rev. H. I. Brayton, Dr. S. Merritt, J. E. Whitcher, R W. Heath, Wm. Faulkner and J. S. Emery. Early in 1864, the Association organized by electing Dr. Merritt, president; J E. Whitcher, secretary and Hiram Tubbs, treasurer. In the same year, by-laws were adopted, a suitablesite purchased and Rev. S. T.

Wells elected superintendent. Under his direction avenues were opened and plots laid out. In accordance with salutory resolutions, all revenue is to be expended in beautifying and improving the grounds. This has been strictly adhered to, until now, God's Acre is a symmetrical and beautiful spot, in which to place away the departed. In 1871, Rev. Wells resigned and William Collins was elected superintendent, a position he held for many years. Later he was succeeded by D. Edward Collins and now A. D. Smith is in charge. Mountain View Cemetery is about two-miles from Oakland and its approach is one of the finest driveways in Alameda County. Some of the tombs and monuments are the finest on the coast and have been erected at great cost.



VIEWS OF THE JUDSON DYNAMITE AND POWDER COMPANY'S WORKS.

The Judson Dynamite and Powder Company is one of the largest producers in their line on the coast. The plant is located just beyond Fleming Point, and is of the most improved order. There, all high-grade explosives are manufactured, including dynamite, as well as black and smokeless powders. A very large force is employed under the charge of Charles D. Kennedy, the very efficient superin-

tendent. There have been but two accidents, both small ones, since the works were established at Fleming Point. This is somewhat remarkable, considering the immense amount of work done. However, it is due to the careful management and the caution with which the employees work. The San Francisco office of the Company is 200 Market Street, and the principal officers are E. G. Lukens, president, and T. H. Pittman, secretary.



The Luning

he Luning much of his time in foreign countries has had his home in Oakland for a number of

years, and has been prominently identified with its growth and improvement. In 1867

Probably one of the best-known men in

the county is Oscar Theodore Luning.

He was born in San Fran-

cisco December 11th, 1861,

and though he has spent

Mr. Luning, then but a boy, left San Francisco for Dresden, where for eight and a half years he attended school. Then his father, the late Nicholas Luning, took him to Geneva, where the son was given the advantages of a higher education for three years. After completing the course in school, young Luning sought the practical experience his tutoring had fitted him and for two years occupied the position of clerk in a Geneva bank. He remained in Geneva until January, 1889, when he returned to San Francisco, later going to Cloverdale, where for ten months he followed the life of a farmer, toward which his inclinations were naturally bent. It was while in San Jose, in August of 1890, that Mr. Luning's father died. Then the son bought a home in the Garden City and lived there until April, 1892. In that year Mr. Luning again went to Europe, visiting Geneva, Paris and other familiar places, during a trip of twelve months' duration. In 1896

he again sought the pleasant scenes of his childhood days in the old country.

Oscar Luning, though enjoying an excellent financial standing before, upon the death of his father found himself a millionaire. He was one of the heirs to property, government bonds and other valuable holdings which amounted to several millions. The estate, however, was handled largely by a relative, and a part of Mr. Luning's share was not turned over to him when it should have been. This necessitated a long legal contest in the Courts of New York.

The Luning home, on Telegraph Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, is one of the finest in the city. There Mr. Luning and his family have resided

for upward of nine years. It contains seven and a half acres of ground, so utilized that it is in reality a gentleman's country home, in the heart of the city. The stables are one of the chief features of interest. These have been built by Mr. Luning himself, and are model ones. The main stable is finished in polished wood and is divided so that eight stalls and two box-stalls are most conveniently located. Then there is the carriage house, harness room, wash room, grooms' quarters, colts' apartments, and in fact all the necessary adjuncts of a first-class stable. On the outside are the paddocks—some sown with alfalfa and others reserved as a run for the horses and cows. Mr. Luning is a great lover of horses. All of his older animals

are speedy trotters, while his colts give promise of making clever records. Of the latter there are six of the Silkwood, Fresno Prince and other recognized breeds.

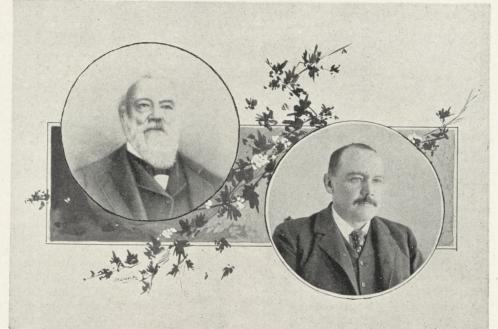
The carriage house contains some of the finest vehicles on the Coast. There are eight rigs of various make, and the harness is par excellence. It is all silver-mounted and indeed beautiful.

Mrs. Luning is a great lover of pets. She has fine dogs, imported goats, coons, white rats, quail, ring doves, pigeons and deer, all housed in the very best manner.

The interior of the Luning home is a place of beauty and artistic design. To describe its many beautiful features would be almost impossible, but the accompanying illustrations show glimpses of a few of the pretty nooks. In all the Luning home and grounds are among the very finest in the city.

The late Nicholas Luning is an example of a self-made man. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, in 1820 of poor parents. By his

in 1820, of poor parents. By his own energy, while yet a boy, he worked himself up to a recognized standing which later brought with it wealth and influence. When a child he came to New York and at the age of fourteen left school and went to work in a bank. From that time on his energies were devoted toward becoming a financier. He came to San Francisco, landing there in 1849. He rapidly worked his way until he soon reached the top. After marrying, much of his time was spent in Europe, where he took his family. His was one of those successful careers, as the result of personal application and hard work. When he died, in 1890, he left a magnificent estate, estimated to be of a value of upward of seven million dollars.



THE LATE NICHOLAS LUNING.

OSCAR T. LUNING.



VIEWS OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE LUNING HOME, OAKLAND.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

Oakland's Religious Life and Some of the Houses of Worship Where the Holy Scrip is Read, and a Brief Mention of a few Noted Ministers.

HERE is no city on the Pacific Coast which is more favored with churches than Oakland. The various denominations each have houses of worship, which for elegance of furnishing and architectural design compare more than favorably with any in California. The Protestant, Jewish, Lutheran, Catholic, and in fact all faiths, are repre-

sented. There are so many of these that it would consume a great deal of space to enumerate them. Though not so numerous as the Protestant churches the Catholic parishes have several fine structures.

ST. FRANCIS The Catholic DE SALES. Church of St. Francis de Sales, of Oakland. is one of the most handsome and imposing religious structures in California. While not so large or as pretentious as many others, it is architecturally so correct and its details are carried out in such conformity with the best rules of art as to give it a leading place among California churches, while architects who know whereof they speak compare it favorably with noted churches in the East.



FATHER THOS. MCSWEENEY, OAKLAND.

The elevation is Norman Gothic. The exterior is of pressed brick and stone, with a lofty spire, while the interior details show the perfection of beauty and art. The church is cruciform, and the ceiling is high, with graceful lines, which, at the same time, also indicate strength and beauty. The altar is of Rutland and Carrara marble, with an occasional intermingling of columns of Mexican onyx and other beautiful species of quarried material. The central spire is thirty-seven feet high, the design is Gothic, and the carving is so beautiful as to resemble that of the Milan Cathedral, having the appearance of a delicate fall of lace. The windows of the church are gems of stained glass work, combining richness of color with correctness of design in all the subjects, which are not excelled in the stained glass win-

dows of any other church in this country. The furnishings of the church and the sanctuary, and the articles of divine worship are chaste and rich, so that every appointment is in keeping with the completeness of the structure itsel. The church cost \$150,000, and of this amount \$95,000 was donated by Mrs. John Canning of this city, who has been a devoted member of the congregation from its inception. The Pastor of St. Francis Church is Rev. Thomas McSweeny. He is one of the most deeply read Catholic Clergymen on the coast, a man of great piety, business acumen, and an affable disposition which readily makes friends among those whom he meets. He was born in Framore, Waterford, Ireland, in 1853. He studied at Mt. Melery Seminary, and at All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland, and was



FATHER THOS. MCNABOE,

graduated at the latter place June 24th, 1875. He came immediately to this State, first serving as assistant pastor in St. Mary's Cathedral, then situated on California street, San Francisco, under the late lamented Archbishop Alemany. He remained there five and one-half years. He came to Oakland in 1881 and officiated as assistant to Rev. Michael King, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of this city for six years. In 1887 the northern part of Oakland had so increased in population as to warrant the establishment of another parish, and the organization of the new division was committed to Father McSweeny by Archbishop Riordan. The first services of the infant parish were held in what was then known as Hanifin Hall, on Nineteenth street and San Pablo avenue. After a year, the combination church and school, now at the corner of Jones and Grove streets, was erected on ground purchased for

\$5,000. The school was opened with an attendance of two hundred children. The congregation grew so rapidly that the frame church was deemed inadequate to accommodate the members and the erection of the present modern church was decided upon. Within three years the church was completed



OAKLAND CHURCHES.

First Congregational.

Market Street Congregational.

St. Francis de Sales.

Asbury Methodist. (South)

St. Patrick's.

Brooklyn Presbyterian.

and was dedicated by Archbishop Riordan in a most imposing manner. In connection with the church there is a boys' and girls' school. In the former one hundred and ten boys are taught by three Christian Brothers, and in the latter there are two hundred girls, under the direction of seven Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. There are also associated with the church, among other societies, the Sodality of the Children of Mary, the League of the Cross Cadets, the Catholic Knights of America, the Y. M. C. Society, the Reading Circle, and the Catholic Truth Society.

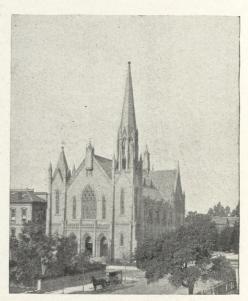


ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, BERKELEY.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, There is no more complete and more attractive BERKELEY. cluster of Catholic parochial institutions to be found in this vicinity than those in St. Joseph's parish, corner of Addison and St. Joseph streets, Berkeley, of which Rev. Thomas Phillips is pastor. The initiative in the establishment of these structures was taken by Mother

Teresa, of the Presentation Order of Catholic sisters. This energetic woman established two convents of her order in San Francisco and was at length induced to establish a third institution in Berkeley. The last enterprise was accomplished in 1878 when the new convent was dedicated. This was followed by the opening of a school for girls, and later, for small boys, both of which were well attended. Mother Teresa died in San Francisco in 1881 and, at her request, she was buried in Berkeley. In 1889 the convent became the novitiate of the order. In 1879 Berkeley was erected into a parish. The first pastor was Rev. Dr. Comerford, who for four years used

as a church the school buildings connected with the convent. Later, he built the beautiful Gothic church which now occupies the intersection above mentioned. The church was dedicated September 16th, 1883. In July, 1889, Dr. Comerford, owing to ill health, resigned the pastorate and was at once succeeded by the incumbent, Rev. Thomas Phillips, who had previously acted as pastor at Sonora, Tuolumne County, and Suisun, Solano County. Father Phillips took hold of the place with the energy and push which had previously characterized him, and the results which he attained have given him a reputation among the most successful of his brother clergyman. He built a beautiful school, one for boys and another for girls, and equipped them in a manner in keeping with the latest



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ALAMEDA.

requirements of the most approved school work. The rooms are bright and airy, are in every respect models in their way. He beautified the church, supplied it with needed articles of devotion, beautified the grounds, and has since kept them in a style which redounds to his artistic taste. In the meantime, the parish has flourished, the people are contented, and, as a consequence, Father Phillips is enshrined in the hearts of his parishoners.





First Methodist.

Synagogue of the First Hebrew Congregation.

OAKLAND CHURCHES.
First Presbyterian. First Baptist. Church of the Immaculate Conception.
St. Paul's Episcopal.

St. Anthony's Catholic.

First Unitarian.

CLUB LIFE IN OAKLAND.

Literary, Social and Athletic Institutions Where Relaxation is Found From the Cares of a Business Life.

Brief Sketches of the Most Prominent Clubs.

HILE ranking favorably as a city of commercial and manufacturing importance, Oakland is nevertheless distinctively a city of homes. Here the banker, the merchant and the business man find a quiet and healthful retreat from the bustle and cares of a business life, and here it is that they look for social diversion for themselves and families. And the search is not in vain, for with the source of wealth and intellect to draw upon, indeed the social side of Oakland's history is one of its most charming features. The clubs, societies and other kindred

organizations, stand out prominently in this connection, and within the precincts of their various homes is a place for the banker as well as the humblest artisan.

ATHENIAN Chief of these CLUB. institutions is the Athenian Club. In the early part of 1883 a number of wealthy and influential citizens conceived the idea of establishing a club after the pattern of Eastern organizations, believing that in so doing it could be made self supporting as well as of material benefit to its members. Matters were brought to a head in April of the same year, and on the 14th of the month, with a charter membership of seventyfive, the club was formally instituted. According to the constitution it was to be an "association of gentlemen of literary, artistic or musical tastes, and also of those, who by reason of

their appreciation of literature, art, science, music and kindred objects may be deemed eligible." With this understanding the club started, so it is small wonder that among its two hundred odd members now enrolled are numbered some of Oakland's wealthiest, most intellectual and smartest men. The pioneer officers were: E. H. Pardee, president; W. E. Dargie, vice-president, J. M. Lathrop, secretary; George E. DeGolia, treasurer;

directors: E. H. Woolsey, Mack Webber, A. T. Eastland, Wallace Everson, D. P. Hughes and Charles P. Yale. From its incipiency the club made rapid strides of progress and shortly after its birth had secured elegant quarters at 1055 Broadway. There the rooms were fitted up with a view to attractiveness as well as the comfort of the members, but as the membership increased it became apparent that more commodious rooms were necessary. Consequently in October of '91 new apartments were obtained and during the same month the club moved into its home. This, which has

since been occupied, is centrally located on Fourteenth Street between Washington and Broadway. and the interior arrangement is delightful. Spacious parlors, furnished with costly materials and embellished with rare works of art, also reading and sitting rooms, which are appropriately arranged, billiard apartments, cafe, card rooms and other accomodations. make the quarters among the most complete on the coast, while the large library contains, as well as hundreds of volumes, the leading periodicals of the U.S. and England.

RELIANCE The Reliance Athletic Club is one of the foremost athletic organizations on the Coast. For sixteen years it has been the representative of clean, manly sports in Oakland. The club-rooms in the Heeseman Building on Seventeenth Street and San Pablo Avenue are among the finest in the State. They are

club-rooms in the Heeseman Building on Seventeenth Street and San Pablo Avenue are among the finest in the State. They are furnished luxuriously and arranged with a special view to their usefulness. The Club aims to be an organization in which any young man may find something in which he is interested. The main object is the development of the physical being of its members. This is done through its gymnasium, its physical instructors and classes. But there is a social side of the Club, and many annexes, all of which are supplied with the necessary room and



RELIANCE CLUB BUILDING.

facilities. The reading room has complete files of all periodicals, daily, weekly and monthly, and is the most complete reading room in Oakland. Card and billiard rooms furnish amusement, while gambling is strictly prohibited. No drinking is allowed in the club rooms, and the house rules are strict with regard to the conduct of members. The annexes are features of the club life. There are camera, musical, wheeling, gun club, football, baseball, orchestra and juvenile annexes, all finely equipped and each with a large membership. Honors many, have been brought to the Reliance by athletes, riders and football players. The interest manifested by the members, has helped to place the Club where it now is—in the very front rank of athletic organizations of the State. The officers of the Club are: R. M.

Fitzgerald, president; J. H. Ames, secretary; H. A, Tubbs, treasurer; C. H. Lovell, J. Cal Ewing, M. W. Jellett, directors; Philip S. Carl-

ton, secretary.

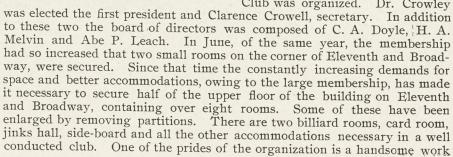
ACME From an ATHLETIC CLUB. humble beginning in 1881, the Acme Athletic Club has grown into its prosperous and flourishing condition. The organization of the Club was due to the ambitions of D. Van Court, J. M. Polk, George Faulkner and Mr. Musser to become pugilists, but with an apparatus of one pair of boxing gloves and Widow Lefevere's barn on Sixth between Harrison and Jackson Streets as a gymnasium, the outlook was not encouraging. However the boxing feature soon became popular and it took but a short time to increase the membership roll to twelve. Such interest was manifested that the original members believed a permanent organization could be

effected and through their efforts the idea rapidly consummated into a definite plan of action. On moving into a vacant store on Webster Street, near Eighth, the embryo club was given a fresh impetus and eleven months later blossomed into a permanent organization under its present name. From that date to this the Club rapidly forged ahead until now it is recognized as one of the leading athletic institutions on the coast. The store soon became entirely inadequate to accommodate its occupants, so old College Hall on Twelfth and Harrison Streets was selected as an appropriate location for the gymnasium. The old Jewish Synagogue on Fourteenth and Harrison Streets was next secured. The new quarters were fitted up with the latest apparatus and for three more years the Club settled down in con-

tentment. Then the club moved into the Hook building on Twelfth Street, near Broadway, where its prosperity continued. The need for larger quarters was again made apparent as the membership roll continued to grow larger, so when the opportunity afforded to have a building erected especially for the Club, it was embraced, and at present the organization is housed in one of the finest quarters of that character on the Coast. In connection with the big gymnasium, billiard rooms, reading rooms and all the other apartments there is a fair sized swimming tank, where members, after exercising, can take a plunge. The success of the Acme Club promises to be even greater in the future than in the the past, for under the able leadership of President J. J. Allen, and Secretary J. P. Cook, it has

been placed upon a firm financial basis, and with the energetic management of its officers generally the enthusiasm of the members has never been allowed to lessen.

NILE CLUB. The Nile Club, sprung from obscurity to a position of importance in an incredibly short space of time. As its name might indicate, the emblem is the Sphinx, while crocodiles and alligators figure in the Club's category of patron saints. It is purely a social and literary organization, founded upon a broad plan of intellectual development, coupled with a lighter vein of wit and merriment. The Club started through a few social gatherings held at the home of C. A. Doyle. There were present at these gatherings, Dr. D. D. Crowley, Clarence Crowell, Abe Leach, Harry Melvin, C. A. Doyle and a few others. In January, 1897, the Club was organized. Dr. Crowley





CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS CO., OAKLAND.

from the brush of Dahlgren, representing the Sphinx, with the Pyramids in the distance. This was donated to the Nile Club, but since several hundreds of dollars have been offered for it. Other patrons have donated handsome and valuable works of art, until the rooms are beautiful. All the extensive furnishings are paid for and though organized less than two years, the Club is free from debt. The most pleasing features of the entertainments are the jinks, which are held monthly. These consist of musical and literary efforts and they have proven so enjoyable that the

rooms are always crowded. Each month a different dictator presides. The membership of the Club is one hundred and twenty-five, the full number allowed by the constitution. To Dr. Crowley most of the credit is due for the success of this organization, for it was largely through his efforts and personal supervision that the Club has been made what it is—one of the most enjoyable places in the city, in which to pass a pleasant evening.

Marcuse & Remmel..

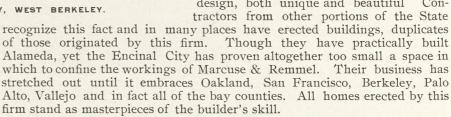
The history of the growth and upbuilding of Alameda into the present beautiful city of homes,

would be incomplete indeed, without mention of two men, who have probably been more prominently identified with the pro-

gress of the Encinal than any others. For ten years they have been associated under the firm name of Marcuse & Remmel, contractors and builders. On the opposite page, will be found a small group from among the many hundreds of beautiful homes they have erected during this period. To this firm largely, is due the credit of making Alameda what it is—a prosperous and progressive city, filled with some of the handsomest residences in the State. The firm has in fact been part of the develop-

ment of the city and has contributed largely to its fame as a place of beautiful homes. It was in 1876 that Felix Marcuse settled near Bay Street Station, where there was nothing in the shape of a building, save one lone butcher shop. Julius A. Remmel located in Alameda in 1879. To these two the credit must be given for building the station into a business centre, comprising over forty stores and many adjacent residences. The start of the firm, was an humble one, compared with its present broad scope. A granary adjoining a grocery store, was its first home, but this soon

proved entirely too modest quarters for the progressive builders, for they launched forth into a business which has grown to be the largest house contracting concern in the State. The firm enjoys the distinction, which, by the way no other similar business in California can boast of, of owing its own office property. The offices are model ones of their type and are located at Bay Station. The handsome building contains five offices on the lower floor, which for arrangement and design cannot be equalled. In the second story are the drafting rooms, complete in every detail. The San Francisco offices are at 630 Market Street and there are branch offices in Oakland, Berkeley, Palo Alto, and Vallejo. Marcuse & Remmel build largely by contract, but they also make a special point of building upon terms to suit individual buyers. Their houses are not only thoroughly modern, but of original design, both unique and beautiful Con-





C. H. MILLER'S DA!RY, WEST BERKELEY.



ALAMEDA HOMES
Designed and Built by Marcuse & Remmel.



THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, JR., President California Jockey Club.

SCENES AT THE CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB'S RACE COURSE, EMERYVILLE.

THE CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB.

HE California Jockey Club has done more to build up the northern portion of Oakland, than any other enterprise. Its now famous track at Emeryville, formerly known as the Oakland Trotting Park, is one of the finest in the world, the grounds embracing about one hundred and sixty acres. The main carriage drive from the south is eighty feet in width and begins at the terminus of the San Pablo Avenue Cable Car Line. The entrance is through a massive Japanese gateway of three divisions. The center or main entrance is for carriages and is forty feet in width. On both sides of the main entrance are pathways, each ten feet in width, for pedestrians. On the right of the avenue, which is five hundred feet in length, is the carriage road, and on the left the path for pedestrians, passing the private stables and the club-house building. From the park two staircases arise, which are the entrances to the second floor of the grand stand. From the right-hand terminus of the main avenue, the boulevard, one hundred feet in width, passes between the paddock and the club house, and terminates at the infield facing the front of the grand stand. The historic feature of the park is the timer's stand, which has been on the premises for a quarter of a century, and in which General Grant held the watch when St. Julian made the world's record.

On the western line of the grounds terminates the steam railway station which is within one hundred yards of the grand stand. The accommodations are splendidly arranged to receive the crowd from the special half-hourly trains from the city, as but twenty-five minutes are consumed in the trip from the Palace Hotel.

The grand stand is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country. The building has a frontage of two hundred and forty feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and a seating capacity of thirty-five hundred people. It is approached from the railroad station by a covered walk, which leads directly to the entrance of the stand. The main floor embraces the betting ring, one hundred by one hundred and sixty-five feet in dimensions, a spacious bar, a well-appointed restaurant, lavatories, etc. The second and third floors are divided into cafés and dining-rooms. In the rear of the grand stand proper, is a wide promenade overlooking the park and bay, and com-

manding a magnificent view of miles of sea, with the Golden Gate in the dim distance. The elaborate structure is surmounted by a picturesque Japanese pavilion, which is capable of seating sixty persons. An idea of the height of the grand stand can be gained by the fact that the floor of this pavilion is seventy feet from the ground. In this structure ample accommodations are provided for members of the press and telegraph operators, who, far above the noise and bustle of the crowded grounds beneath, can pursue their labors under the most favorable conditions.

Every precaution against fire has been taken in the plans for the grand stand. Throughout the building are distributed the most improved appliances for preventing a conflagration. A well-equipped and carefully organized fire department of its own is maintained by the Jockey Club, so that the danger of a conflagration is completely obviated.

The paddock is Mexican in design and every care has been taken in the appointments and construction for the accommodation of the patrons of the track. The building includes the secretary's office and reception rooms, scale room, declaration room, large lavatories, baths and showers for the jockeys. A special feature is the careful equipment of a hospital and offices for a resident physician whose services are immediately available in case of accidents that may happen on the grounds.

The saddling paddock embraces twenty stables, surrounded by a driveway twenty-three feet in width, and is well lighted and ventilated. The jockies' veranda on the northeast corner is an important feature, from which point an excellent view of the entire track can be had.

The success of this great venture, the excellence of appointments and management, is due in a great measure to T. H. Williams, Jr., the president of the Club. His whole efforts have been centered on the big park, and it is recognized that through his exertions the Club has made not only a national but a world-wide reputation.

The officers are: T. H. Williams, Jr., president; D. M. Burns, vice-president; R. B. Milroy, secretary; E. B. Smith, manager; Louis Lissak, assistant manager; J. J. Burke, presiding judge; J. W. Brooks, associate judge; J. G. Furguson, starter.



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Errata—The article on "Our Public Schools," which ends on page 36, should have the signature of J. P. Garlick, County Superintendent of Schools, at the bottom of the first column, following the paragraph headed, "Conditions in the Oakland Schools." The remainder was not contributed by Mr. Garlick.

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